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(This volume is bound in two parts.)

1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Volume I, Parts A to P, and Volume II, Parts Q to Y. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

3. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1912. Presented 2nd December, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier... ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

4. Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented 6th February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

5. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on 31st March, 1911. Presented 16th March, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*a*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year esding 31st March, 1911. Presented 8th May, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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5*b*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911 Presented 3rd May, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

5*c*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the fiscl year ending 31st March, 1912. Presented 9th May, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

5*d*. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on 31st March, 1912. Presented 17th May, 1911, by W. S. Fielding.
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6. List of shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1910. Presented 10th April, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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7. Report on dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to December 31, 1910. Presented 19th July, 1911, by Hon. William Templeman.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1910.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1910. Presented 27th April, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for distribution.

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10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Part 1, Canadian Trade. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*a*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Part II. Canadian Trade with France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States. Presented 32nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

10b. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Part III. Canadian Trade with foreign countries, except France, Germany, the United Kingdom and United States Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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10c. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Part IV, Canadian Trade, Miscellaneous. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10d. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31st 1910. Part V, Grain Statistics, including the crop year ended August 31st 1910, and the season of navigation ended December 6th, 1910. Presented 12th May, 1911, by Hon. William Paterson....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10e. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910, Part VI., Subsidized steamship services. Presented 20th April, 1911, by Hon. William Paterson.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*f* Report of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910, part VII.—Trade of foreign countries and Treaties and Conventions. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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11. Report of the Department of Customs, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

12. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenue for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, by Hon. William Templeman.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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13. Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Templeman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

14. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Templeman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15a Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1910. Presented 12th January, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15*b*. Report of the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, J. G. Rutherford, V.S., for the year ending 31st March, 1909.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1909. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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18. (1908). Return of the eleventh general election for the House of Commons of Canada, held on the 19th and 26th of October, 1908.. .. ..*Reprinted.*

18. Return of By-Elections (Eleventh Parliament) House of Commons, 1910.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Pugsley.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

19a. Progress Report Ottawa River Storage, for the fiscal year 1909-1910 (supplementing investigations in regard to Georgian Bay Ship Canal project). Presented 6th March, 1911, by Hon. William Pugsley..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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19b. Report upon Reconnaisance Survey of the Nelson River, September-October, 1909. Presented 16th February, 1911, by Hon. William Pugsley.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

20. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

20a. (1909.) Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1909. Presented 21st March, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham .. .. ..*Printed for both distrbiution and sessional papers.*

20c. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1910. Presented 10th April, 1911, by Hon. G. P. Graham.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

20b. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1910. Presented 16th December, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

20c. Fifth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21a. Report of the Geographic Board of Canada containing all decisions to 30th June, 1910.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14.

21b. Report on Ice formation in the St. Lawrence River, and Report of the influence of Icebergs on the temperature of the Sea as shown by use of the Micro-Thermometer in a trip to Hudson Strait and Bay in July, 1910, by H. T. Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.S.C. Presented 16th May, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers

21c. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of Canada, on 31st December, 1910. Presented 19th July, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

23. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 15.

23. Report of the Harbour Commissioners, &c., to 31st December, 1910.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

23a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, for the fiscal year 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 15—*Concluded.*

24. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 16.

25. Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17.

25*a* Report of the Chief Astronomer, Department of the Interior, for year ending 31st March, 1910.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

25*b* Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, 1909-10. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

25*c*. Report of Dr. P. H. Bryce, Chief Medical Officer, Appendix to Report of Superintendent of Immigration. Presented 9th. December, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18.

25*d*. Report of the Hydrographic Survey (Streams measurement). Department of the Interior.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, for Calendar year 1910. Presented 19th. July, 1911, by Hon. William TeTmpleman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

26*a*. (1909) Summary Report of the Mines Branch of Department of Mines, for the calendar year, 1909. Presented 26th. January, 1911, by Hon. William Templeman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
This is bound in Vol. XVI, 1910.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19.

27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st March, 1910 Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1910. Presented 2nd December, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 20.

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

29*a*. (No issue).

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 20—*Concluded.*

29b. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21.

31. Second Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the period from 1st September, 1909 to 31st August, 1910. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1910. Presented 17th November, 1910, by the Hon. the Speaker.. .. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 30th November, 1910, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35. Report of the Militia Council, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35a. Report of General Sir John French, G.C.B., Inspector General of the Imperial Forces, upon his Inspection of the Canadian Military Forces. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35b. Report upon the best method of giving affect to the recommendations of General Sir John French, regarding the Canadian Militia, by Major General Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G., Inspector General. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

35c. Interim Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada on the Training of the Militia during the season of 1910. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.. .. ..*Printed for distribution.*

36. Report of the Department of Labour, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910, including Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 22.

36a. Report on Industrial Disputes in Canada up to 31st March, 1911.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

36b. Comparative prices of Agricultural, Fisheries, Lumber and Mine products in Canada and the United States, 1906-1911. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 22 (Continued).

37. Sixth Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

38. Report of the Royal Commission on Trade Relations between Canada and the West Indies, together with Part II, Minutes of evidence taken in Canada and Appendices; Part III, Minutes of evidence taken in the West Indies, and Appendices; and also Part IV, Minutes of evidence taken in London and Appendices. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Ho. William Paterson.. .. ..*Printed for Sessional Papers.*

39. Report of the Honourable the Secretary of State, on the inquiry into the affairs of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23.

40. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, passed by the Yukon Council in the year, 1909. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed.*

40a. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1910. Presented 4th April, 1911, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed.*

41. General Orders issued to the Militia, between the 1st November, 1909, and the 18th October, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.
Not printed.

42. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of Parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1910-11. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.. .. ..*Not printed.*

43. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
Not printed.

44. Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses, from the 1st April, 1910, to 17th November, 1910, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson. ..*Not printed.*

45. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ending 31st December, 1910, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 22nd November, 1911, by Hon. William Paterson.. .. ..*Not printed.*

46. Report of the proceedings of the preceding year, of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons, pursuant to Rule 9. Presented 1st December, 1910, by the Hon. the Speaker.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

47. Return, in pursuance of section 16, of the Government Annuities Act, 1908, containing statement of the business done during the fiscal year, ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st December, 1910, for a copy of the existing lobster fishery regulations, adopted by Order in Council on 30th September, 1910. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

49. Detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (25th November, 1909), submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. ..*Not printed.*

50. Annual Return respecting Trade Unions, under chapter 125, R.S.C., 1906. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed.*

51. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act." Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Not printed.*

52. First Annual Report of the Commission on Conservation, 1910. Presented 5th December, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

53. Regulations established by Order in Council of 17th May, 1910, for the disposal of petroleum and gas on the Indian Reserves in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskachewan and in the Northwest Territories. Presented 5th December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. .. y .. .. ..*Not printed.*

54. Report of the International Waterways Commission on the regulation of Lake Erie, with a discussion of the regulation of the Great Lakes System. Presented 7th December, 1910, by Hon. William Pugsley.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

54*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1910, for a copy of all orders in council or other authority, appointing members of the Canadian section of the Joint International Waterways Commission, together with all reports, recommendations and correspondence submitted to the Government, or any department thereof, by the said Canadian section, or any member thereof. Also a statement of the total expenses of such Canadian section up to date, with particulars thereof. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

55. Return in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all Orders in Council, plans, papers, and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a Resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return, under such Resolution. Presented 9th December, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

55*a*. Return of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended on the 31st October, 1910. Presented 4th May, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver .. .. *Not printed.*

56. Regulations issued by the Department of the Naval Service regarding rates of Pay, pursuant to Section 47 of the Naval Service Act. Presented 9th December, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur... .. ..*Not printed.*

56*a*. Regulations issued by the Department of the Naval Service, regarding the issue of the existing Lobster Fishery Regulations, adopted by rder in Council on 30th September, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a statement showing the detailed expenditure to date out of the sum voted by the House in connection with the new Navy, giving in each case the amount paid, to whom paid and the object of the expenditure. Presented, 16th December, 1910.—*Mr. Monck*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

56c. Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing how many applications have been received from Canadian citizens for service in the proposed Canadian Navy, as officers, and able seamen or blue-jackets, respectively, and how many officers and men, respectively, of the British Navy have made application for such service. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Jameson* .. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

56*j*. Return to an order of the Senate dated February 1, 1911, calling for in as many columns: 1. The names of all the ships of which the Canadian fleet service is actually composed. 2. The tonnage of each of these ships. 3. How old, is each ship at present. 4. The purchase price, or cost of construction, or, in default thereof, the actual value of each ship. 5. The horse-power of each of them. 6. The motive power, side wheels, propeller or sails. 7. The number of persons of which the crew of each of these ships is composed. 8. The cost of annual maintenance of each ship with its crew. 9. The purpose for which each ship is used, specifying whether it is for the guarding of the coasts, the protection of fisheries, or for the what other purpose. 10. The waters on which each of these ships sails—the waters of the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, the Great Lakes, of the St. Lawrence river, or elsewhere, with a short statement showing the number and the net tonnage of the ships of the Great Lakes service,—of the ships stationed on the shores of British Columbia, and of the ships sailing on the waters of the eastern portion of the American continent owned by us. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

56*k*. Orders in Council published in *Canada Gazette* 11th February, 1911, No. 83/146. Regulations for entry of naval instructors. No. 91/146. Revised rates of pay for electricians. No. 86/146. Revised travelling allowances. Presented 23rd February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*l*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a copy of the final protocol or agreement entered into at the International Naval Conference held in London, December, 1908, February, 1909, and of the general report presented to the said Naval Conference on behalf of its drafting committee, and of all correspondence exchanged between the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada in regard to the same. Presented 10th March, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*m*. 1. Correspondence and documents respecting the International Naval Conference held in London, December, 1908, February, 1909. 2. Correspondence respecting the Declaration of London. 3. Final Act of the Second Peace Conference held at The Hague in 1907, and Conventions and Declarations annexed thereto. Presented 23rd March, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed*

56*n*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a Return showing:—1. How many Canadians have been accepted as members of the Canadian Navy. 2. What are the names and former residence of those who have been accepted. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*,.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*o*. Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 31st March, 1911, and published in the *Canada Gazette* April 15th, 1911:—No. 358 revised regulations for entry of surgeons into the Naval Service. Presented 24th April, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

57. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government of Canada or the Right Honourable, the First Minister, and the government of Manitoba, or the Premier of Manitoba, referring to the demand of Manitoba for an extension of boundaries and an increase in subsidy. Presented 14th December, 1910.—*Mr. Staples.*
Printed for sessional papers.

58. Memorandum respecting the finances of the National Battlefields Commission, as on the 31st March, 1910. Presented 15th December, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
Printed for sessional papers

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

58c. Report from The National Battlefields Commission, Quebec, 15th December, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

58b. Return to an Address of the Senate dated 16th January, 1911, asking for a copy of the last report made to the Government by the members of the Quebec Battlefields Commission. Presented 10th March, 1911—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

58. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 12th January, 1911, for copies of all Orders in Council relating to the appointment of members of the "National Battlefields Commission" of the Province of Quebec, as well as a statement showing the sums received by the said Commission, the sources whence received, the interest thereon, the expenses incurred, the nature of such expenses, distinguishing what has been paid for the acquisition of lands, the balance in hand, and the approximate cost, with the nature of the expenses to be incurred to attain the end which the Commission has proposed for itself. Presented 21st March, 1911—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 8th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

59*d*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, boards of trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*, *Not printed.*

59*c*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.* *Not printed.*

59*f*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.* *Not printed.*

59*g*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 22nd March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.* *Not printed.*

59*h*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 27th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.* *Not printed.*

59*i*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, boards of trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents pro-

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testing against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*j*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*k*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 31st March, 1911. *Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*l*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 7th April, 1911. *Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*m*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*n*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*o*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, boards of trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and also of all similar documents pro-

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testing against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 2nd May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*p*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 5th May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*q*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1911, for a Return showing what duties are imposed by Australia, New Zealand, Norway, France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Argentine, Venezuela and Russia, respectively, upon each of the articles included in the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada.

And also, a statement showing the import prices in 1910 on which duty was collected on the butter, eggs cheese, salt, beef, bacon, hams, mutton, lamb, pork in brine and other meat products detailed, barley, beans, oats, peas, wheat, hay, flaxseed, green apples, and animals, imported from the above named countries. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

59*r*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1911, for a Return showing, taking the latest Return of Commerce and Navigation of the United States as a basis, the advantage Canada will have in the United States market over her principal competitors, under the construction given at Washington by the United States Court of Customs Appeals on April 10th, 1911, regarding the favoured nation clause, by which the competitors of Canada in the United States market are denied the privileges granted to Canada by the reciprocal agreement in regard to the importation into the United States of the following goods and articles, namely: (*a*) Mackerel pickled or salted; (*b*) Herring, pickled; (*c*) Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock, dried, smoked, salted or pickled; (*d*) all other kinds of fish, salted or pickled; (*e*) Fish oils: (*f*) Butter; (*g*) Cheese; (*h*) Cattle; (*i*) Horses; (*j*) Oats; (*k*) Coke; (*l*) Mineral Waters; (*m*) Rolled Iron or Steel Sheets, coated with zinc, tin or other metal; (*n*) Mica; (*o*) Flax seed; (*p*) Beans and dried peas; (*q*) Onions; (*r*) Potatoes; (*s*) other vegetables in natural state.

Also showing the present rate of duty in the United States on the above goods and articles; the rate under the proposed reciprocal agreement of the said goods and articles; the value of goods; and the amount of duty collected on goods imported from said competitors on the trade of said year, which will be free under the agreement on goods from Canada. Presented 16th May, 1911.—*Mr. Sinclair*..*Not printed.*

59*s*. Further supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 19th May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*...*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23 *Continued.*

59*l*. Statements relative to—(1) The yearly imports, quantity and value, for the past six years into Canada from, respectively, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Argentine Republic and the United States of wheat, oats, horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, mutton, beef, eggs, butter, cheese, meal, vegetables and fruit.

(2) The average prices of butter and of eggs in London, England, for the past five years in comparison with the prices, respectively, in Montreal, in Toronto, in Minneapolis, in Chicago, in Detroit, in Buffalo, in Boston and in New York. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Not printed.*

60. Return of orders in council passed between the 1st of November, 1909 and the 30th September, 1910, in accordance with the provisions of section 74 of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented 11th January, 1911, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

60*a*. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 1st November, 1909 and 30th September, 1910, in accordance with provisions of subsection 18 of section 6 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 10 mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 11th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver .. ..

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th December, 1910, for a return showing:—1. What newspapers or companies publishing newspapers in the cities of Montreal and Quebec have directly or indirectly received sums from the Government of Canada for printing, lithographing, binding or other work, between the 31st March, 1910, and the 15th November, following.

2. What is the total amount paid to each of said newspapers or companies between the dates above stated. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

65. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all Orders in Council, correspondence, papers, maps or other documents, which passed between the Government of Canada or any member thereof, and the Government of Quebec, or any member thereof, or any other parties on their behalf, or between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario, or any members thereof, regarding the extension of the boundaries of the province of Quebec, as set forth in an Order in Council dated 8th July, 1896, establishing a conventional boundary, therein specified. And also any correspondence, papers, documents, &c., that may have passed between the aforesaid governments or members thereof, relative to the passing of an Act to confirm and ratify the aforesaid conventional boundary, which was passed in 1898. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Sproule.*

Printed for sessional papers.

66. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing the names of manufacturers in Canada of turned kiln dried maple boot, last and shoe last blocks, in the rough, for making manufacturers' boot and shoe lasts. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Hughes.. .. ..Not printed.*

67. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, memorials, surveys and other papers in the possession of the Government, and not already brought down, regarding the oyster industry of Canada; also a copy of all correspondence, reports and other papers regarding the ownership and control of Oyster beds and of barren bottoms suitable for Oyster culture, and regarding the consolidating of the ownership with the control and regulation of such beds and barren bottoms, and vesting the same in the hands of the Dominion Government; also a copy of all correspondence, reports, recommendations and other papers relating to the leasing or sale of such beds or barren bottoms or of portions of them, for the purpose of Oyster culture or cultivation. Also a copy of all correspondence and reports relating to the culture, cultivation and conservation of oysters and other mollusks. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Warburton.*

Printed for sessional papers.

68. Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of all reports, evidence, correspondence, and other documents relating to an investigation into irregularities in the life saving station at Clayoquot, mentioned on page 353 of the Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1909 and 1910, sessional paper No. 22. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Barnard.. .. ..Not printed.*

69. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing how many employees of the custom house at Montreal have left the service since the 1st July, 1896, up to this date, with their names, duties, salaries and ages, respectively, and date of their leaving; the names, ages, salaries and duties of those who have replaced them, the date of their entry and their present salaries. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval).. .. ..Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23 *Continued.*

69*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1911, for a Return showing the full names of the permanent or temporary employees appointed at Montreal since the 1st of January, 1904, in the Post Office Department, the Customs, Inland Revenue and Public Works, the age and place of residence of these employees at the time of their appointment, the dates and nature of changes, promotions or increases of salary granted these employees since their appointment. Presented 28th April, 1911. *Mr. Gervais*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

72*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, documents and papers relating to the late strike on the Grand Trunk Railway between the said railway and the striking conductors and trainmen, or between either and any person or persons authorized or professing to act for either, or between the Government or any Minister or Deputy Minister, or any one on his behalf, and either of said parties or any on professing to act on behalf of either, since the 29th day of November, A.D., 1910, and particularly all documents, papers, correspondence and agreements relating to the reinstatement of any of the men who had been on strike, and the appointment of Judge Barron. Presented 2nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Northrup*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

73. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a Return implementing for the year 1910, the information brought down in answer to an Order of the House of Commons referring to the operations of the mint, dated January 19, 1910. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th November, 1909, for a return showing the total amounts paid by the government in each year since 1896, for all printing, advertising and lithographing done outside of the Government Printing Bureau; the total amount so paid by each department of the Government or such purposes during each year; the names and addresses of each individual, firm or corporation to whom any such moneys have been so paid, and the total amount paid to each such individual, firm or corporation in each year since 1896. What portion of the said sums, if any, so paid since 1896 was expended after public advertisement, tender and contract, to whom such tenders were awarded, whether to the lowest tender in each case, what portion was expended otherwise than by public advertisement, tender and contract, and to whom it was paid in each instance. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*a*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, for a Return showing year by year, from July 1st, 1896 up to date, the amounts paid to the Montreal *Herald*, by the several departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*b*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a statement showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896 up to this date, the sums of money paid to the newspaper, *Le Soleil*, by each of the different departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

74*c*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a statement showing, year by year, the sums of money paid the newspaper *La Vigie*, of Quebec, by each of the different departments of the Government of this country from the founding of that newspaper up to this date. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*d*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, for a Return showing, year by year, from 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to *La Presse* of Montreal, by the several departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*e*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, for a Return showing, year by year, from July 1st, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to *La Presse* of Montreal, by the several departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23 *Continued.*

74*f* Return to an Order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, for a Return showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to the paper *Le Canada*, of Montreal, by each of the departments of the government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*g* Return to an Order of the Senate dated 31st January, 1911, showing, year by year, from July the 1st, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to the Martineau Company by the several departments of the country. Presented 4th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

74*h*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated the 31st January, 1911, showing, year by year, from 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. Jean Dubuc, of Quebec, by the several departments of the country. Presented 4th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

74*i*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 3rd February, 1911, showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, to this date, the sums of money paid to O. Picard and Sons, of Quebec, by the different departments of the Government of this country. Presented 4th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*j* Return to an Order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, showing, year by year from July 1, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. De Courcy, contractor, by each of the departments of this country. Presented 4th April, 1911. *Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

74*k* Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 23rd February, 1911, for a Return showing:—1. All sums of money paid by the Government since 31st March last to *Le Canada* newspaper of Montreal or the publishers of the same respectively, for advertising or printing, for lithographing or other work; and directly or indirectly for copies of the newspaper.

2. Is the said newspaper executing any work of any kind for the Government at present.

3. Have tenders been called publicly for any of the work done by said newspaper for the government during the past year. Presented 6th April, 1911.—*Mr. Monk.* *Not printed.*

74*l* Supplementary Return to an Order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, for a Return showing year by year, from 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. De Courcy, contractor, by each of the departments of this country. Presented 27th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*m* Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1911, for a Return showing how much was paid by the Government to the proprietors or publishers of the Essex *Record*, a daily and weekly paper published in Windsor, Ontario, for printing and advertising, during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911. Presented 18th July, 1911.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

75. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1910, for a Return showing the average value for duty in 1896 and in 1910, respectively, of the unit of each article or commodity enumerated in the schedules of the Customs Act, on which in both years an ad valorem duty was payable. Presented 12th January, 1911.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

76. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing all applications made to the Government during the period of agreement with Japan concerning Japanese immigrants, to admit such immigrants for special purposes, together with a copy of all correspondence in connection with the same. Presented 12th January, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a Return giving a list of the special immigration agents appointed by the government since the 31st March, 1909, in what portions of Great Britain and Irelond, the European Continent, or other country they are severally located, their addresses when they were so appointed the date of their appointment in each case their respective salaries and expenses, and any commissions that may have been paid to each or any since their appointment. Presented 12th January, 1911.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing the number of immigrants who have come to Canada since the 31st March last up to the present time, the countries from which they came, the number from each such country, the number of males and the number of females in each case, the number under fourteen years of age, between fourteen and twenty-one years, between twenty-one and forty, and between forty and sixty in each case, their occupations before coming to Canada, their religion, their destination in Canada, their occupation when they arrived at such destination; also the number who have been prevented from landing, and the number deported. Presented 6th February, 1911.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*c* Return to an Order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, calling for the production in detail of the accounts and claims fyled at the Department of the Interior or the Immigration Office, Quebec, by Mr. Jacques Dery; restaurant keeper, during the navigation season of 1910. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

76*d*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 20th January, 1911, calling for the report received by the Immigration Department on the subject of the complaints brought against Mr. Jacques Dery, the keeper of the restaurant established in the immigration buildings at Quebec, and also of the correspondence exchanged and the inquiry held by the immigration agent with regard to the overcharges by the restaurant keeper, and of the refund which he had to make to immigrants of the price obtained for goods of bad quality. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

76*e*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a complaint, signed by a large number of persons employed at the Immigration Office and Immigration buildings at Quebec and addressed to the agent of the Department at that place, against Mr. Jacques Dery, the restaurant keeper, and also of the reply of the latter. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*f*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, that an Order of this House do issue for the production of a letter dated 1st June, 1910, written by Mr. L. Stein, of Quebec, addressed to Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration. Presented 10th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

76g Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1911, for a Return showing the itemized accounts, vouchers, statements, reports and other papers relating to the salary and expenses of and payments to W. O. Creighton, farmer delegate to Great Britain in 1910. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. .. ..*Not printed*

76h Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1911, for a Return showing all itemized accounts, vouchers, statements, reports and other papers relating to the salary of and payments to W. A. Hickman, immigration agent to Great Britain in 1902 and 1903. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 4th December, 1910, for a Return showing:—1. The estimated quantity of each class of material required for the construction.

2. The rates or prices agreed upon and the estimated cost of each class of material, based on rates on accepted tender.

3. The total estimated cost based on these quantities and rates in each case of the several bridges let to contract during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, referred to on pages 3 and 4 of the Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

4. A copy of the specifications and contract in each case, the number of the contract and the name of the contractor.

5. The number of bridges yet to be let to contract, location and character, and the estimated quantity of the different kinds of material in each case.

6. Why these bridges have not been let to contract and when contracts will probably be entered into as to these.

7. The bridges let to contract before March 31, 1909, identified by locality, name of each contractor and number, the estimated cost of each of those bridges at the time the contract was let, based on contract prices, the changes made in the plans, specifications or contracts if any, and claims or allowances for alterations or extras, if any, the percentage of the work done, the payments made to date, the amounts retained as contract reserve, and the ascertained or estimated amount required to complete in each case.

8. The bridges that have been completed, identified as above, the estimated cost at the time of awarding the contract, the nature and extent of changes in plans, specifications, or contract, if any, the increase or decrease of cost thereby occasioned, and the actual total cost of each of those bridges. Presented 13th January, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

77*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing in all cases where finished structures on the National Transcontinental Railway, have differed materially, to an extent involving a difference in cost of more than $10,000, from the original standard plans; the original estimated cost of the structure; the cost according to altered plans; the nature of the change; the name of the resident engineer, and of the contractor or sub-contractor; the reason, if any, given for the alteration of plans; and a copy of the correspondence exchanged thereon between the headquarters staff and the engineer on the ground. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing the clause in the standard contract on the National Transcontinental Railway having reference to train hauled filling, with a statement showing what amounts have been paid to date, and to whom, for services of this nature. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing what amounts to date have been paid on force account to each and to all contracts connected with the National Transcontinental railway, setting forth the district affected thereby. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. ..*Not printed.*

77*f*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing all cases where in construction work on the National Transcontinetal Railway a richer mixture of concrete was used than that indicated in the standard specification, to an extent affecting the cost of the work to the amount of $5,000 or more; also the original estimated cost and the actual cost in each of such cases. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing a list of the members of the engineering staff who have been dismissed, or have resigned or left the service of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission since 1904, with position formerly held, the date of leaving, and the assigned cause in each instance. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*h*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a Return showing:—1. In those cases in which an agreement was come to last autumn between Mr. Killiher and Mr. Gordon as to overbreak on the eastern Division of the Transcontinental Railway, what quantities of material, and of what class, and what sums of money were taken from or added to the progress Estimates.

2. In the cases where measurements had to be made, have they been made, and with what result. Presented 17th February, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*i*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing, in respect of all cases on the National Transcontinental Railway, where the original specifications have not been adhered to; the estimated cost as per original plan; the actual or estimated cost as per amended plan; the name of the contractor and the resident engineer, and the reason given by the latter for such change. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*j*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a Return showing what will have been the total expenditure upon, in connection with or in consequence of, the National Transcontinental Railway up to the 31st of December, 1910, and what amount it is estimated will be required to complete and fully equip the said road between Winnipeg and Moncton. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

77*k*. Interim Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for the nine months ended December 31, 1910. Presented 27th February, 1911, by Hon. G. P. Graham.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

77*o*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1911, for a Return prepared upon the lines of Sessional Papers No. 46*i* of the 26th April, 1909, relating to the Eastern Division of the Transcontinental Railway, showing the actual expenditure upon each of the scheduled items upon each of the 21 contracts for construction of this division, down to the latest estimate made upon each contract, and the estimated quantity of work to be done and material to be furnished as to each of these items, and the estimated cost to complete the contract in each case. Presented 10th April, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*p*. Return to an Address of the Senate dated 23rd March, 1911, for a copy of the Order in Council dated 23rd June, 1910, transferring from the Government to the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, the spur line between the Quebec bridge and the city of the same name. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

78. For approval by the House under section 17 of the Yukon Act, Chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, a copy of an ordinance made by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in virtue of the provisions of Section 16 of the said Chapter 63, on the 9th day of December, 1909, and intituled: "An ordinance to rescind an Ordinance respecting the imposition of a tax upon ale, porter, beer or lager beer imported into the Yukon Territory. Presented 13th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79. Return under Section 88 of the Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 62, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 16th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

80. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence between the mover and any other persons, corporations and municipal as well as other public bodies, and the Department of Railways and Canals, respectisg the reconstruction and alteration of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Lachine, P.Q. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

81. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1910. Presented 17th January, 1911, by Sir Allen Aylesworth.. .. ..*Not printed.*

82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence exchanged between the government and the Phœnix Bridge Company in connection with the payment by said company of $100,000 in discharge of claims *re* contract. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. .. ..*Not printed*

83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1910, for a return showing the number of accidents to trains of the I.C.R. for ten months, from 1st April. 1908, to 31st December, 1908; the number of persons killed or injured in each of such accidents for ten months, from 1st April, 1908, to 31st December, 1908; and the cost of each of such accidents to the I. C. R., respectively, for repairs, property destroyed, compensation to passengers, and for compensation to shippers for freight and baggage. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

83*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1910, for a return showing the sumber of accidents to trains on the I. C. R. between 1st April, 1909, and present date, and the location and particulars of each; the number of persons killed or injured in each of such accidents since 1st April, 1909, to date; and the cost of each of such accidents to the I. C. R., respectively, for repairs, property destroyed, compensation to passengers, and for compensation to shippers for freight and baggage. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

83*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, showing all data, statements, estimates, recommendations and reports with regard to an Intercolonial railway renewal equipment account, and as to the initiation of such account and the operation thereof to the present time.

2. A copy of all correspondence with the Auditor General and other persons in regard thereto.

3. A copy of all correspondence, inquiries and investigations by or on behalf of the Auditor General as to the need for such account, and as to the sufficiency or otherwise of moneys carried to such account, and also as to the application of such moneys.

4. The same returns as to the maintenance of rails account, and the same returns as to a maintenance of bridges account, also as to any other items of maintenance, and as to any recommendations regarding the adoption of such accounts. Presented 16th January, 1911. *Mr. Barker*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

12. How much a carload does the freight of sleepers sent from New Brunswick cost in the district of Quebec? Presented 3rd February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a return showing the respective quantities of each of the staple varieties of fish landed by Canadian Atlantic fishermen yearly, since 1870, and the respective yearly values thereof. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Jameson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, resolutions, memorials, reports, and all other papers in the possession of the government, not already brought down, regarding otter, beaver, or steam trawling, and the operations of the trawlers *Wren* and *Coquette* in the waters of the Northumberland strait, or elsewhere, in Nova Scotia. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a return showing the revenue of the post offices of Acton Vale, Upton and St. Pie, in the county of Bagot, province of Quebec, since the year 1903 up to 1910 inclusively. Presented 17th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed*

86*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all instructions or communications from the Department of Public Works or any officer thereof, or the minister of public works, to the chief architect, or any other architect, with respect to the preparation of plans for the construction of a post office building at Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, and all other post office buildings or public buildings to be used wholly or in part by the Post Office Department, for which votes have been passed during the period from 1st January, 1908, to 31st December, 1910. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

87. Return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for:—

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the Department of Justice and of the Department of Public Works, and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the Departments of Justice and Public Works, the Bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subjects of—

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé, at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908;

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the Bank of Montreal by the government;

(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the Bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the bank of Montreal, in 1909, between the government and Mr. Ernest Cann, who had become the

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

lessee of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of a correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid, and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the names of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

87*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for:—

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the department of justice and of the department of public works, and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the department of justice and public works, the bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subject of—

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé, at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908;

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the Bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the bank of Montreal by the government;

(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple, and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the bank of Montreal, in 1909, between the government and Mr. Ernest Cann, who had become the lessees of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of all correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid, and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the names of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

87*b*. Further supplementary return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for—

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the Department of Justice and of the Department of Public Works, and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the Departments of Justice and Public Works, the Bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subjects of—

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé, at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908;

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the Bank of Montreal by the government;

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(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the Bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the Bank of Montreal in 1909, between the government and Mr. Ernest Cann, who had become the lessee of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of all correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid, and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the names of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

87c. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for copies:—

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the Department of Justice and of the Department of Public Works; and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the Departments of Justice and Public Works, the Bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subjects of—

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé, at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908;

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the Bank of Montreal by the government;

(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the Bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the Bank of Montreal in 1909, between the government and Mr. Ernest Cann, who had become the lessee of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of all correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid, and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the name of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

87*d* Return to an order of the Senate dated 9th March, 1911, for a return or copy of the contract entered into between the Bank of Montreal and the People's Bank of Halifax, in 1905, in connection with the financial situation and with the obligations of the firm of Carrier-Laine, a copy of which contract was handed over to the government at the time of the financial transactions concluded between the Bank of Montreal and the government in 1909. Presented 4th April, 1911. *Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

88. Return to an address of the Senate dated 24th November, 1910, for copies of all orders in council, memoranda or other correspondence respecting the resignation of the present Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, the appointment of his successor, the application for leave of absence, and the appointment of an administrator during the absence from the country of His Honour Sir Pantaleon Pelletier Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*a*. Return to an address of the Senate dated 8th February, 1911, for a copy of the order in council extending, for a period of two months, the leave of absence already obtained by Sir Pantaleon Pelletier, together with copy of all the correspondence on the subject between the government, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, and the present administrator of the said province. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

89. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports and papers of every description between the liquidators of the Charing Cross Bank or of A. W. Carpenter or anyone on their behalf, and any member of the government, or official thereof, regarding the affairs of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western railway, the Quebec Oriental railway, or the new Canadian Company, limited. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*
Not printed.

90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing how many wireless telegraph stations are owned by the government where are they located, the cost of each, and the revenue derived from each; what stations are leased, to whom they are leased, the amount of rental received each year and the period covered by said lease. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Armstrong.*
Not printed.

91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th March, 1910, for a return showing the names of all persons who have been fined for breach of fisheries regulations in the coast waters of the counties of Pictou and Cumberland, Nova Scotia, and Westmorland, New Brunswick, during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, together with a full statement of the penalties inflicted, moneys collected, and fines or portion thereof remitted, if any, in each case, and for a copy of all instructions issued, reports, correspondence and documents relating in any manner thereto. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

91*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a return showing the names of all persons who have been fined for breach of fishery regulations in the coast waters of Prince Edward Island since the year 1900 up to this date, together with a statement of the penalties inflicted, moneys collected, and fines or portions thereof remitted, in each case; and for a copy of all instructions issued, reports, correspondence and documents relating in any manner thereto. Presented 6th March, 1911.—*Mr. Fraser*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of the mailing list, and names of all parties to whom the Department of Labour mailed or otherwise sent copies of the *Labour Gazette* during the year 1910, and of the names of all correspondents that report to the department on labour topics for the purposes of the *Labour Gazette*. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Currie (Simcoe).*

Not printed.

93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence and other papers and documents that have passed between the government and any party or parties during the past year in connection with the dredging of the Napanee river; also any instruction given by the minister in connection therewith? Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington).. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23 *Concluded.*

94*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a return giving the names of the lighthouse keepers on the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal, since the 12th April, 1887, and what yearly salary has been paid them respectively since that date. Presented 27th February, 1911. *Mr. Blondin.*
Not printed.

95. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, a copy of a Report by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner of Trade and Commerce in Holland *re* the establishment of a Netherland loan company in Canada; of all communications between the Department of Trade and Commerce and any other department of the government and Mr. Preston on the subject matter of this report; a copy of all correspondence between Mr. Preston and any person or persons in Holland regarding proposed operations of a Dutch Loan Company in Canada, and a copy of correspondence or communications of any nature whatsoever between the government or the department with any persons relating to this question. Presented 19th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

96*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all applications, correspondence, and other documents in reference to sections 11, 12, 14, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 in township 10, range 22, west of the 4th meridian. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Mr. Wallace*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

96*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1911, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence between the Department of the Interior or any of its officials and Mr. J. Krenzer, or their solicitor, or one Mr. Wolf, and of all reports of the officials of the said department respecting the south half section 28, township 27, range 18, west of the 2nd principal meridian, and also all correspondence, letters and telegrams between the department and one Thomas Greenway or his brother respecting the said lands; and all correspondence between the department and its officials respecting the said lands; and all papers, reports, correspondence and documents put in the files of the department, since the 1st of April, in relation to the dispute between said Krenzer and said Greenway. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Staples*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

97. Minutes of conference held at Washington the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th January, 1911, as to the application of the award delivered on the 7th September, 1910, in the North Atlantic coast fisheries arbitration to existing regulations of Canada and Newfoundland. Presented 19th January, 1911. by Sir Allen Aylesworth.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

97*a*. Copy of order in council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st January, 1911, relating to changes in the fishery regulations under section 54 of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 45 of the revised statutes of Canada, 1906, in conformity to the agreement made at the conference held at Washington, January, 1911 Also dspatch from Mr. Bryce to Lord Grey. Presented 25th January, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

97*b*. (1) Copy of Hague Tribunal Award concerning Atlantic fisheries given 7th September, 1910;

(2) Extracts from the special fishery regulations for the province of Quebec;

(3) Protocol 30 containing statements of the acts of Newfoundland and Canada objected to by the United States authorities.

On motion of Mr. Brodeur, it was ordered, That Rule 74 be suspended, and that the foregoing papers in connection with the "Hague Tribunal Award," be printed forthwith, and put under the same cover as the documents the printing of which was ordered at the sitting of the House on the 25th January, 1911. Presented 27th January, 1911, by Hon. L. P Brodeur.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all memorials, petitions and requests received by the government since last session advocating the enlargement of the Welland canal, as well as all memorials, petitions, resolutions, &c., favouring the construction of the Montreal and Georgian Bay canal. Presented 20th January, 1911.—*Mr. Hodgins*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of the lease made between the government and the Canadian Light and Power Company relating to the Beauharnois canal. Presented 20th January, 1911.—*Mr. Lortie.*

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

98*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing in detail:—1. All sums paid by the concessionaires or grantees of the Beauharnois canal as rental or royalties upon the rights conveyed to them by the Crown on the Beauharnois canal, or paid by their assigns in the enjoyment of the said rights, since the concession.

2. Of all sums paid or expended by the government upon the said canal since the date of the said concession.

3. Of all sums actually due the Crown by the grantees or assigns for the use of the said canal or in connection therewith. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Mr. Monk.*
Not printed.

98*c*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all memorials, petitions and requests received by the government since last session advocating the enlargement of the Welland canal, as well as all memorials, petitions, resolutions, &c., favouring the construction of the Montreal and Georgian Bay canal. Presented 10th February, 1911.—*Mr. Hodgins*.. ..*Not printed.*

98*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st February, 1911, for a copy of all leases, agreements and contracts made with any person, persons, company or corporations, granting by way of lease or otherwise, any water powers on or along the Trent Valley canal; together with any correspondence in connection with same. Presented 9th March, 1911.—*Mr. Roche*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98*e*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence concerning the lease or alienation of the Beauharnois canal, of all reports called for by the government and made concerning the said alienation by experts, officers of the departments or others, of all orders in council respecting said alienation and of the deed or deeds between the Crown and the concessionaires embodying the said lease or alienation and respecting also any transfers of their rights and privileges by the original grantees. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

99. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1910, for a statement showing the amounts paid by the several government departments since 1st January, 1908, to the following law firms, or to any member thereof, and what has been in each case the nature of the service rendered; Messrs. Dandurand, Hibbard & Company, Montreal; Stewart, Cox & McKenna, Montreal; Smith, Markay & Company, Montreal; Hibbard, Boyer & Gosselin, Montreal. Presented 23rd January, 1911.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing the cost of the Senate of Canada for each year since the fiscal year 1896. under the headings of number of senators, indemnity, travelling expenses, printing, staff, and contingencies. Presented 23rd January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a return showing the names of the United States consuls or consular officers in the Dominion, the districts over which each has consular authority, the scale of fees which is exacted by them for certification of exports to the United States and the number of certified lots of goods exported under certificate during the year 1910. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all customs entries made at Vancouver, British Columbia, for goods entered free of duty by each of the following parties during each of the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910:—Robert Kelly, by himself, agent, or broker for him; Kelly, Douglas & Company, or agent, or broker, for them; and by any or all of the departments of the Dominion government; also by any other person, firm or firms, or broker, having been allowed to make free entry at Vancouver, British Columbia, during above years, declared as for supply to the Dominion government. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Barnard*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

102a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing the average value for duty in 1896 and 1910, respectively, of the unit of each article or commodity enumerated in the schedules of the Customs Act, on which an ad valorem duty was payable together with the rate of duty, the amount on which duty was paid, and the amount of duty paid for each year, with the totals, respectively. Presented 13th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a return showing the names, respective ages, when appointed, and pay received, by the sessional employees of the House of Commons. Presented 25th January, 1911. *Mr. Sproule*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1911, for a return showing the names and addresses of all sessional employees of the House of Commons, beginning with the session immediately subsequent to the elections of 1896, and for each year succeeding, to and including the present session, their duties in each case, their home addresses, their salaries, their transfers in each and every case to either other appointments of the sessional staff or to permanent employment in any department, the dates of each such appointment or transfer, upon whose recommendation each such appointment was made, their dismissals, if any, and the reasons therefor. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

104. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a return showing the date of the opening and closing of parliament for each year from 1896 to 1910, and the number of days the House and Senate was in session for each of these years. Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

105. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, petitions and communications referring in any manner to the establishment or maintenance of the mail route from Athol post office to South Athol, county of Cumberland, N.S Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams or memoranda had between this government, or any member thereof, and the provincial government of Alberta and Saskatchewan, or either of them, or any of their members, in reference to securing control by such provincial governments of the lands, timber, water powers, coal and other minerals, or any of the natural resources which exist within the respective boundaries of said provinces. Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Mr. Herron*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

106a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1911, for copies of any correspondence between the government of the Dominion, or any member thereof, and the provincial governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan, or either of

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24 *Continued.*

them, or any of their members, in reference to securing control by such provincial governments of the lands, timber, water powers, coal and other minerals, or any of the natural resources which exist within the respective boundaries of said provinces, other than school lands. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Lake*.. ..*Not printed.*

107. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General of Nova Scotia in respect to the proposed change in the constitution of the Admiralty Court for that province. Presented 30th January, 1911.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

108. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of the proclamation of the Governor in Council naming a day for the coming into force of an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Railway Act, 1903," chapter 31 of the Statutes of Canada of 1909 as provided for by Section 2 of that Act. Presented 30th January, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a statement giving a concise history of the negotiations in regard to reciprocal trade carried on since 1900 between the governments of Canada and of the Australian Commonwealth, together with a copy of official telegrams upon the same subject exchanged between the two governments, or between the official representatives thereof, since the Imperial Conference of 1907. Presented 31st January, 1911. —*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109a. Tariff relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, 1911. Presented 1st February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109b. Tariff relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, correspondence and statements, 1911. Presented 6th February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

109c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return showing respectively, the total trade, the imports, the exports for each year from 1846 to 1876, both inclusive, between the British North American possessions, except Newfoundland, and the United Kingdom, the United States of America and other countries respectively. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

110. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Finance Department, or any of its officers ,or any members of the government, and any persons or corporotions with reference to the incorporation of the Farmer's Bank, or to circumstances in connection therewith. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

110a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the government or any member thereof, or any official of the Department of Finance, and any person or association, with reference to the conduct and affairs of the Farmer's Bank since the date of its organization. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

110b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of the full report and finding of the curator of the Farmer's Bank, up to the time of his appointment as liquidator of the same by the shareholders for the requisition of which, authority is given to the Minister of Finance by Section 122 of the Bank Act. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.* *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

110*c*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all applications, petitions, letters, telegrams and other documents and correspondence, and all orders in council and certificates, relating to or connected with the establishment of the Farmer's Bank of Canada and its operations. Presented 1st February, 1911—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds).*

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

111. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a return showing the total cost to date of wharves at North Bay, Burks Falls and Maganatawan, Ontario; the name, date of appointment and salary of wharfinger in each case; the schedule of fees charged to public or others for use of wharf in each case; and a detailed statement of receipts for each wharf for the years 1907, 1908, 1909, giving name of party paying and for what. Presented 2nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Arthurs.*

Not printed.

112. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence since the 1st January, 1909, with the Department of Justice or any officers of that department, making or supporting request for increase of pay to employees of the penitentiary at New Westminster; and of all reports or recommendations in that connection made by any officer of the department. Also a copy of all reports made during the period indicated, by the grand jury at New Westminster with reference to the conditions at said penitentiary. Presented 3rd February, 1911. *Mr. Taylor (New Westminster).. .. ..Not printed.*

113. Report of proceedings between the Farmers' Delegation and the Prime Minister and members of the government held in the House of Commons chamber on the 16th December, 1910, with corresponding preliminary to the meeting. Presented 6th February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

113*a*. Report of proceedings of the deputation of fruit and vegetable growers and the Prime Minister and members of the government held in the House of Commons on the tenth February instant. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

113*b*. Memorandum presented by the meat packers of Ontario and Quebec at a meeting held with members of the government on Monday, February 13, 1911. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

114. Return to an address of the Senate dated 12th January, 1911, for a copy of the order in council appointing His Honour Judge Jetté, administrator of the province of Quebec during the absence of Sir Pantaléon Pelletier, as well as a copy of any instruction whatsoever in connection with such appointment. Presented 19th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.. .. ..Not printed.*

115. Return to an address of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, calling for dates of publication and distribution to members of parliament of the English and French editions of the debates of the Senate and of the House of Commons from the year 1900 to date. Presented 25th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

115*a*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a copy of a return showing, year by year, from 1900, up to the present day, the date of the publication and distribution to members of parliament:—

1. Of the English edition of the Journals of the Senate.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

2. Of the French edition of the same.
3. Of the English edition of the Journals of the House of Commons.
4. Of the French edition of the same. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

constituency of South Grey since 1904, their names, to what positions appointed, and the salary or remuneration in each case. Presented 9th February, 1911.—*Mr. Blain.*
Not printed.

120a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th January, 1911, for a return showing the full names of the permanent and temporary employees appointed at Quebec since the first of January, 1905, in the following departments: Post Office, Customs, Inland Revenue and Public Works; the age and place of residence of each of these employees at the time of their appointment, the dates and nature of changes, promotions or increases of salary granted them since their appointment. Presented 15th February, 1911.—*Mr. Lachance*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

120b. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a return showing how many appointments have been made by the government from the constituency of South Grey since 1904, their names, to what positions appointed, and the salary or remuneration in each case. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Blain*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

120c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing how many appointments have been made by the government from the constituency of Wentworth since 1904, together with their names, to what positions appointed, and the salary or remuneration in each case. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr. Blaine*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

121. Return to an address dated the 24th November, 1910, for copies of all orders in council, of all decisions rendered by the Military Council or some of its members, and of all correspondence concerning the guard and escort of honour applied for in August and September last on the occasion of the visit in Quebec and Montreal of His Excellency Cardinal Vannutelli. Presented 10th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

122. Return to an address of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, calling for copies of petitions presented by the Quebec Board of Trade, or of the resolutions adopted by it during November and December last, and transmitted to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of this country, together with all correspondence exchanged on the subject of these resolutions. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

123. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all letters, agreements, telegrams, or memoranda with respect to the application for water-power license on the Elbow river west of Calgary. Presented 13th February, 1911.—*Mr. McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed*

123a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence had between the government, or any member thereof, and the Municipal Council of the City of Calgary, or any member thereof, regarding the conserving of the water flow of the Elbow river above the intake established by the said city in connection with their water works system. Presented 16th February, 1911.—*Mr. McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

124. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a statement showing the amounts paid by the various departments of the government to the Sherwin-Williams Company for paints and other goods in the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24 (Continued.)

125. Return to an order of the Senate dated 18th January, 1911 [illegible]

1. In 1884, did a federal statute (47 Vict., ch. 78) confirm the legal existence of the Quebec Bridge Company?

2. In 1901, did not another federal statute (1 Edward VII, ch. 81), give birth to a company known as "The Quebec Terminal and Railway Company"?

3. In 1903, after having been, for two years, completely distinct from one another, did not the two above-mentioned companies amalgamate, constituting a new company, to which a federal statute (3 Edward VII, ch. 177) gave the name of "The Quebec Bridge and Railway Company"?

4. Was it not during the same year 1903, that were signed between the Quebec Pridge and Railway Company, the agreements which gave to the government the power to substitute itself to the bridge company and to complete at a certain date the colossal enterprise of the construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence near Quebec?

5. Was not this substitution of the government to a private company confirmed by federal legislation in 1908 at the time of the adoption by parliament of chapter 59 of 7-8 Edward VII?

6. Under the said legislation, has the government passed an order in council enacting that it take hold of the whole of the undertaking, assets, properties and concessions of the said Quebec Bridge and Railway Company?

7. When was this order in council passed?

8. What composes the whole of the undertaking, assets, properties and concessions of the said company mentioned in the laws?

9. Has any part of the said whole of the undertaking, assets, properties and concessions of the company been transferred to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or to the National Transcontinental Commission?

10. What was the part so transferred?

11. Does it comprise the bridge or some of the railway lines from the bridge and ending at the city of Quebec or at some place on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, on the north, and of the Grand Trunk railway on the south of the river?

12. Are not the construction of the bridge and of the railway lines from the bridge, north and south of the St. Lawrence river, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the government who have kept the entire control thereof? Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

127. Return to an order of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a return showing, in as many distinct columns:—

1. The names of all departments obliged by law to lay before parliament reports of their annual operations.

2. The date fixed by law for the laying of the said reports before parliament.

3. The date on which the said reports have been laid for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910, stating whether it was the English or the French edition which was so laid.

4. The date of the publication and distribution of the French edition of the said reports.

5. The title of the reports which, up to the 15th January, 1911, nine months and a half, after the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1910, have not yet been published in French.

6. The titles of the reports which, up to the 15th January, 1911, twenty-one months and a half after the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1909, have not yet been published in French. Presented 16th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.. ..Not printed.*

128. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a return showing the date of incorporation, a copy of the Act of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments thereto, all petitions, correspondence, applications and other papers or data asking for or relating to the grant of subsidy thereto, a copy of all contracts for construction, the subsidies granted and the several payments of the same, the dates of payment and the persons to whom cheques were issued therefor, a copy of engineer's reports and certificates on which payment was authorized in each case, the number of miles completed, the number now being operated, the number of miles still to be finished, the total cost to date and the estimated cost of completion, and the present condition of the road, in the case of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company, the Quebec and Oriental R. R. Company and the new Canadian company. Also the shareholders, directors and officers of each of these companies, the capital subscribed and paid up by each subscriber, the amounts paid out each year to directors and officers as fees and salaries, the amount paid for promotion or other expenses, in detail, for each of the above companies. In the case of any mileage operated, the yearly revenues and working expenses. Presented 17th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

128*a*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing the date of incorporation, a copy of the Act of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments thereto, all petitions, correspondence, applications and other papers for data asking for or relating to the grant of subsidy thereto, a copy of all contracts for construction, the subsidies granted and the several payments of the same, the dates of payment and the persons to whom cheques were issued therefor, a copy of engineer's reports and certificates on which payment was authorized in each case, the number of miles completed, the number now being operated, the number of miles still to be finished, the total cost to date and the estimated cost of completion, and the present condition of the road, in the case of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company, the Quebec and Oriental R. R. Company and the new Canadian company. Also the shareholders, directors and officers of each of these companies, the capital subscribed and paid up by each subscriber, the amounts paid out each year to directors and officers as fees and salaries, the amount paid for promotion or other expenses, in detail, for each of the above expenses. In the case of any mileage operated, the yearly revenues and working expenses. Presented 17th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

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128b. Further supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing the date of incorporation, a copy of the Act of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments thereto, all petitions, correspondence, applications and other papers or data asking for or relating to the grant of subsidy thereto, a copy of all contracts for construction, the subsidies granted and the several payments of the same, the dates of payment and the persons to whom cheques were issued therefor, a copy of engineer's reports and certificates on which payment was authorized in each case, the number of miles completed, the number now being operated, the number of miles still to be finished, the total cost to date and the estimated cost of completion, and the present condition of the road, in the case of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company, the Quebec and Oriental R. R. Company, and the new Canadian company. Also the shareholders, directors and officers of each of these companies, the capital subscribed and paid up by each subscriber, the amounts paid out each year to directors and officers as fees and salaries, the amount paid for promotion or other expenses, in detail, for each of the above companies. In the case of any mileage operated, the yearly revenues and working expenses. Presented 28th March, 1911. *Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

129. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th January, 1910, for a return showing in the construction of drill halls or armouries, or the leasing of sites for camps of instruction, in how many and what instances municipalities, regiments, or individuals, have contributed to the cost of the same in the way of concessions, sites, or moneys, and the amount in each case since 1904. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Worthington*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence with the Department of the Interior or any officer thereof in regard to half-breed scrips numbers A. 8931 and A. 9970 issued to Joseph William Malbœuf, together with a copy of all documents in any way relating to the said scrips. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

130*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, letters, telegrams and other documents, exchanged between the Right Reverend George Holmes, D.D., of Lesser Slave Lake, or anyone on his behalf, and the Minister of the Interior, or any official or temporary employee of the government, in reference to the issue or application of half-breed scrip. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

131. Return to an order of the Senate dated 9th February, 1911, for a return showing the importations by the Dominion from the United States in the year 1910 of the following commodities:—

1. Beef and live cattle. 2. Sheep. 3. Poultry. 4. Ham. 5. Pork. 6. Bacon, 7. Flour. 8. Wheat. 9. Barley.

With the value of the different articles.

Showing also the exportations from the Dominion to the United States of the corresponding products with their relative value. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

131*a*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 10th Februry, 1911, for a return showing in as many distinct columns, for the last five years, with an additional column containing the average thereof:—

I. The quality and value of each of the following products.—

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1. Live stock. 2. Pork and bacon. 3. Potatoes. 4. Eggs. 5. Butter. 6. Cheese. 7. Maple sugar. 8. Fruit. 9. Garden products. 10. Hay. 11. Wheat. 12. Flour. 13. Oats. 14. Other natural products. 15. Agricultural implements.

Of Canadian origin exported to:—(*a*) the United States; (*b*) the English market; (*c*) other countries.

II. The quantity and quality of the same articles, together with the amount of duty collected on each of them for consumption and imported from: -(*a*) the United States; (*b*) the British Isles; (*c*) other countries. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

132. Return to on order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior, or any of its officers, and any other persons, respecting the timber on the Fanny Louise Irwin homestead in the District of Chilliwack, British Columbia, including any instructions to solicitors to issue a writ in Exchequer Court for cancellation of timber rights not reserved in Crown grant of the homestead. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

133. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a return showing the total acreage of school lands sold in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in each of the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, with the average prices realized, also a statement of sales of such lands in each said province since 1st of January, 1909, to date, giving the places at which each sale was held and date of sale; the description of the land sold; the upset price at which it was offered and the price realized; and the area of land in each township, in which these school lands are located, that was under cultivation at the time it was decided to sell the school lands therein. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed*

134. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th December, 1909, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, documents, petitions, reports and correspondence with reference to, or in any way concerning the appointment of a government weigher at Montreal. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

135. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th February, 1910, for a return showing the number of persons in the employ of each department of the government during the year 1909 under the following heads: (*a*) civil service employees at Ottawa; (*b*) civil service employees outside of Ottawa; (*c*) in stated and regular employ, but not under the Civil Service Act, giving the distinctive service of each group; (*d*) those in temporary or casual employment, giving the distinctive work of each group, and also showing the total amount paid under each head. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a return showing the total quantity of coal delivered to ship at Pictou, in each year during which the SS. *Stanley* has been engaged in the winter service between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and the cost thereof.

Also, statements showing the total cost of putting coal aboard; the quantity of freight handled at Pictou, and the total cost of handling such freight. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a return showing the total quantity of coal delivered to ship at Pictou, in each year during which the SS. *Earl Grey* has been engaged in the winter service between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and the cost thereof.

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Also, statements showing the total cost of putting coal aboard: the quantity of freight handled at Pictou, and the total cost of handling such freight. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a return showing the total quantity of coal delivered to ship at Pictou, in each year during which the SS. *Stanley* has been engaged in the winter service between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and the cost thereof.

Also, statments showing the total cost of putting coal aboard; the quantity of freight handled at Pictou, and the total cost of handling such freight. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

137. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a copy of the last advertisement for tenders, and the specification and contract or proposed contract for the erection of the Quebec bridge. Presented 21st February, 1911. *Mr. Lennox*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

137*a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910.—

1. For a return showing the contract between the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company and M. P. Davis, dated July 27, 1903, providing for the construction of the lines of railway connecting the Quebec bridge with the city of Quebec and with certain other railways, the tender upon which the contract was based, and the estimated cost at the time of the contract based upon the scheduled quantities and prices.

2. The agreement transferring this undertaking to the government, and of all correspondence and documents in connection therewith and of the order in council of 16th February, 1909, transferring it to the commissioners of the Transcontinental railway.

3. And stating the mileage of the lines of railway embraced in this contract.

4. The sums paid on account by the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company, and the purposes for which it was paid.

5. The amount owing or claimed by the contractor for work done or material supplied up to the time the undertaking was taken over by the government, and the date of taking it over, the amount paid or undertaken to be paid by the government to the company or its members, the estimated amount at that time required to complete the work, the amount the government or commissioners have since paid and the estimated amount yet to be paid.

6. And setting forth the reasons for taking the undertaking out of the hands of the Bridge and Railway Company and for transferring it to the commissioners.

7. Any other sums paid, allowed or assumed for or on account of this company or its members, and the account on which paid, allowed or assumed. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

137*b*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 6th March, 1911, for a copy of the order in council appointing, or providing for the appointment of, the engineers to prepare and determine upon plans ond specifications, and superintend the construction of the Quebec bridge, and of all instructions, correspondence, writings and documents, in connection with these appointments, including the two additional engineers; and also a copy of any subsequent orders in council, or any instructions, correspondence, &c., relating to the refusal of any of the engineers to act, or continue in office, or the retirement, or substitutions of engineers. Presented 12th April, 1911. —*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

137*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Labour and various labour organizations,

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

or their officers, in connection with the Quebec bridge. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

137*d*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 24th November, 1910, calling for a copy of all correspondence between the government, some of its members or employees, and the engineers oppointed to prepare the plans of the new bridge to replace the one which collapsed at Quebec in the year 1907. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

138. Report of the Ottawa Improvement Commission for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910, &c. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

139. Fourth Joint Report of the Commissioners for the demarcation of the meridian of the 141st degree of west longitude (Alaskan boundary) appointed in virtue of the first article of the convention between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 21st April, 1906. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

140. A return to an address of the Senate dated 20th January, 1911, calling for copies of all orders in council and ordinances, and of all correspondence exchanged between the parties interested in the subject:—

1. Of the lease, before 1896, to Mr. Georges Tanguay of a military property belonging to the government and situated on des Ramparts street at Quebec.

2. Of the requests made by other persons at that time, to purchase or lease the property in question.

3. Of the sale of the same property to the same Georges Tanguay, agreed to by the present government about 1897. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a statement showing the disposition made by the government during the past year of the following:—public lands, timber limits, mineral areas, water-powers and fishing rights. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

141*a*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a statement showing the disposition made by the government during the past year of the following:—public lands, timber limits, mineral areas, water-powers and fishing rights. Presented 19th May, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar)*.. ..*Not printed.*

142. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a return showing the concessions granted to Canada by British countries, the products of which may be imposed into Canada under the preferential tariff. Presented 23rd February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

143. Order in council, correspondence, &c., in respect to a resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Saskatchewan, declaring it desirable that the parliament of Canada should create out of the public domain within the province, a suitable land grant for the University of Saskatchewan. Presented 23rd February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

144. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing:—1. All grants, leases, licenses, and concessions given to individuals or corporations of water power rights or privileges on the Winnipeg river at present in force. 2. The names and descriptions of such power sites. 3. The terms and conditions upon which they are respectively held. 4. The dates upon which these powers

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or privileges were respectively given. 5. What constitutes forfeiture. 6. What grants, leases or licenses have been forfeited. 7. The general rules and regulations, if any, applying to the giving and holding of the water-powers on this river. 8. The amount of development effected by the grantees or lessees respectively. 9. What title or interest the Dominion claims in the running water, the bed of the river, and the banks thereof. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Mr Haggart (Winnipeg).*

Not printed.

145. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a return showing the total number of accidents on railways in Canada since 1st April, 1909, and up to date; the number of fatal accidents; the number on each railway, and the causes of the same. Also, the number of accidents on construction work, fatal or otherwise, on the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways, and the causes of the same. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Mr. Smith (Nanaimo).*

Not printed.

146. Return to an order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, showing, year by year, from 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. J. B. Laliberté, of Quebec, merchant, by each of the departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

147. Return to an order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a statement showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, up to this date, the sums of money paid to the newspaper, the *Daily Telegraph*, of Quebec, by each of the different departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911. *Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

148. Return to an order of the Senate dated 26th January, 1911, for a return showing, year by year, since 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. Louis Letourneau, of Quebec, or to the Quebec Preserving Company, by each of the departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

149. Return to an order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1911, for the production of a return showing, year by year, from the 1st of July, 1896, to this date, the sums of money paid to Messrs. Samson and Filion, of Quebec, merchants, by each of the different departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed*

150. Return to an order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1911, for the production of a return showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, to this date, the sums of money paid to Mr. C. E. Taschereau, of Quebec, notary, by each of the different departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

151. Return to an order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1911, for the production of a return showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, to this date, the sums of money paid to Mr. George Tanguay, of Quebec, by each of the different departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. dry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

152. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a copy of the curator's reports in the cases of all banks for which curators have been appointed. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

152*a*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a copy of the curators' reports in the cases of all banks for which curators have been appointed. Presented 2nd May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

153. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of the by-laws, rules and regulations of the Canadian Bankers' Association as approved by the Treasury Board and now in effect. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Printed for sessional papers.*

154. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a return showing the total amount of money that has been expended on the Seybold building for alterations and repairs, or in installation of elevators, heating apparatus or other fixtures, by the government during the term of the present lease, and also under the former lease, when used for census purposes.

2. The particulars of expenditures and to whom were the several amounts paid. Presented 6th March, 1911.—*Mr. Goodeve.. .. ..Not printed.*

155. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1911, for a copy of all applications made by employees of the North Atlantic collieries for a conciliation board within the past six months, and of all letters, telegrams, documents, statements and other papers and documents touching the same, or having any relation thereto, including all correspondence received by the government or any department of the government from the said North Atlantic collieries or from the employees thereof touching the matter aforesaid. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr. Maddin. Not printed.*

156. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd February, 1911, for a return showing the amount of money paid for provisions, supplies, repairs, work or any other service for the year ending 31st March, 1910, to the following firms in the city of Kingston, respectively: Eliott Brothers, McKelvey & Birch, C. Livingstone & Bros., R. Crawford, James Redden & Co., R. Carson, and James Crawford. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr. Edwards.. .. ..Not printed.*

157. Orders in council, correspondence, &c., touching any proposal or Bill to erect dams, or other similar works across the River St. Lawrence, or part of the said river, at or near the Long Sault, or in the vicinity thereof. Presented 27th February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

157*a*. Partial return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, reports, memorials, plans, orders in council, treaties, conventions, agreements, documents and papers of every kind, touching any proposal or Bill to erect dams or other similar works across the River St. Lawrence, or part of the said river, at or near the Long Sault, or in the vicinity thereof; including all statutes of the state of New York and the United States of America relating thereto, and all Bills now before the Congress of the United States of America touching the same, and all the proceedings upon all such Statutes and Bills. Presented 9th March, 1911.—*Mr. Borden.. .. ..Not printed.*

158. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a return giving the names of all persons receiving fishery bounties, and the amount received by each, at each of the following ports: Bauline, Little Lorraine, Main-á-Dieu and Scaterie, in the county of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Presented 28th February, 1911. —*Mr. Maddin.. .. ..Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

158*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1911, for a return showing the names of all persons in the province of New Brunswick who have received fishing bounties during the year ending 31st March, 1911, with the amount received by each. Presented 2nd May, 1911.—*Mr. Daniel*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

159. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1911, for a copy of all reports, correspondence, and documents, not already brought down, including report of survey made in 1909 of the harbour of Cape John and Tatamagouche Bay, in the counties of Pictou and Colchester, in the province of Nova Scotia, relating to the route of the winter steamers between Prince Edward Island and the mainland of Canada, and suggesting or recommending a change or changes on such route, and an increase in the number of trips daily of such winter steamers; also a copy of all similar papers, not already brought down, relating to the route of the summer mail steamers between Charlottetown and the mainland of Canada, and suggesting a change in that route and an increase in the number of trips daily; and also with regard to connecting such suggested route with a point on the Intercolonial railway. Also for a copy of all similar papers, if any, relating to or suggesting the route between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in the mainland, as a route for the winter and summer steamers. Also for a copy of all reports, papers and correspondence relating to additional or improved aids to navigation of the harbour of Charlottetown and entrance thereto and in Tatamagouche bay and harbour. Presented 6th March, 1911.—*Mr. Warburton*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

160. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, orders in council, or other documents relating to the case of R. E. Curran, a railway mail clerk, who was fatally injured in an accident at Owen Sound, on the 29th May, 1908, and with regard to which application was made for a compassionate grant or allowance to his heirs or family. Presented 7th March, 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

161. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, correspondence, documents and papers touching the dismissal of the sub-collector of customs at Mahone bay, Nova Scotia. Presented 13th March, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

162. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1911, for a return showing: 1. The nature of the subsidy which has been granted to the Vancouver Dry Dock Company.

2. The nature of payment of interest or of a guarantee of such subsidy. Presented 13th March, 1911.—*Mr. Barnard*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

163. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th March, 1911, for a copy of all papers, reports of appraiser, letters and correspondence relating to the appraising and passing the customs of the vessel *Wanda*, owned by one William R. Travers, Toronto, on the 20th October, 1909. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

164. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited) for the year ended 31st December, 1910.

Also, a list of the shareholders on 31st December, 1910, in accordance with chapter 57 of 39 Victoria. Presented (Senate) 14th March, 1911, by the Hon. the Speaker.

Not printed.

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165. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return showing:—

1. How many fisheries officers have been appointed in connection with the Ontario fisheries service within the last year?

2. What are their names, their rank, and the limits territorially of the jurisdiction of each?

3. What is the salary of each, and what is the length of time or duration of such appointments?

4. Do the duties of these officers in any, and in what cases duplicate the services if similar officers appointed by the Ontario legislature?

5. Has anything been done, and what, to prevent the duplication of this service?

6. What is the total revenue derived during the years 1909 and 1910 from fisheries for the province of Ontario, and what was the total expenditure?

7. What will be the total expenditure for the year 1911?

8. Is any, and what, system followed in making appointments to this service as to efficiency. Presented 17th March, 1911.—*Mr. Porter*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

165a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1911, for a return showing how many wardens for the protection of fisheries were appointed in Victoria county, N.S., between July and December in the years 1906, 1907, 1909 and 1910.

2. Their names, length of service and amount paid to each. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Maddin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

166. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Post Office Department and any of the officials or other persons, relative to making an allowance for the transportation of letter carriers on the tramway system in New Westminster. Presented 17th March, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

167. Return to an address of the Senate dated 23rd February, 1911, for a copy of all the documents relating to the case of cholera reported in November last as to the Russian Said Godlieb, to the quarantining of this person, and to his detention until this date on Grosse Isle, with a history of the case. day by day, up to this date. Presented 16th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

168. Return to an address of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a statement of the number of divorces granted by the parliament of Canada since 1894 to 1910 inclusive, together with the number of divorces granted by each of the courts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia; also the population of each of those provinces according to census of 1901; and the aggregate population of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories according to census in 1901. Presented 16th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Power*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

169. Return to an order of the Senate dated 17th February, 1911, for a return showing the correspondence exchanged, the report made by the captain and the log kept by him relating to the trip just made by the steamer *Montcalm* in the lower St. Lawrence, the island of Anticosti and to the Baie des Sept Isles, &c. Presented 16th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed*

170. Return to an address of the Senate dated 10th March, 1911, calling for a statement showing:—

1. Who are among the judges of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec, those whose place of residence is fixed by the commission appointing them, and what is, for each of these judges, the place so fixed.

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2. Who are the judges whose place of residence has been fixed or changed by order in council, and what is for each of these judges, the place of residence now fixed.

3. Who are the judges whose place of residence has never been fixed, neither in the commission nor by any subsequent order in council, and what is the judiciary district to which they were appointed. Presented 21st March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

171. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a copy of all advertisements, letters, contracts, complaints, reports of inspectors and other correspondence regarding mail routes Trout creek to Loring and Powassan to Nipissing or Restoule. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Arthurs*.. .. ..*Not printed*

173. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return showing what ministers of the Crown were abroad in 1908, 1909 and 1910, on public business and on what business; what expenses were incurred by each while engaged on public business; what persons, if any, accompanied each minister on public business whose expenses were paid by the government, and the amount of such persons expenses. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed*

173. Return to a order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return showing the value, respectively, of the following products of the country, by provinces, during the years 1909 and 1910, agricultural products of all kinds, including field products of every kind, fruit, vegetables, live stock, &c., dairy products, &c.; timber of all kinds; minerals of all kinds; fish of all kinds; and manufactured goods of all kinds. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

174. Report of the Manitoba Fisheries Commission, 1910-11. Presented 24th March, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur... .. ..*Not printed.*

175. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing what amount has been paid by the government during the last fiscal year for cab hire and street railway fares in the city of Ottawa for the following persons, with the names and the amounts in each case: ministers of the Crown; speaker of the Senate and House of Commons; civil servants of all grades from deputy ministers down; all other persons employed in any government work or other service. Presented 27th March, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

175*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing what amount has been paid by the government during the last fiscal year for travelling expenses with the names and the expenditure in each case, under the following heads, viz.: railway, steamship, and other lines of transportation; private cars; Pullman cars; tips to waiters; meals and hotel expenses; for the following persons: Ministers of the Crown; civil servants of all grades; immigration agents; and other persons employed by the government on any special or other work. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

175*b*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing what amount has been paid by the government during the last fiscal year for travelling expenses with the names and the expenditure in each case, under the following heads, viz.: railway, steamship, and other lines of transportation; private cars; Pullman cars; tips to waiters; meals and hotel expenses, for the following persons: Ministers of the Crown; civil servants of all grades; immigration agents; and other persons employed by the government on any special or other york. Presented 20th July, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

176. Papers referring to the organization of a Secretariat, as follows:—1. Despatch to the governors of the self-governing colonies relative to the reorganization of the Colonial Office.

2. Note on a visit to Australia, New Zealand and Fiji in 1909, by Sir Charles Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B., assistant under secretary of state for the Colonies.

3. Report of the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office for the year 1909-1910.

4. Imperial Copyright Conference, 1910, memorandum of the proceedings.

5. Further correspondence relating to the Imperial Conference.

6. Correspondence relating to th Imprial Confrence, 1911. Presented, 28th March, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

177. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1911, for a copy of the application by or on behalf of the Glace Bay Bait Association, Glace Bay, N.S., for moneys in connection with the cold storage building for the storage of bait, at Glace Bay, N.S.; also a copy of all correspondence between the said association or anyone on its behalf and the government, any department of the government, or anyone on behalf of the government or any of its departments. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Mr. Maddin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

177*a*. Return to on order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1911, for a copy of all the correspondence in connection with the building of bait freezers at Louisburg and Lingan in the riding of South Cape Breton. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Mackenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

178. Return to an address of the Senate dated 8th March, 1911, that an order of the Senate do issue for the production of a copy of the complaint made by the commandant of the 61st Regiment against the commandant of the 7th Military District, of the reply of the latter and of all correspondence on the subject between the authorities at Ottawa and those at Quebec and Montreal, together with a copy of the report of the Inspector General respecting the case. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

179. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1911, for a return showing the average prices of butter and of eggs in London, England, for the past five years in comparison with the prices, respectively; in eastern provinces, in Montreal, in Toronto, in Minneapolis, in Chicago, in Detroit, in Buffalo, in Boston and in New York. Presented 30th March, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

179*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1911, for a return showing the quantity and value of butter, eggs, poultry, chilled or frozen meat, bacon, lard, apples, vegetables, wheat, barley, cattle, horses and potatoes imported into Canada during the six months ending 1st March, 1911, the countries from which the same were imported and the duty collected thereon. Presented 6th April, 1911.—*Mr. Middlebro*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

179*b*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1911, for a return showing the quantity and value of butter, eggs, poultry, chilled or frozen meat, bacon, lard, apples, vegetables, wheat, barley, cattle, horses and potatoes imported into Canada during the six months ending 1st March, 1911, the countries from which the same were imported and the duty collected thereon. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Mr. Middlebro*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

180. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing the total payments made by the government to the Eclipse Manufacturing

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Company, Limited, for year 1909-10, and how these contracts were let; the total payments made by the government to the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, for year 1909-10, and how these contracts were let; the total payments made by the government to Messrs. Ahearn & Soper for year 1909-10, and how these contracts were let. Presented 3rd April, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

181. Return to an order of the Senate dated 22nd February, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council and of all orders issued by the Minister of the Interior giving, from time to time, to the commissioner for the Northwest Territories, since his appointment as such, the instructions which he is to follow in the exercise of his executive in so far as concerns the government of the Northwest Territories. Presented 4th April, 1911. *Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. .

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to an application asking for the granting of statutory postal privileges to a newspaper published at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, called the Guysborough *Times*. Presented 10th April, 1911.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

188. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all memorials, reports, correspondence and documents in the possession of the government, not already brought down, relating to a survey of a route for a tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland between the province of Prince Edward Island and the mainland of Canada, and also relating to the construction of such tunnel. Presented 12th April, 1911.—*Mr. Richards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all enactments, regulations, documents, papers and information of every kind setting forth or showing the systems or method by which the census is taken in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions and foreign countries, respectively; and showing in what respect, if any, the principle, system or method adopted in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, and foreign countries differs from that proposed for the approaching census in Canada. Presented 12th April, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189*a*. Forms of schedules, &c., in connection with the census to be taken during the year 1911. Presented 21st April, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189*b*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all enactments, regulations, documents, papers and information of every kind setting forth or showing the systems or method by which the census is taken in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions and foreign countries, respectively; and showing in what respect, if any, the principle, system or method adopted in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, and foreign countries differs from that proposed for the approaching census in Canada. Presented 10th May, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

190. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a return showing:—1. How many employees were connected with the Printing Bureau in 1896?

2. The names of those employees connected with the Printing Bureau who were dismissed between 1896 and 1911, and the date of dismissal and the cause in each case?

3. The names of those employees, who resigned or died between the years 1896 and 1911, and the date of resignation or death in each case.

4. The names of those who have been appointed to positions in connection with the Printing Bureau between 1896 and 1911, and the date of appointment in each case. Presented 12th April, 1911.—*Mr. Edwards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

191. Return to an address of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for the production of a copy of the agreements concluded between the government and the former proprietor of the Stadacona farm at St. Félix du Cap Rouge, with reference to the purchase of the said farm, and of operating the same in the future as an experimental farm, and of all correspondence on these two matters. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry* .. .. *Not printed.*

192. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th March, 1911, for a copy of all the correspondence, contracts, assignments and other documents with regard to what is called the Percy Aylwin irrigation grant, granted to him under order in council dated 1st September, 1908. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Mr. Campbell*..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

193. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams, documents, vouchers and pay sheets, showing the names of all persons who supplied materials or worked, and the prices and rates of wages, and sums paid to each, in connection with the construction of a wharf at Deep Brook, N.S. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Mr. Jameson*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

194. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1911, for a copy of all papers, documents, memoranda and correspondence relating to the parliament site in the city of Winnipeg for the province of Manitoba, including the reservations made in the Crown grants to the Hudson's Bay Company, and the purpose for which the same were made, and also a copy of the Dominion order in council, dated the 23rd January, 1872, and all subsequent orders in council and correspondence dealing with the site for both provincial and Dominion purposes. Presented 1st May, 1911. —*Mr. Haggart (Winnipeg)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

194*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1911, for a copy of all papers, documents, memoranda and correspondence relating to the parliament site in the city of Winnipeg for the province of Manitoba, including the reservations made in the Crown grants to the Hudson's Bay Company, and the purpose for which the same were made, and also a copy of the Dominion order in council, dated the 23rd January, 1872, and all subsequent orders in council and correspondence dealing with the site for both provincial and Dominion purposes. Presented 20th July, 1911.—*Mr. Haggart (Winnipeg)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

195. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council, regulations and rules of the several departments of the government respecting the participation by employees of the government in civic or municipal affairs, and especially with regard to their disability from serving in civic or municipal councils; and all correspondence, documents and papers since the first day of January, 1900, touching the operation of the said orders in council, rules and regulations. Also a list of all employees of the government who have been elected to or have served in city or municipal councils during the said period from the first day of January, 1900, up to the present time, including all those now so serving and those who have been prevented by the government from serving. Presented 1st May, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

195*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council, regulations and rules of the several departments of the government respecting the participation by employees of the government in civic or municipal affairs, and especially with regard to their disability from serving in civic or municipal councils; and all correspondence, documents and papers since the first day of January, 1900, touching the operation of the said orders in council, rules and regulations. Also a list of all employees of the government who have been elected to or have served in city or municipal councils during the said period from the first day of January, 1900, up to the present time, including all those now so serving and those who have been prevented by the government from serving. Presented 3rd May, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..

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197. General rule and order of the Exchequer Court of Canada in regard to seals. Presented 2nd May, 1911, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed.*

198. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a return showing how many aliens there are in the service of the government of Canada who are residing out of Canada, their names, nationality, the nature of the service, term of service, residence, and salary.

2. The same information as to aliens now residing in Canada who have been in the service of the government of Canada for a period of three years or more, and the date and length of service.

3. The same information in regard to aliens in the service of the government of any province or provinces of Canada. Presented 9th May, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox.*

Not printed.

199. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1911, for a return giving the names of the gentlemen appointed as judges by the present government of Canada since they came into power in 1896, the residences of these gentlemen at the time of appointments, the positions to which they were respectively appointed, and in each case where the appointee had a predecessor in the position, the time which the position was vacant. Presented 11th May, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox.. .. ..Not printed.*

200. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, contracts, papers and memorials in the possession of the government relating to the establishment of a fast Atlantic service between Canada and any other country; also with reference to an all red route, cable, or telegraph service, betyeen Canada and any other country, within the past fifteen years. Presented 16th May, 1911.—*Mr. Armstrong.. .. ..Not printed*

201. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1911, for copies of any correspondence between the government of New Brunswick, or any member or members thereof, and the government of Canada, or any member thereof, with reference to changing the Subsidy Act, 1910, with respect to a subsidy for a line of railway from Grand Falls in the province of New Brunswick to the city of St. John in the same province. Presented 19th May, 1911.—*Mr. Carvell.. .. ..Not printed.*

202. Copy of report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the matter of the Western Coal Operators' Association and its employees. Presented 19th July, 1911, by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.. .. ..*Not printed.*

203. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return—

1. Showing in tons the east-bound and the west-bound traffic on the Intercolonial railway for the five years ending 30th June, 1910.

2. The miles of main trunk line and branches of the Intercolonial railway in each province through which it passes, distinguishing the trunk line from the branches.

3. Showing in tons the west-bound traffic originating in each of the maritime provinces during the period of five years ending 30th June, 1910. Presented 18th July, 1911.—*Mr. Sinclair.. .. ..Not printed.*

204. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, &c., during the past twelve months between Mr. E. J. Walsh, C.E., and the Minister of Department of Railways and Canals in regard to the Newmarket Canal. Presented 18th July, 1911.—*Mr. Wallace .. .. ..Not printed*

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205. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1911, for a return showing:—1. The quantity of bituminous coal imported into Ontario transhipped into other provinces in 1910.

2. The quantity of bituminous coal imported into Ontario in 1910 imported by the different railway companies.

3. The quantity and value of slack coal imported into Ontario in 1910, what portion of this slack coal was transhipped to other provinces, and what imported by railway companies. Presented 18th July, 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

206. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1911, for a return showing in detail the expenses incurred and paid for the Paris exposition in 1900, as payments of the Colonial committee on account of space, &c., $87,000, as shewn in the report of the Auditor General for 1899-1900, page D—15. Presented 21st July, 1911.—*Mr. Paquet*.. .. ..*Not printed*

207. Report of Mr. Justice Murphy, Royal Commissioner appointed to investigate alleged Chinese frauds and opium smuggling on the Pacific coast, 1910-11, together with copies of the evidence taken and exhibits produced before the said commissioner. Presented 21st July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed*

208. Minutes of Proceedings of the Imperial Conference, 1911. Presented 27th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

208*a*. Despatches, &c., relative to the simultaneous publication of memorandum of conference on the subject of the status of Dominion navies. Presented 27th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

208*b* and **208*c*.** Memorandum of conferences between the British admiralty and representatives of the Dominions of Canada and Australia; and also, copy of a cable despatch from Mr. Harcourt to Lord Grey. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers*

208*d*. Report of a Committee of the Imperial Conference convened to discuss defence (military), of the War Office, 14th June and 17th June, 1911. Presented 28th July, 1911 by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

209. Memorandum respecting the printing of voters' lists. Presented 27th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

210. Text of Pelagic Sealing Treaty signed at Washington, 7th July, 1911. Presented 27th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. .. ..Printed for sessional papers.

211. Interim report, Alberta and Saskatchewan Fisheries Commission, 1910. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

OF

CANADA

FOR THE PERIOD

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1909, TO AUGUST 31, 1910

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1910

[No. 31—1911.]

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA.
OTTAWA, September, 1910.

To the Honourable
CHARLES MURPHY, K.C.,
Secretary of State of Canada.

SIR,—In conformity with the provisions of Section 44 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, we have the honour to submit herewith, a report of the proceedings of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, covering the period from the 1st September, 1909, to the 31st August, 1910. As will be observed, the report is divided into four parts as follows:—

Part I. Report.
" II. Appendices.
" III. Tables.
" IV. Examination papers.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
ADAM SHORTT,
M. G. LAROCHELLE,
Commissioners.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

MY LORD, I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the accompanying report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the period from the 1st September, 1909, to the 31st August, 1910.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant.

CHARLES MURPHY,

Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, November, 1910.

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1909, TO AUGUST 31, 1910.

The administration of the Civil Service Amendment Act during the second year of its operation has afforded a better basis for judging of its normal operation, and of its capacity to meet the varying needs of the Government Service. The rapid development of the country in practically every branch of national interest has necessitated a corresponding expansion in the Dominion Civil Service. This has involved the appointment of many new clerks and the promotion of a considerable number of those already in the service. The tables given in Part III of the report, will indicate the expansion of the service and the directions in which it has taken place.

General Competitions.

In the course of the past year, in accordance with the Civil Service Amendment Act and the regulations framed under it, the Commission held two general competitive examinations for the Second and Third Divisions of the Inside Service, one in November, 1909, and the other in May, 1910. Previous to these examinations, the heads of the various departments furnished the Commission with the number of clerks in these divisions likely to be required during the following six months. A public notice of the examinations was published in the *Canada Gazette* two months previous to the holding of them.

The numbers of candidates for the examinations of November, 1909, were twelve for the Second, and one hundred and sixty-eight for the Third Division. For those in May, 1910, there were thirty-eight candidates for the Second, and two hundred and seventy-one for the Third Division. As the result of these examinations, for the Second Division nine were successful in November and twenty-nine in May, while for the Third Division, forty-five were successful in November and seventy in May. Practically all of these have been appointed either to permanent or temporary positions.

Special Competitions.

The Commission held, from time to time, in the course of the year, special competitions for various positions, requiring professional or technical knowledge and experience, which could not be tested by the ordinary examinations. These positions

were duly advertised in the *Canada Gazette*, the advertisements setting forth the educational and technical requirements and the nature and length of experience required on the part of the applicants.

In this manner, thirty-five positions were filled, one in the First Division, thirty-two in the Second Division and two in the Third Division. A list of the successful candidates will be found in Table 9, page 85, and Table 10, Part A, page 86. Those given in Part A of Table 10, being over the age limit or otherwise excluded from appointment by the Commission, under Article 18, required to be appointed under Article 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act.

Non-competitive Appointments.

Other appointments of a professional or technical nature, to the number of twenty-six, seven in the First Division and nineteen in the Second Division, were made without open competition. These appointments were made on the nomination of the departments under the authority of section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act. However, nearly one half of those appointed in this manner were selected after consultation with the Commission, as provided for in Article 16 of the Regulations of the Civil Service Commission.

Temporary Appointments.

During the year, there were two hundred and seventy-eight appointments for temporary employment. All but four of these were in Subdivision B of the Third Division, the four others being in Subdivision B of the Second Division.

These appointments, which are limited to six months in any one fiscal year, were required to meet the needs of the departments, arising chiefly from the following causes:—

(*a*) Absence of clerks on regular or special leave.

(*b*) Temporary pressure of work.

(*c*) The expansion of the regular work of the departments.

Many of the temporary positions, created under (*c*), naturally passed into permanent positions and, where those occupying them were duly qualified, they received permanent appointments.

Most of those appointed for temporary employment may be classified as follows:—

(*a*) Those successful at previous examinations, but who had not yet received permanent appointments.

The majority of these receive appointments to permanent positions in the course of six months after examination. There were ninety-five appointments of this class, the appointments being made under section 18 of the Act. The names are given in Table 6, pages 77 to 79.

(*b*) Those who secured more than the minimum of marks qualifying for selection, but who did not come within the numbers required for permanent appointments.

(*c*) Those going up for the next semi-annual examination and whose previous qualifications indicated the likelihood of their being successful candidates.

(*d*) University students and others whose qualifications were obviously above the requirements for the Third Division.

These were selected only after the lists of those entitled to temporary employment, in virtue of having passed the Civil Service Examinations, were exhausted.

Of the appointments coming under classes (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), one hundred and seventy-three were made under section 23 of the Act. The names are given in Table 7, pages 80 to 83. This table also indicates those temporary clerks in classes (*b*) and (*c*), who, through subsequent examinations, succeeded in securing permanent appointments. The remaining ten appointments to temporary positions were made at salaries above the minimum of $500, in accordance with section 20 of the Amending Act of 1910. The names of these are given in Table 13, page 93.

Lower Grade Appointments.

There were forty-nine appointments to lower grade positions, such as messengers, porters, packers, &c. Of these, thirty-one received permanent appointments and eighteen temporary employment. Of those appointed to permanent positions, eleven were selected from the regular lists of successful candidates in this grade. The other twenty were specially nominated by the departments under section 22 of the Act, and required to pass a qualifying examination before receiving certificates. The names are given in Table 3, page 72. Of the eighteen appointed to temporary positions in the lower grades, eight were selected from the regular list of successful candidates and ten were nominated by the departments. The names will be found in Table 4, page 73.

Summary.

The total number of new appointments to the service during the past year may be summarized as follows:—

In the three divisions of the Inside Service, one hundred and ninety-one permanent appointments were made. Of these, eight were in the First Division, seventy-six in the Second Division, and one hundred and seven in the Third Division. There were also two hundred and seventy-eight appointments to temporary positions and forty-nine appointments to lower grade positions. The total number of appointments for the Inside Service during the past year was five hundred and eighteen.

Examinations for Outside Service.

In addition to the regular and special examinations for the Inside Service, the Commission held two semi-annual qualifying examinations for the Outside Service. The results will be found in Part III of the Report, pages 57 to 62 and pages 64 to 67.

Hitherto, no part of the Outside Service, beyond the holding of the qualifying examinations, has been brought under the general terms of the Civil Service Amend-

ment Act. Hence the Commission has as yet no part in the appointments and promotions for the Outside Service.

Examiners.

The list of examiners for competitive and non-competitive examinations, either general or special, is given in Part II, Appendix E.

Promotions.

During the past year, two hundred and two certificates of qualification were issued for promotions from one grade of the service to another. Of these promotions, ninety-three were from B to A of the Third Division, one from A of the Third to B of the Second Division, sixty-one from B to A of the Second Division, thirty from A of the Second to B of the First Division and seventeen from B to A of the First Division.

It may be observed that these promotions, though based upon merit, were not necessarily made by competitive examinations. At the same time, no person was promoted without previously obtaining a certificate of qualification from the Commission. This gave the Commission an opportunity to verify, in concert with the chiefs of the departments, the relative merits of the persons recommended. It is to be borne in mind that in matters of promotion, the Commission has to take into account both theoretical and practical qualifications.

It may be mentioned, in regard to the single promotion from the Third to the Second Division, that the Commissioners and the government are considering this important question with a view to arriving at an equitable solution.

Suggestions of the Commissioners.

SPECIAL SALARY INCREASES.

Under Article 33 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, where the qualifications required for the performance of the duties of the position are of an exceptional character, on the original appointment of a clerk provision is made for adding a certain amount, not to exceed five hundred dollars, to the minimum salary of the grade to which he may be appointed. In the case, however, of appointments to the Third and Second Divisions, in a number of cases it may not be possible to determine, at the time of appointment, whether the successful candidates have the exceptional qualifications required for the positions in question. In many cases this can be adequately determined only after a year or two of experience. Yet, under the law as it stands, it is then too late to increase or diminish the initial salary, according to the practical capacity shown by those appointed.

Again, in a still larger number of cases, the duties of a clerk who shows exceptional ability, particularly in B of the Second Division, may be enlarged in range and quality within a comparatively few years after his appointment. This may be due

either to the development of new functions in connection with the work assigned to him, or he may be entrusted with a higher grade of work than contemplated by him on entering the service. In such cases, after a clerk has once entered the service, the only method provided for in the Act by which he can be adequately remunerated for the increased importance and responsibility of [illegible] is promotion to the next higher grade in the service. In the case, however, of the majority of such clerks who enter the service in Subdivision B of the Second Division at eight hundred dollars, this would mean an increase, within a few years, to double that salary, $1,600 being the minimum salary of Subdivision A of the Second Division. The present alternative, therefore, is to permit such a clerk to remain in the service for say eight years before he can rise to a salary of $1,201, or to promote him to the grade of a salary of $1,600. Some departments inclined to the first horn of the dilemma, others to the second. In the first case, substantial injustice is the result, or the loss of good men to the service. In the second case, unnecessary expenditure is entailed on the department. It would appear advisable, therefore, by a suitable amendment of section 33, to provide that some intermediate salary, say $1,200, should be introduced in at least Subdivision B of the Second Division, to meet the requirements of such cases as those referred to. This would also enable the very reasonable purpose of Article 33, as at present framed, to be secured in a more equitable manner and in the best interests of the service.

[illegible]

Another difficulty in connection with the operation of the new Act has been brought to the attention of the Commission during the past year. The salaries of lower grade employees are the same, and subject to the same annual increases as those of clerks in Subdivision B of the Third Division. When, therefore, a messenger or porter has entered the service at $500 and has been three years in it, he will receive a salary of $600, but, should he possess sufficient ambition and industry to prepare himself for the Third Division examination and should he prove a successful candidate, instead of entering the Third Division at a salary of $600, he must enter at the minimum of the Division, which is $500. Thus, the net reward of his industry and ambition in preparing himself to become a more efficient civil servant is a reduction of $100 in his salary. In other words, he will require two years additional time in the higher grade of the service to recover his former income. An equal or even greater hardship is involved in passing from Grade A of the Third Division to Grade B of the Second Division, by means of the competitive, as distinguished from the qualifying examination. In Grade A of the Third Division, the clerk at a salary of from $900 to $1,200, after preparing himself for the full competitive examination for the Second Division and proving to be a successful candidate, must enter the higher division at $800. Thus, in consequence of his industry and ambition in establishing his superior qualifications, he is required to sacrifice from $100 to $400, according to his length of service. In other words, it will require him to spend from two to eight years in a higher branch of the service before he recovers the salary which he formerly received.

Assuredly there could have been no intention, in passing the present Act, that such injustices should result from its normal operation. These anomalies should certainly be remedied, and this could be accomplished by the same alteration in the Act as that recommended in connection with the previous suggestion regarding section 33 of the Civil Service Amendment Act.

THE APPOINTMENT OF SORTERS, PACKERS AND PORTERS.

The Commission is of the opinion that the appointment of sorters, packers and porters, in the lower grades, should be made by competitive examinations. The Commissioners are well aware that this method of appointment might not be practicable as regards the positions of messengers, inasmuch as the heads of departments may sometimes require from such employees special qualifications, but they believe that such is not the case with the other positions and that competitive examinations would be more satisfactory to the public and the candidates.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE FROM CIVIL SERVANTS.

The Commissioners desire to submit that some provision should be included in the Act which would enable them to remunerate such of the civil servants whose services they may from time to time deem essential to the proper discharge of their duties in the general or special examinations. They fully recognize the wisdom of the government in curbing and prohibiting any distraction from official duties; but, at the same time, the Commission is frequently under the necessity, in the public interest, of using the official knowledge of a number of civil servants in the higher divisions. For this reason, the Commission is of the opinion that a reasonable compensation should be allowed for such service; otherwise these officials might very properly decline their good offices, as there is no statute to oblige them to give such assistance to the Commission.

Staff of the Commission.

The Commissioners are particularly pleased to recognize the good offices of the staff of the Commission. By their capacity, devotion and efficiency, their work has been very satisfactory.

ADAM SHORTT,
M. G. LAROCHELLE,
Commissioners.

OTTAWA, September, 1910.

PART II

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada.

SHORT TITLE.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Civil Service Act. R.S., c. 17, s. 1.

INTERPRETATION.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) 'head of the department' means the minister of the Crown for the time being presiding over the department;

(b) 'deputy,' 'deputy head,' or 'deputy head of the department,' means the deputy of the minister of the Crown presiding over the department, and the Clerk of the Privy Council; and includes also the Auditor General, in all cases in which such meaning is not inconsistent with his powers and duties under the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act;

(c) 'Board' means the examiners appointed for the purposes of this Act. R.S., c. 17, s. 2; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 1.

CONSTITUTION.

Of whom the Civil Service shall consist

3. The Civil Service for the purposes of this Act includes and consists of all classes of officers, clerks and employees, elsewhere than in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada and in the office of the Auditor General, included in schedules A and B to this Act, appointed by the Governor in Council or other competent authority before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, or thereafter appointed or employed in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act for the time being in force; and also includes,—

(a) such officers, clerks or employees in the lower grades as are determined by order in council; and,

(b) such officers, clerks and employees in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, holding positions which if held in other parts of Canada would bring them under the provisions of this Act, as the Governor in Council brings under the provisions hereof.

2.

Exception.

2. The Civil Service shall not, however, include nor shall this Act apply to any of the officers or employees to whom by the provisions of the Post Office Act that Act instead of the Civil Service Act is intended to apply. R.S., c. 17, s. 3; sch. B.; 2 E. VII., c. 28, s. 1.

Two divisions. Inside division.

4. The service shall be divided into two divisions, namely:—

(a) The first or inside departmental division which shall comprise officers, clerks and employees of those classes mentioned in schedule A, employed on the several departmental staffs at Ottawa, and in the office of the Auditor General; and,

Outside division.

(b) The second or outside departmental division which shall comprise officers, clerks, and employees of those classes mentioned in schedule B, and the other officers, clerks and employees included in the Civil Service who are employed otherwise than on the departmental staffs at Ottawa. R.S., c. 17, s. 4.

Regulations.

5. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make general rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, respecting the appointments and promotions of the officers, clerks and employees in the Civil Service and all other matters pertaining thereto. R.S., c. 17, s. 5.

Governor in Council to determine number of officers, etc.

6. The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, determine the number of officers, clerks of the several classes and grades, messengers and other employees who are required for the working of the several departments in each division of the Civil Service, but the collective amount of the salaries of each department shall, in no case, exceed that provided for by vote of Parliament for that purpose.

If the actual number exceeds that allowed.

2. If the number of officers, clerks, and employees then attached to any department in either division thereof is greater than the number allowed to the department, as herein provided, the Governor in Council shall name the persons to fill the several offices; and the remainder shall be supernumerary clerks, ineligible for increase of salary, of that class respectively in which they rank, and shall so remain until promoted in the manner herein provided or until severed from the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 6.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Examiners.

7. Three examiners shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Governor in Council, who, for the purposes of this Act, shall be known as the Board; and they shall examine all candidates for admission to the Civil Service, and give certificates of qualification to such persons as are found qualified, according to such regulations as are authorized by the Governor in Council for the guidance of the Board.

2.

2. The Governor in Council may appoint a person who shall be clerk to the Board, at a salary not exceeding seven hundred dollars per annum. Clerk.

3. Each member of the Board shall receive such salary, not exceeding four hundred dollars per annum, as is fixed by the Governor in Council. Salary of members.

4. The members of the Board, while engaged in their work, shall be paid such travelling expenses as are determined by the Governor in Council. Travelling expenses.

5. Such persons as are selected by the Board to assist it in the conduct of examinations shall receive such sum, not exceeding five dollars a day, as is fixed by the Governor in Council. Pay of assistants.

6. The meetings of the Board shall be held at such times, and the proceedings thereof shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the Governor in Council, from time to time, determines. Meetings.

7. The Board shall be supervised by the Secretary of State. R.S., c. 17, s. 8; 52 V., c. 12, s. 1. Supervision

8. The Board may obtain the assistance of persons who have had experience in the education of the youth of Canada, and with such assistance shall hold, or cause to be held, periodical examinations for admission to the Civil Service, at such times and places as shall be determined, from time to time, by the Governor in Council. Who may be appointed as assistants.

2. Examinations shall, as far as possible, be in writing, and the cost thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys previously voted by Parliament for that purpose. R.S., c. 17, s. 9. Examinations in writing.

9. Whenever the Board is satisfied that any irregularity or fraudulent practice has obtained at any examination held by it or by any person deputed by it, the Board may summon before it by an instrument signed by the chairman or acting chairman of the Board, and may examine under oath or affirmation, any person who, in its opinion, is in a position to give evidence in relation to such irregularity or fraudulent practice. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1. Proceedings in case of irregularity at examination.

10. If the person so summoned does not appear at the time and place appointed by such instrument, the chairman or acting chairman of the Board shall be vested with all the powers conferred upon a justice of the peace by the Criminal Code, in the case of a person to whom a summons has been directed, requiring such person to appear before such justice at a time and place therein mentioned to give evidence respecting a charge of an indictable offence, and who does not appear in obedience thereto. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1. Refusal to appear as witness.

11. Whenever any person appearing in obedience to any such instrument, or by virtue of a warrant issued under the last Punishment of persons re-

Refusing to answer.

last preceding section, refuses to be sworn, or having been sworn refuses to answer such questions as are put to him, or refuses or neglects to produce any documents which he is required to produce, without in any such case offering any just excuse for such refusal or neglect, the chairman or acting chairman of the Board shall, as to such person, be vested with all the powers, as to process and punishment in respect to witnesses, conferred in like cases upon a justice of the peace by the Criminal Code. 58-59 V., c. 14, s. 1.

Oath how administered.

12. Every oath or affirmation required for the purpose of such inquiry may be administered by any member of the Board. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Report to Secretary of State.

13. If any person is proved upon such inquiry to have been concerned in any fraudulent practice, or to have been guilty of any breach of the regulations made by the Governor in Council with respect to any examination held under the authority of this Act, the Board shall report the same to the Secretary of State, who may thereupon cause such person's name to be removed from the list of persons who are found qualified. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Disqualification.

Personation at examination.

14. Every person who, at any examination held under this Act, personates any candidate or employs, induces or allows any person to personate him, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

Procuring or furnishing examination question paper.

15. Every person who surreptitiously procures from any printer or other person, and every person who, without authority, furnishes to any other person any examination question paper or any other paper relating to any such examination as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the Civil Service, to be dismissed therefrom.

Disqualified.

2. No such person shall be allowed to present himself at any subsequent examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 2.

EXAMINATIONS.

No appointment without examination.

16. Except as herein otherwise provided no person shall be appointed to or employed in either division of the Civil Service unless the person so appointed or employed has passed the examination hereinafter required in order to qualify him for such appointment or employment. R.S., c. 17, s. 29.

17.

17. It shall be necessary to pass the first or preliminary examination in order to qualify for the following appointments or employments:— Preliminary examination.

Messenger;
Porter;
Sorter;
Packer;
Tidewaiter;
Assistant inspector of weights and measures; and,
Such other appointments or employments in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 29; 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 4 and 8.

18. It shall be necessary to pass the second or qualifying examination in order to qualify for the following appointments or employments:— Qualifying examination.

Third-class clerkships in the first division;
Third-class clerkships and the offices of landing waiters and lockers in the second division for Customs service;
Third-class excisemen and stenographers or typewriters in the second division of the Inland Revenue service;
Third-class clerkships, railway mail clerkships and the offices in the second division for Post Office service; and,
Temporary clerks or writers in either division. R.S., c. 17, s. 29; 51 V., c. 12, s. 14; 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 4 and 8; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 3; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 15 and 26.

19. Candidates may pass both the preliminary and qualifying examinations at their option. R.S., c. 17, s. 29. Both examinations passed at option.

20. No person shall be admitted either to the preliminary or qualifying examination until he has satisfied the Board,— Candidates for admission.

(a) that at the time appointed for such examination he will, if the examination is for an appointment which the passing of the preliminary examination is sufficient to qualify for, be of the full age of fifteen years, and, in other cases, be of the full age of eighteen years; and, if for the inside departmental division, that his age will not then be more than thirty-five years; Age.

(b) that he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties; and, Physique.

(c) that his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 30; 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 5. Character.

21. The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be held only once a year and during the month of November, under such regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as are from time to time made by the Governor in Council, and published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette*. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5. Times and method.

22.

Promotion examinations.

22. Except as herein otherwise provided no promotion in either division of the Civil Service shall take place without special examination under regulations made by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

In May.

23. Except as herein otherwise provided promotion examinations shall be held once a year in the month of May and at such other time as is from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council, and shall be in such subjects as are determined from time to time for each department by the Governor in Council, and in such subjects as by report of the deputy head of the department in which the promotion is to be made, concurred in by the head of the department, are submitted to the Board as best adapted to test the fitness of the candidates for the vacant office. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 22.

Subjects.

Age.

24. When a vacancy to be filled by promotion exists in the inside division, the examination shall not be open to any person appointed to the outside division who at the date of his first appointment was of a greater age than thirty-five years. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

Yearly estimate of probable vacancies.

25. Once in each year, not later than the fifteenth day of March, the deputy head of each department shall make and lay before the Board through the Department of the Secretary of State estimates of the number of vacancies to which promotions may be made in the first and second divisions respectively of his department during the ensuing year, either by reason of retirement, death, failure of health or other cause, in the respective classes of chief, first-class and second-class clerks.

Limitation.

2. The number so estimated shall be the number with reference to which the examinations for promotion shall be held. R.S., c. 17, s. 40; 51 V., c. 12, s. 9.

To whom examinations shall be open.

26. The examinations shall be open to all persons who comply with the requirements of this Act as to proof of age, health and character, and conform to the regulations made as herein provided, upon payment of such fees as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 32.

Either language.

27. All examinations under this Act shall be held in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate. R.S., c. 17, s. 32; 51 V., c. 12, s. 6.

Notice.

28. Notice of every examination, whether for admission into the Civil Service or for promotion therein, shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* at least one month before the date fixed for the examination, and such notice in the case of promotion examinations shall state the number of promotions expected in each class in each division. R.S., c. 17, ss. 33 and 41; 51 V., c. 12, s. 7.

29.

Pass list.

29. Immediately after each examination a list of the persons who are found qualified shall be made out, and published in the *Canada Gazette*. R.S., c. 17, s. 34.

APPOINTMENTS.

Tenure.

Probationary service.

30. Except as herein otherwise provided all appointments to the Civil Service shall be during pleasure, and no person shall be appointed to any place below that of a deputy head unless, in addition to passing the requisite examination, he has served the probationary term hereinafter mentioned. R.S., c. 17, s. 10.

Age limits.

31. No person shall be appointed to any place in the first or inside departmental division of the Civil Service, other than that of a deputy head, controller of railway mail service or superintendent of railway mail service, on probation or otherwise, whose age exceeds thirty-five years, or who has not attained the full age of eighteen years: Provided that this section shall not render ineligible any officer or employee, not within the said age limits, to be transferred from the outside service to the railway mail service branch. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 12; 60-61 V., c. 14, s. 1.

First appointments.

32. Whenever it becomes necessary to make any appointment to any of the classes to which it is herein provided that first appointments shall only be made after qualifying examination, such necessity shall be reported to the head of the department by his deputy; and upon such report being approved by the head of the department, and after the salary to be paid has been voted by Parliament, the head of the department shall select and submit to the Governor in Council for probation, from the lists of qualified candidates made by the Board, a person fitted for the vacant place. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

Probation.

33. The person so selected shall not receive a permanent appointment until he has served a probationary term of at least six months. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

Rejection during probation.

34. The head of the department or the deputy head may, at any time during the period of probation, reject any clerk or employee appointed to his department. R.S., c. 17, s. 35.

Report of deputy head as to efficiency.

35. No probationary clerk shall remain in any department more than one year, unless, at or before the end of that time, the deputy head signifies to the head of the department in writing that the clerk is considered by him competent for the duty of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 36.

Further selections

36. If such probationary clerk be rejected, the head of the department shall report to the Governor in Council the reasons for

for rejecting him, and another clerk shall thereupon be selected in like manner in his stead.

Another trial.

2. The head of the department shall decide whether the name of the person rejected shall be struck off the list as unfit for the service generally, or whether he shall be allowed another trial. R.S., c. 17, s. 36.

Officers requiring special qualifications.

37. When the deputy head of a department in which a vacancy occurs reports, for reasons set forth in such report,—

(a) that the qualifications requisite for such office are wholly or in part professional or technical; and,

(b) that it would be for the public interest that the examination herein provided for should, as regards such vacancy, be wholly or partially dispensed with;

the Governor in Council may, without reference to the age of the person, if the head of the department concurs in such report, select and appoint or promote such person as is deemed best fitted to fill the vacancy, subject to such examination as is suggested in the report. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

Exceptions.

38. City postmasters and post office inspectors; inspectors, collectors and preventive officers in the Customs Department; inspectors of weights and measures, and deputy collectors and preventive officers in the Inland Revenue Department, may be appointed without examination and without reference to the rules for promotion herein prescribed. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

Three years' experience in outside Customs.

39. Notwithstanding anything in this Act a person who has served over three years as an officer or acting officer in the outside service of the Customs may be appointed an examining officer in such service subject to such examination on the duties of office and other qualifications as is prescribed by the deputy head in a report to be concurred in by the head of the department. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 21.

College graduates.

40. Graduates of the Royal Military College, or of any university in Canada, shall be exempt from the qualifying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5.

Vacancy in Auditor General's office.

41. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Auditor General, the report required as to such vacancy shall be made to the Minister of Finance. R.S., c. 17, s. 38.

Re-entry.

42. Any officer, clerk or employee who has resigned, shall be eligible, without examination, under the authority of an order in council, to re-enter the service, in the class in which he was serving at the time of such resignation, and at the salary which he was then receiving, if funds are available for the payment of his salary. R.S., c. 17, s. 53.

PROMOTIONS.

Exemptions from examination.

43. The promotion examination may be dispensed with on a report from the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, that such examination is not necessary in the case of the following persons when employed or when seeking promotion in the line of their profession:—

Barristers;
Attorneys;
Military or civil engineers;
Officers of the artillery in the Department of Militia and Defence;
Architects;
Draughtsmen and land surveyors.

Special class excisemen.

2. Such examination may also be so dispensed with in the case of special-class excisemen seeking promotion in the Department of Inland Revenue. 51 V., c. 12, s. 8.

Railway mail clerks.

44. Railway mail clerks and clerks employed in post offices shall not be required to pass the promotion examination. 60-61 V., c. 26, s. 2; 61 V., c. 20, s. 6.

Excisemen.

45. No such examination shall be required for the reemployment or promotion of excisemen who passed the departmental examinations for the special class in the excise service before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. R.S., c. 17, s. 39.

Selection for vacancies in higher classes.

46. Except as herein otherwise provided, when any vacancy occurs in one of the higher classes, in either division, the head of the department shall select from the list of successful candidates for promotion, the person whom he considers best fitted for the office, having due reference to any special duties incident to such office, to the qualification and fitness shown by the candidates respectively during their examination and to the record of their previous conduct in the service. R.S., c. 17, s. 42; 51 V., c. 12, s. 10.

Probation.

47. Every promotion so made shall be subject to a probation of not less than six months.

In case of rejection.

2. At any time during the first year the head of the department may reject the person promoted, or he may be definitely accepted at any time during the second period of six months after his promotion.

Return to duties.

3. If the person so selected is rejected he shall then return to the performance of the duties in which he was previously engaged. R.S., c. 17, s. 43.

Further selection.

48. When any clerk who is promoted on probation is rejected, the head of the department shall select another in his stead from the candidates whose names still remain on the

the lists of qualified persons made by the Board. R.S., c. 17, s. 44.

Former duties by whom performed.

49. During the period for which a clerk is promoted on probation the duties of the office previously held by him shall, if necessary, be performed by a person selected for that purpose by the head of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 45.

EXCHANGES AND TRANSFERS.

Without examination.

50. An exchange of positions between two officers serving in different departments, or in different divisions of the same department, and the filling of a vacancy in one department by a transfer from another division of the same department or from another department, may be authorized by the Governor in Council to be made without examination of either officer.

No increase.

2. Such exchange or transfer shall be made without increase of salary of either of the persons exchanging or transferred.

Age.

3. No person shall be transferred from the outside to the inside division, whose age at the date of his first appointment exceeded thirty-five years. R.S., c. 17, s. 46.

DEPUTY MINISTERS.

Office.

51. There shall be a deputy head for each department.

Created by Parliament.

2. No officer shall hereafter be raised to the rank of deputy head except in the case of a vacancy occurring, or when a new department is created by Act of Parliament. 51 V., c. 12, s. 3.

Appointment.

52. The deputy heads of departments shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall hold office during pleasure.

Removal, statement of reasons.

2. Whenever such pleasure is exercised in the direction of removing a deputy head from his office, a statement of the reasons for so doing shall be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next following session. R.S., c. 17, s. 11.

Salary of Deputy Minister of Justice.

53. The Deputy Minister of Justice may, if at the time of his appointment he is a barrister of at least ten years' standing, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 6.

Salary of Deputy Minister of Finance.

54. The Deputy Minister of Finance may, if at the time of his appointment he has been for at least ten years in the service of one or more of the chartered banks of Canada as general manager or as manager of a branch of such bank or in both capacities, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand

thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars.

2. The salary of the Deputy Minister of Finance holding office on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, shall, so long as he remains in office, be five thousand dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 3. Present Deputy.

55. The Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals may, if at the time of his appointment he is a civil engineer of at least ten years' standing, be paid a salary beginning on appointment at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of five thousand dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 2. Salary of Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals.

56. In all cases not hereinbefore provided for the salary of a deputy head of a department shall on appointment be three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars until a maximum salary is reached of four thousand dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 2 and 4. Salaries of other deputy heads.

57. The increases of salary hereinbefore authorized to be made to any deputy head shall be made by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of his department. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 2. Increases how made.

58. Nothing herein contained shall operate to diminish the salary or emolument of any deputy head holding office on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, who was at that date in receipt of a salary larger than would be payable to him under this Act. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 5. No salary diminished.

59. The deputy head of each department shall, subject to the directions of the head of the department, oversee and direct the officers, clerks and employees of the department, and shall have general control of the business thereof, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned to him by the Governor in Council. Duties.

2. He shall give his full time to the public service and shall discharge all duties required by the head of the department, or by the Governor in Council, whether such duties are in his own department or not. Full time.

3. No deputy head shall receive any pay, fee or allowance in any form in excess of the amount of the salary hereinbefore authorized to be paid to him. 3 E. VII, c. 9, s. 7. No extra pay.

60. In the absence of any deputy head, a chief clerk named by the head of the department shall perform the duties of such deputy head, unless the performance of such duties is otherwise provided for by the Governor in Council. Acting deputy.

For Auditor General.

2. There shall be in the office of the Auditor General a chief clerk who shall at all times act for the Auditor General in his absence. R.S., c. 17, s. 14.

CHIEF CLERKS, GRADE A.

How created.

61. A chief clerkship, grade A, in any department shall only be created by order in council, passed after,—

(a) the deputy head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;

(b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,

(c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 8 and 19.

Salary.

62. The minimum salary of a chief clerk, grade A, shall be two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars up to a maximum of two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum.

Idem.

2. If, however, a person upon his appointment or promotion to a chief clerkship, grade A, is in receipt of a salary greater than the minimum salary of such chief clerkship, he may be appointed or promoted at the salary which he is then receiving if it does not exceed the maximum salary of such chief clerkship. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 8.

Promotion of chief clerk to grade A.

63. A chief clerk in any department may without being required to undergo any examination be promoted to a chief clerkship, grade A, by an order in council passed after,—

(a) the deputy head has reported that the duties devolving upon such officer are of special importance, and that the officer recommended for such promotion is specially qualified for their performance;

(b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,

(c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 8.

CHIEF CLERKS.

How created.

64. A chief clerkship in any department shall only be created by order in council, passed after,—

(a) the deputy head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;

(b) the concurrence of the head of the department in such report; and,

(c) the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 15.

65.

65. The minimum salary of a chief clerk shall be one thou- Salary.
sand nine hundred dollars, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 9.

FIRST-CLASS CLERKS.

66. A first-class clerkship shall only be created by order in How created.
council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 17.

67. The minimum salary of a first-class clerk shall be one Salary.
thousand five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand nine hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 10.

SECOND-CLASS CLERKS.

68. A second-class clerkship shall only be created by order How created
in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 19.

69. The minimum salary of a second-class clerk shall be one Salary.
thousand two hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand five hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 11.

JUNIOR SECOND-CLASS CLERKS.

70. A junior second-class clerkship shall only be created by How created.
order in council, passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 2.

71. The minimum salary of a junior second-class clerk shall Salary.
be eight hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand one hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 12.

72. The Governor in Council may, upon the recommenda- College graduates.
tion of the head of the department concerned in by the Treasury Board, appoint a person who is a graduate of the Royal Military College or of any university in Canada to be a junior second-class clerk. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 7.

73.

Condition of such appointment.

73. An appointment shall only be made under the last preceding section in one of the following cases:—

(a) Where the person to be appointed is to take the place of a clerk of the second or a higher class;

(b) Where the deputy head of the department reports that, owing to the special class of work to be performed, an appointment under the said section is desirable. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 7.

THIRD-CLASS CLERKS.

How created.

74. Except as hereinafter otherwise provided a third-class clerkship shall only be created by order in council passed on the report of the deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 19.

Salary.

75. The minimum salary of a third-class clerk shall be five hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of seven hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 16 and 18.

Supplement for optional subjects.

76. The Governor in Council may give to any person who is appointed a third-class clerk, in addition to the salary herein provided for on appointment, an amount not exceeding fifty dollars per annum for each optional subject not exceeding two in which he has passed the qualifying examination.

2. Such optional subjects shall be book-keeping, shorthand and typewriting. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 6; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 15.

Appointment of certain employees as third-class clerks.

77. Any person who at the time of his appointment as third-class clerk is in the service of the Government and receiving or entitled to receive a salary, and who has been or is a writer, clerk, packer, sorter or messenger, either temporary or otherwise, in the inside service of one of the departments of the Government at Ottawa, or in the office of the Auditor General, may be so appointed at the salary which he was so receiving or entitled to receive at the time of such appointment, not exceeding, however, the maximum salary of a third-class clerk. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 20.

Without qualification.

78. Any such person as in the last preceding section mentioned who had for two years prior to the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, been continuously in the inside service, either in the capacity of writer, clerk, packer, sorter or messenger, or in any other capacity, may be appointed a third-class clerk without regard to his age, and without passing the qualifying examination.

Except order in council.

2. The order in council appointing him shall be held to create the third-class clerkship in respect of which such appointment is made. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 20.

MESSENGERS,

MESSENGERS, PACKERS AND SORTERS.

Permanent messengers, packers and sorters.

79. This Act in so far as applicable shall continue to apply as heretofore to permanent messengers, packers and sorters appointed before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six. 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 2 and 14.

Salary.

80. The salary of a messenger, packer or sorter appointed to the Civil Service previous to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, may be increased to a maximum of seven hundred dollars per annum by amounts not exceeding fifty dollars in any one year. 58-59 V., c. 15, ss. 2, 12 and 14; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

Additional salary.

81. Any member of the Civil Service may be appointed private secretary to the head of a department, and may be paid an additional salary not exceeding six hundred dollars a year whilst so acting.

If voted.

2. No salary shall be payable to any private secretary unless the amount has been voted by Parliament. R.S., c. 17, s. 48.

SALARIES.

Begin at minimum.

82. Except as herein otherwise provided the salary of a clerk on appointment or promotion to any class shall begin at the minimum of such class. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 3; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 5; 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 17.

Schedule B.

83. The officers, clerks and employees mentioned in schedule B to this Act shall be paid according to the scale thereby established.

Other outside salaries.

2. The salaries of officers, clerks and employees in the second or outside division of departments other than the Customs, Inland Revenue and Post Office Departments shall, subject to the provisions of any Act relating thereto, be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 25.

Salary in excess of minimum in certain cases.

84. If an officer, clerk or employee who is promoted to a higher class, or who is transferred from one class to another class, is, at the time of such promotion or transfer, in receipt of a higher salary or emolument than the minimum salary of the class to which he is promoted or transferred, the Governor in Council may authorize the payment to him of the salary or emolument he was receiving at the time of such promotion or transfer, if it does not exceed the maximum salary of the class to which he is promoted or transferred. 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 12.

Conditions of increase.

85. No officer, clerk or employee shall receive any increase of salary except by order in council passed on the report of the deputy

deputy head, concurred in by the head of the department, stating that such officer, clerk or employee is deserving of such increase. R.S., c. 17, s. 26; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 8; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 18, 25 and 27.

May be suspended.

86. The increase of salary of any officer, clerk or employee authorized under this Act for the then current year may be suspended by the head of the department for neglect of duty or misconduct, and may be subsequently restored by such head, but without arrears. R.S., c. 17, s. 26.

From what time payable.

87. Except as herein otherwise provided any increase of salary authorized by this Act shall be payable from the first day of the official quarter next succeeding the date on which, from his length of service, any clerk or employee for whom such increase is recommended, is eligible for such increase.

In case of promotion.

2. In case of promotion, the increase of salary shall become payable from the day on which such promotion takes place. R.S., c. 17, s. 27.

Post office inspectors and assistants.

88. Increases of salary of post office inspectors and assistant post office inspectors shall, however, be payable at the expiration of one year from the date of appointment, or at the expiration of one year from the date on which the post office inspector or assistant post office inspector last received an increase, as the case may be. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 7.

Payment of salary prohibited.

89. Except as herein otherwise provided no salary shall be paid to any member of the Civil Service whose appointment or promotion, or whose increase of salary, after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, has not been made in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act in force at the time of such appointment, promotion or increase, or otherwise authorized or confirmed by law. R.S., c. 17, s. 28.

No extra payment.

90. No extra salary or additional remuneration of any kind whatsoever shall be paid to any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service or to any other person permanently employed in the public service. 51 V., c. 12, s. 12.

Status of clerks preserved.

91. The status of clerks in the service on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, is hereby preserved, and if the salary of any such clerk is less than the minimum salary of his class as fixed by this Act, his salary may be increased to such minimum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 13.

Deduction from pay for unauthorized absence.

92. When the absence of any officer is not occasioned by his employment on other duties by the Government, by leave of absence or on account of illness certified by an authorized medical practitioner, appointed by the Governor in Council for that

purpose, his salary for each day of such absence shall be deducted from his monthly salary. R.S., c. 17, s. 51.

Act not to prejudice certain officers.

93. Nothing contained in this Act shall prejudicially affect the salary or emoluments of any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service, appointed on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, so long as he continues in office, nor shall anything herein contained prejudicially affect any salary or emolument granted and fixed by any Act in force on the day in this section mentioned. R.S., c. 17, s. 54.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.

How authorized.

94. When from a temporary pressure of work or from any other cause extra assistance is required in any branch of either the first or second division, the Governor in Council may, on the report of the deputy head of the department, concurred in by the head of the department, that such extra assistance is required, authorize the employment of such number of temporary clerks, writers, messengers, porters, packers, or sorters, as are required to carry on the work of the department. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 7.

No permanent appointment.

95. Temporary employment shall not give to any person any claim to permanent appointment or to continued or further temporary employment. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 9.

Temporary clerks of January 1st, 1896.

96. Temporary clerks employed on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, may be continued in such temporary employment, notwithstanding their not having passed any examination, at such rate of pay as fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding the rate of pay which they were then receiving. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 8.

College graduates.

97. Graduates of the Royal Military College or of any university in Canada may be employed without passing the qualifying examination. 51 V., c. 12, s. 5.

Remuneration of temporary employees.

98. The remuneration of temporary clerks and writers and of messengers, porters, packers and sorters, shall be at the rate to begin with of five hundred dollars per annum, which may be increased by annual sums not exceeding fifty dollars up to a maximum of seven hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

Increase.

99. The Governor in Council may in the case of any temporary clerk, or in the case of any temporary messenger, porter, packer or sorter, whose salary was, on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and three, less than five hundred

hundred dollars per annum increase such salary to the amount last mentioned. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 27.

Vote.

100. Temporary employees shall be paid only out of moneys specially voted by Parliament for the purpose. 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

How granted.

101. The head of a department may grant to each officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for purposes of recreation for a period not exceeding three weeks in each year.

When.

2. Every such officer, clerk or employee, whether in the first or second division, shall take the leave so granted at such time during each year as the head of the department determines. R.S., c. 17, s. 49.

In case of illness, etc.

102. In case of illness or for any other reason which to him seems sufficient, the Governor in Council may grant to any officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for a period not exceeding twelve months. R.S., c. 17, s. 49.

SUSPENSION.

How.

103. The head of a department, and in his absence the deputy head, may,—

In what cases.

(a) suspend from the performance of his duty or from the receipt of his salary any officer, clerk or employee guilty of misconduct or negligence in the performance of his duties;

Removal of suspension.

(b) remove such suspension;

Pay forfeited.

but no person shall receive any salary or pay for the time during which he was under suspension.

Report.

2. All cases of suspension by the deputy head of a department shall be reported by him to the head of the department. R.S., c. 17, s. 50.

DISMISSAL.

Governor in Council may dismiss.

104. No provision herein contained shall impair the power of the Governor in Council to remove or dismiss any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, but no such deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, whose appointment is of a permanent nature, shall be removed from office except by authority of the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 55.

ATTENDANCE BOOK.

Form and use.

105. There shall be kept in each department, and in the office of the Auditor General, at the seat of Government, and in each office of the second division, a book or books to be called the attendance book, which shall be in such form as is determined

determined by the Governor in Council, in which each officer, clerk and employee of such office or department shall sign his name, at such times as are determined by the Governor in Council. R.S., c. 17, s. 56.

OATHS.

Allegiance and office.

106. The deputy heads of departments and all officers, clerks, messengers, sorters and packers of the Civil Service who have not already done so, and every deputy head, officer, clerk, messenger, sorter or packer hereafter appointed, before any salary is paid him, shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and also the oath contained in schedule C to this Act, or such other oath as is provided by any other Act, in that behalf.

Secrecy.

2. In the case of the Clerk of the Privy Council, and all officers, clerks and employees under him, and in the case of any officer, clerk or employee of whom the Governor in Council requires the same, there shall be added to the oath at the asterisks, in the form of the oath in the said schedule C, the words contained in schedule D to this Act.

Clerk of Privy Council.

3. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall take and subscribe the said oaths before the Governor General or some one appointed by him to administer the same.

Before whom taken in Ottawa.

4. In the case of persons residing or coming to reside at the city of Ottawa, the oaths shall be taken and subscribed before the Clerk of the Privy Council.

And elsewhere.

5. In other cases the oaths may be taken and subscribed before a justice of the peace or other proper authority, who shall forward the same to the Clerk of the Privy Council.

Register.

6. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall keep a register of all such oaths. R.S., c. 17, s. 57.

REPORT.

Contents.

107. The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Board under this Act during the preceding year, which report shall include a copy of the examination papers, a statement of all examinations held and of the number of candidates at each, and the names of the successful candidates, and also the rules and regulations made during the year under the provisions of this Act respecting appointments, promotions, examinations, and all other matters appertaining to the Civil Service. R.S., c. 17, s. 58; 51 V., c. 12, s. 13.

CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

Contents.

108. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed each year a list, to be called the Civil Service List of Canada, of all

all persons employed in the several departments of the Government, together with those employed in the two Houses of Parliament, upon the first day of July, next preceding, showing the dates of their several appointments and promotions, their age, rank in the service, and salary; and shall lay the same before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session. R.S., c. 17, s. 59.

SCHEDULE A.

(a) Deputy heads of departments;
(b) Officers who have special professional or technical qualifications;
(c) Chief clerks of both grades;
(d) First-class clerks;
(e) Second-class clerks;
(f) Junior second-class clerks.
(g) Third-class clerks. R.S., c. 17, sch. A; 58-59 V., c. 15, s. 12; 63-64 V., c. 14, s. 1; 3 E. VII., c. 9, ss. 14 and 19.

SCHEDULE B.

CUSTOMS.

Higher Classes.

Inspectors	Salary from	$1,600 to $2,500
Collectors	"	300 to 4,000
Chief clerks	"	1,200 to 2,000
Surveyors	"	1,200 to 2,400
Assistant surveyors (comprising tide surveyors, chief landing waiters and chief lockers)	"	800 to 1,200

Technical Officers.

Appraisers	Salary from	$800 to $2,000
Assistant appraisers	"	600 to 1,500
Gaugers	"	600 to 1,200

Other Classes.

Clerks	Salary from	$400 to $1,200
Examining officers (including lockers and landing waiters)	"	400 to 1,000
Packers, messengers and tide waiters	"	300 to 600

3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 23.

INLAND

INLAND REVENUE.

Inspectors	Salary from	$1,600 to $2,500
Collectors	"	500 to 2,400
Deputy collectors	"	400 to 1,700
Accountants	"	600 to 1,500
Special-class excisemen (chief officers in charge of distilleries)	"	1,400 to 1,800
Special-class excisemen, other than the foregoing	"	1,200 to 1,400
First-, second- and third-class excisemen	"	600 to 1,200
Probationary excisemen	"	500
Stenographers and typewriters	"	400 to 600
Messengers	"	400 to 750

To which may be added for surveys of important manufactories an additional salary for the special-class excisemen and other officers connected with such survey, not exceeding in any one case two hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 9, s. 24.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office Inspectors and Assistant Post Office Inspectors.

The salary of a post office inspector on appointment shall be two thousand dollars, with increases of fifty dollars per annum for six years, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

Any post office inspector who, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, had completed six years of service as such may be granted an increase of one hundred dollars per annum up to the maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

Any post office inspector who, on the last mentioned date, had completed less than six years of service as such may be granted an increase of fifty dollars per annum until he has completed six years of service, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to the maximum of two thousand six hundred dollars.

The salary of an assistant post office inspector on appointment shall be twelve hundred dollars, with increases of fifty dollars per annum for the first six years, and one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Any assistant post office inspector who, on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, had completed six years of service as such may be granted an increase of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Any assistant post office inspector who, on the last mentioned date, had completed less than six years of service as such may be granted an increase of fifty dollars per annum until he has completed six years of service, and of one hundred dollars per annum thereafter up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 7.

Railway Mail Clerks.

—	On Appointment.	After 2 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 5 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	After 10 years service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.
	$	$	$	$
Chief Clerk	1,000	1,200	1,350	1,500
First Class	720	800	880	960
Second Class	600	640	720	800
Third Class	480	520	560	640

To Railway Mail Clerks, in addition to regular salary, an allowance not exceeding half a cent per mile for every mile travelled on duty in the Post Office cars, and an additional allowance of half a cent per mile for every mile so travelled between eight in the afternoon and eight in the forenoon.

52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

City Postmasters.

Class 1.	When postage collections exceed			$250,000.. $4,000
" 2.	"	"	are from	$200,000 to 250,000.. 3,750
" 3.	"	"	"	150,000 to 200,000.. 3,500
" 4.	"	"	"	100,000 to 150,000.. 3,250
" 5.	"	"	"	80,000 to 100,000.. 2,800
" 6.	"	"	"	60,000 to 80,000.. 2,400
" 7.	"	"	"	40,000 to 60,000.. 2,200
" 8.	"	"	"	20,000 to 40,000.. 2,000
" 9.	"	"	are less than	.. .. ..20,000.. 1,400

to $1,800, as the Postmaster General determines. These salaries shall not be supplemented by any allowances, commissions or perquisites whatsoever.

Assistant Postmasters.

Class 1.	When postage collections exceed			$80,000.. $2,000
" 2.	"	"	are from	$60,000 to 80,000.. 1,800
" 3.	"	"	"	40,000 to 60,000.. 1,600
" 4.	"	"	"	20,000 to 40,000.. 1,400
" 5.	"	"	are less than	.. .. ..20,000.. 1,100

to $1,400, as the Postmaster General determines. 52 V., c. 12, s. 3.

Clerks

Clerks in City Post Offices, and the Offices of Post Office Inspectors and Superintendents of Railway Mail Service.

Fourth class, on appointment, four hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to seven hundred dollars. If any stamper and sorter is promoted to the fourth class, his initial salary as such class clerk shall be not less than his salary as such stamper and sorter at the time of such promotion.

Junior third class, on appointment, seven hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to eight hundred dollars.

Senior third class, on appointment, eight hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to nine hundred dollars.

Junior second class, on appointment, nine hundred dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to one thousand dollars.

Senior second class, on appointment, one thousand dollars; by annual increases of fifty dollars up to one thousand two hundred dollars.

First class, specific duties, with fixed salaries in each case to be determined by the Postmaster General; no salary to be less than one thousand two hundred dollars, or more than one thousand five hundred dollars.

Any clerk in any of the said offices who on the thirteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and three, was in the third class, shall be deemed to be a junior third-class clerk, his salary until otherwise ordered, continuing to be the amount which he was then enjoying, subject to annual increases not exceeding fifty dollars until it reaches eight hundred dollars per annum.

Any clerk in the second class on the last mentioned date shall be deemed to be a senior second-class clerk, except that if his salary was then less than one thousand dollars, it shall, until otherwise ordered, continue to be the amount which he was then enjoying, subject to annual increases, not exceeding fifty dollars each, until it reaches twelve hundred dollars per annum. 3 E. VII., c. 49, s. 6.

SCHEDULE C.

I *(A.B.)* solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as and that I will not ask, or receive any sum of money, services, recompense or matter or thing whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in return for what I have done or may do in the discharge of any of the duties of my said office, except my salary or what may be allowed me by law or by an order of the Governor in Council; * * * * So help me God. R.S., c. 17, sch. C.

SCHEDULE D.

(After the asterisks in schedule C.)

And that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as *(as the case may be)*. R.S., c. 17, sch. D.

APPENDIX B.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[*Assented to 20th July, 1908.*]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*. Short title.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(*a*) "Commission" means the Civil Service Commission hereby constituted;

(*b*) "deputy head," in addition to the officers mentioned in paragraph (*b*) of section 2 of *The Civil Service Act*, includes the Clerks of both Houses and the Librarians of Parliament;

(*c*) "head of a department," in addition to the Ministers mentioned in paragraph (*a*) of section 2 of *The Civil Service Act*, includes the Speakers of both Houses;

(*d*) the word "now," when used in this Act, shall mean the date of its coming into force.

CONSTITUTION.

3. The Civil Service shall be divided into two divisions, namely, Two divisions.

The Inside Service, which shall consist of that part of the public service in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada and in the offices of the Auditor General, Inside Service.

General, the Clerk of the Privy Council, and the Governor General's Secretary, employed at the city of Ottawa, or at the Experimental Farm Station or the Dominion Astronomical Observatory near Ottawa, but not including the officers, clerks, and employees employed at Ottawa in the second or outside departmental division as defined by paragraph (*b*) of section 4 of *The Civil Service Act*, or in any office of a purely local character; and

Outside Service.

The Outside Service, which shall consist of the rest of the Public Service.

Employees of Parliament.

2. So much of this Act and of *The Civil Service Act* as relates to appointment, classification, salaries and promotions shall apply to the permanent officers, clerks and employees of both Houses of Parliament and of the Library of Parliament.

Application to Inside Service.

4. Sections 5 to 26, both inclusive, and 28 to 40, both inclusive, of this Act apply only to the Inside Service.

Repeal of parts of C. S. Act.

2. As regards the Inside Service only, the following sections and schedule of *The Civil Service Act* are repealed: 4, 16 to 26, both inclusive, 32 to 37, both inclusive, 40, 41, 43, 46, 61 to 78, both inclusive, 80, 82, 84, 85, 90, 91, 94, 97, 98 and 99, and schedule A.

Application to Outside Service.

3. The Governor in Council may, by order in council to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, bring the whole or any part of the Outside Service under the same provisions of the law as the Inside Service.

Classification of Inside Service.

5. The Inside Service under the deputy heads, excluding messengers, porters, sorters and packers, and such other appointments and employments in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council, shall be divided into three divisions.

First Division.

2. The First Division shall be divided into—

Subdivision A, consisting of officers having the rank of deputy heads but not being deputy heads administering departments, assistant deputy ministers, and the principal technical and administrative and executive officers;

Subdivision B, consisting of the lesser technical and administrative and executive officers, including the chief clerks now holding office and not eligible for subdivision A.

Second Division.

3. The Second Division shall consist of certain other clerks, having technical, administrative, executive, or other duties which are of the same character as, but of less importance and responsibility than, those of the first division. This division shall be divided into subdivisions A and B.

Third Division.

4. The Third Division shall consist of the other clerks in the Service whose duties are copying and routine work, under direct supervision, of less importance than that of the second division. This division shall be divided into subdivisions A and B.

6.

Second and Third Divisions.

6. Clerks now holding the rank of first class shall be placed in subdivision A of the Second Division.

2. Clerks now holding the rank of senior second class shall be placed in subdivision B of the Second Division.

3. Clerks now holding the rank of junior second class shall be placed in subdivision A of the Third Division.

4. Third class clerks and temporary clerks paid out of Civil Government Contingencies shall be placed in subdivision B of the Third Division.

Application to present Inside Service.

7. Except as herein otherwise provided, all persons now employed in the first or inside departmental division, as defined by paragraph (*a*) of section 4 of *The Civil Service Act*, including temporary clerks paid out of Civil Government Contingencies, shall, upon the coming into force of this Act, be classified according to their salaries under this Act.

Organization of departments.

8. As soon as practicable after the coming into force of the Act, the head of each department shall cause the organization of his department to be determined and defined by order in council, due regard being had to the status of each officer or clerk as the case may be.

2. The order in council shall give the names of the several branches of the department, with the number and character of the offices, clerkships and other positions in each, and the duties, titles and salaries thereafter to pertain thereto.

3. After being so determined and defined, the organization of a department shall not be changed except by order in council.

4. Copies of such orders in council shall be sent to the Commission.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Civil Service Commission constituted

9. There shall be a Commission, to be called the Civil Service Commission, consisting of two members appointed by the Governor in Council.

Status of commissioners.

2. The rank, standing and salary of each commissioner shall be those of a deputy head of a department; and each commissioner shall hold office during good behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons.

Duties of Commission.

10. The duties of the Commission shall be—

(*a*) to test and pass upon the qualifications of candidates for admission to the service, and for promotion in the service, and to issue certificates with respect thereto where required under this Act or regulations made thereunder;

(*b*) of its own motion to investigate and report upon the operation of *The Civil Service Act* or of this Act, and upon the violation of any of the provisions of *The Civil Service Act* or of this Act or of any regulation made under either of the said Acts, and

and upon the request of the head of a department with the approval of the Governor in Council, to investigate and report upon the organization of the department, the conduct and efficiency of its officers, clerks and other employees, and any other matter relative to the department; and in connection with, and for the purposes of, any such investigation the Governor in Council may invest the commission with all or any of the powers vested in a commissioner appointed under Part II. of *The Inquiries Act;*

(*c*) such other duties as are assigned to it by the Governor in Council.

Regulations

2. Such duties shall be performed in accordance with regulations made by the Commission and approved by the Governor in Council.

Other employment prohibited.

3. A commissioner shall not hold any other office or engage in any other employment.

Civil Service examiners and examinations.

11. The present Civil Service examiners shall continue to hold office during pleasure, and shall be under the direction of the Commission.

2. The powers of the Civil Service examiners as a board under sections 7 to 15, both inclusive, of *The Civil Service Act* shall be vested in, and may be exercised by, the Commission; and for the purposes of the said sections, either member of the Commission may exercise any function or power vested by the said sections in the chairman of the board.

3. The said sections shall, so far as they are applicable and with the necessary modifications, apply to examinations under this Act.

4. Such further examiners as are deemed necessary may be appointed by the Commission.

Commissioners' oath of office.

12. Each commissioner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe, before the Clerk of the Privy Council, an oath that he will faithfully and honestly perform the duties devolving upon him as commissioner.

APPOINTMENTS.

Competitive admission examinations.

13. Except as herein otherwise provided, appointment to positions in the Inside Service under that of deputy head shall be by competitive examination, which shall be of such a nature as will determine the qualifications of candidates for the particular positions to which they are to be appointed, and shall be held by the Commission from time to time in accordance with the regulations made by it and approved by the Governor in Council.

Qualification of candidates.

14. No person shall be admitted to such an examination unless he is a natural-born or naturalized British subject, and

has been a resident of Canada for at least three years, and is, at the time of the examination, of the full age of eighteen years and not more than thirty-five years, and presents the required certificates as to health, character and habits.

Computation of number of vacancies.

15. Before holding any such examination the Commission shall require each head of a department to furnish it with the number of additional permanent officers or clerks likely to be required in his department within the next six months.

2. On this basis, and having regard also to the requirement of the several departments for temporary services, a computation shall be made by the Commission of the number of competitors to be selected at the next ensuing examination.

3. If there remain from a previous examination successful competitors who have not received appointments, their number shall be deducted in making the computation, and their names, in the order of merit, shall be placed at the top of the list to be prepared in accordance with section 17 of this Act.

Notice of examinations.

16. Thereupon due notice of the examination shall be given by the Commission, stating the character and number of the positions to be competed for.

List of successful competitors.

17. Immediately after the examination the Commission shall make out a list of the successful competitors thereat for each position, in the order of merit, up to the number computed in accordance with section 15.

Selections to fill vacancies.

18. From the said list the Commission, on the application of the deputy head, with the approval of the head, of any department, shall supply the required clerks, whether for permanent or temporary duty.

2. The selections shall be, so far as practicable, in the order of the names on the list, but the Commission may select any person who in his examination shows special qualifications for any particular subject.

3. The Commission shall forthwith notify the Treasury Board and the Auditor General of the name and position in the service of each clerk supplied to any department and also of the rejection of any such clerk during his probationary term.

4. Assignment for temporary duty shall not prejudice the right to assignment for permanent duty.

5. No clerk supplied for temporary duty shall be so employed for more than six months in any year.

Rejection during probation.

19. The head of the department, on the report in writing of the deputy head, may, at any time after two months from the date of assignment, and before the expiration of six months, reject any person assigned to his department.

2. The cause of the rejection shall be reported by the deputy head to the Commission, who shall thereupon select another person to take the place of the one rejected, and decide whether the latter shall be struck off the list or allowed a trial in another department.

Probationary service.

20. After a person so selected has served a probationary term of six months, he shall be deemed to be permanently accepted for the service.

Professional and specially qualified officers.

21. If the deputy head reports that the knowledge and ability requisite for the position are wholly or in part professional, technical or otherwise peculiar, the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head, may appoint a person to the position without competitive examination and without reference to the age limit, provided the said person obtains from the Commission a certificate, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to health, character and habits.

Messengers, packers, etc.

22. Appointments to the positions of messenger, porter, sorter and packer, and to such other positions in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council, may be made by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head, and accompanied by a certificate of qualification from the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that the person applying for the appointment possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to age, health, character and habits.

Temporary clerks.

23. When, from a temporary pressure of work, extra assistance in excess of those whose names are on the list of successful competitors is required in the Inside Service of any department, the Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the head, based on the report in writing of the deputy head of the department that such extra assistance is required, authorize the employment of such number of temporary clerks as are required to carry on the work of the department.

2. Every such clerk shall, however, before appointment obtain a certificate of qualification from the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to age, health, character and habits.

3. No such temporary clerk shall be employed for more than four months in any year.

PROMOTIONS.

24. Promotion, other than from the third to the second division, shall be made for merit by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department, based on the report in writing of the deputy head and accompanied by a certificate of qualification by the Commission to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission. Promotion by merit.

25. Except as herein otherwise provided, vacancies in the first division shall be filled by promotions from the second division. Promotion from Second Division to First.

26. Clerks in the third division shall be permitted to enter for the open competitive examination for the second division, after such term of service and under such other conditions as are determined by regulations made by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Commission. Promotion to Second Division

2. Any person placed in the third division upon the coming into force of this Act, may, by the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the head of the department, based on the report in writing of the deputy head, and accompanied by a certificate of qualification by the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, be promoted from the third division to the second division without an open competitive examination.

SALARIES.

27. The salary of a deputy head shall be five thousand dollars per annum. Salary of deputy head.

2. Sections 53 to 57 of *The Civil Service Act*, both inclusive, are repealed. R.S., c. 16, sections 53 to 57 repealed.

28. In the first division, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:— Salaries in First Division.

In subdivision A, $2,800 to $4,000;
In subdivision B, 2,100 to 2,800.

29. In the second division, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:— Salaries in Second Division.

In subdivision A, $1,600 to $2,100;
In subdivision B, 800 to 1,600.

30. In the third division, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:— Salaries in Third Division

In subdivision A, $900 to $1,200;
In subdivision B, 500 to

Salaries of temporary clerks.

31. The salary of a temporary clerk shall be the minimum salary of the grade or division for which he has successfully competed: Provided that the salary of a temporary clerk employed under section 23 of this Act shall be the minimum salary of subdivision B of the third division.

Salaries of messengers, porters, etc.

32. For the position of messenger, porter, sorter, packer, and such other positions in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council, the minimum and maximum salaries shall be $500 and $800, and, unless the official record, to be kept as hereinafter provided, shows him to be undeserving thereof, there may be given to every person holding such a position an annual increase of fifty dollars until the maximum is reached.

Existing conditions continued.

2. Every person now holding such a position in the service, whether permanent or temporary, shall be continued in the like position under this Act at his present salary with the same tenure of office as if appointed to the said position under this Act, and shall be eligible for annual increase as in this section provided.

Salary on appointment.

33. The salary on appointment shall be the minimum salary attached to the position: Provided that, in case the qualifications required for the performance of the duties of a position are of an exceptional character, a further sum, not exceeding $500, may be added to the said salary by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department, based on the report in writing of the deputy head accompanied by the certificate of the Commission that the person proposed to be appointed possesses the qualifications required for the performance of the duties of the said position: Provided always that such salary shall not exceed the maximum salary of the subdivision to which the appointment is made.

Salary on promotion.

34. If a person, on his appointment or promotion to any office or position, is in receipt of a salary in the service greater than the minimum salary of the office or position to which he is appointed or promoted, he may be appointed or promoted at the salary which he is then receiving if it does not exceed the maximum salary of the said office or position.

Status preserved.

35. Nothing in this Act shall be held to reduce the status of any officer, clerk or employee in the service; and if the salary of any such officer, clerk or employee is less than the minimum salary of his subdivision or position under the provisions of this Act, his salary may forthwith be increased to such minimum.

2. Any person (whether permanent or temporary) who is in receipt of a salary at or above the maximum, as heretofore established, of the class (permanent or temporary) in which he is then serving shall, on the expiry of one year from his having

having first been in receipt of such salary, be eligible for the increase of salary provided by this Act.

Salary and classification.

36. Except as herein otherwise provided, the salary of any person placed in the Inside Service by or under this Act or to whom the provisions thereof are made applicable, shall be that which he is then receiving, and the said salary shall determine his classification: Provided that where the amount of the salary is common to two subdivisions, the classification shall be determined by the Governor in Council.

Annual increase.

37. There may be given to every officer in the first division an annual increase of one hundred dollars, until the maximum of his subdivision is reached.

2. Unless the official record, to be kept in the manner hereinafter set forth, shows him to be undeserving thereof, there may be given to every officer, clerk, or other employee in any subdivision of the second or third divisions an annual increase of $50, until the maximum of his subdivision is reached.

3. In case of exceptional merit a further increase, not exceeding $50, may be given in the second and third divisions.

4. The said increase shall only be authorized by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the head of the department based on the report in writing of the deputy head and, in case of officers, clerks, and other employees of the second and third divisions to whom a further increase is recommended, accompanied by a certificate of merit from the Commission.

No extra salary except by special vote.

38. No salary or additional remuneration beyond the regular salary of the office he holds shall be paid to any deputy head, officer, clerk, or employee in the Civil Service, or to any other person permanently employed in the public service, except by a special vote of Parliament, in which the name of the person who is to receive the remuneration shall be given; and no vote expressed to be made generally, though qualified by the words "notwithstanding anything in *The Civil Service Act*" or any words to like effect, shall be deemed sufficient to authorize the payment of any such additional salary or remuneration.

GENERAL.

Private secretaries.

39. Any person chosen by a Minister to be his private secretary may, without examination and irrespective of age, be appointed for a period not exceeding one year, and paid as a clerk in subdivision B of the second division, and after one year's services as such secretary he shall be deemed to be appointed to such rank.

Record of employees.

40. A record of the conduct and efficiency of all officers, clerks and employees below the first division shall be kept in each department

2. Such records shall be established by means of reports, to be furnished to the deputy head at least every three months by the chiefs of branches.

3. At the end of each year, and oftener if required by it, copies of these reports shall be sent to the Commission by the deputy head.

4. Such reports, if adverse or unfavourable, shall be shown to the persons respecting whom they are made.

Payment on death of employee

41. If a person dies while in the public service, after having been at least two years therein, an amount equal to two months of his salary shall be paid to his widow or to such person as the Treasury Board determines.

Attempt to influence Commission.

42. No person shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or endeavour to influence a member of the Commission with respect to the appointment of any person to the service, or with respect to the promotion of, or an increase of salary to, any officer, clerk, or employee in the service.

2. Any person who, directly or indirectly, solicits or endeavours to influence a member of the Commission in favour of his appointment, promotion or increase of salary, shall be deemed to be unworthy of such appointment, promotion or increase, and it shall not be accorded him; and if he is employed in the Civil Service, he shall be liable to immediate dismissal.

Voting at Dominion or Provincial election.

43. No officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service shall be debarred from voting at any Dominion or Provincial election if under the laws governing the said election he has the right to vote; but no such officer, clerk or employee shall engage in partisan work in connection with any such election.

Administration of Act and report to Parliament.

44. The Secretary of State shall be charged with the administration of this Act and shall lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Commission under this Act during the preceding year.

Officers of Parliament.

45. Wherever under sections 5, 8, 10 (paragraph *b* of subsection 1), 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 (subsection 2), 32, 33, 36 and 37 (subsection 4), of this Act or under *The Civil Service Act*, any action is authorized or directed to be taken by the Governor in Council or by order in council, such action, with respect to the officers, clerks and employees of the House of Commons or the Senate, shall be taken by the House of Commons or the Senate, as the case may be, by resolution, and with respect to the officers, clerks and employees of the Library of Parliament, and to such other officers, clerks and employees as are under the joint control of both Houses of Parliament, shall be taken by both Houses of Parliament by resolution, or, if such action is required during the

the recess of Parliament, by the Governor in Council, subject to ratification by the two Houses at the next ensuing session.

Same. **16.** Nothing in this Act or *The Civil Service Act* shall be held to curtail the privileges now enjoyed by the officers, clerks, and employees of the House of Commons or of the Senate or of the Library of Parliament with respect to rank and precedence, or to attendance, office hours, or leave of absence, or with respect to engaging in such employment during parliamentary recess as may entitle them to receive extra salary or remuneration.

Appropriation of moneys. **17.** All sums of money voted by Parliament for the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1909, and applicable to the payment of the salaries or the increases to the salaries of any persons in the public service, shall, in the event of the promotion of any such persons to higher divisions or grades, or on their transfer to other positions in the public service, or on their becoming entitled to, or being granted, increases of salary under the provisions of this Act, be applicable to the payment of the salaries or increases to the salaries of such persons so promoted or transferred, or becoming entitled to, or being granted, such increases; and during the said financial year there may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada such sums of money as have not been voted by Parliament but are required for the payment of such salaries and increases of salaries as are authorized by this Act.

Commencement of Act. **18.** This Act shall come into force on the first day of September next.

OTTAWA. Printed by SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON, Law Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty.

APPENDIX C.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.

[*Assented to 4th May, 1910.*]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1910.* Short title.

2. Sections 4, 16 to 26, both inclusive, 32 to 37, both inclusive, 40, 41, 43, 46, 61 to 78, both inclusive, 80, 82, 84, 85, 90, 91, 94, 97, 98 and 99 of *The Civil Service Act* are repealed, so far as concerns the Outside Service, other than that portion of the Outside Service defined by paragraph (*b*) of section 4 of the said Act. R.S., c. 16 amended as to Outside Service.

2. Sections 30 and 42 of the said Act are repealed as to the Inside Service, and as to the Outside Service other than that portion of the Outside Service defined by the said paragraph (*b*) of section 4. Ss. 30, 42 repealed. Exception.

3. Section 21 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:— New s. 21.

"**21.** The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be held at the times and places specified under the regulations of the Civil Service Commission for the ordinary competitive examinations." Time and place of examinations.

4. Subsection 1 of section 50 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following:— S. 50 amended.

"Provided that an officer shall not be transferred from the Outside Service to the Inside Service under the authority of this section unless he has served for a period of three years in the Outside Service, and no such transfer shall be made to the Third Division of the Inside Service." Transfer from Outside to Inside service.

5.

S. 50 amended.

5. Section 50 of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Conditions of transfer.

"4. No transfer shall be made, under the authority of this section, to the Inside Service except upon the report in writing of the deputy head that the duties performed in the Outside Service by the officer to be transferred are of a like character to those of the position to which he is to be transferred, and if performed in the Inside Service would entitle him to the said position, and that he is qualified for the duties of such position."

Temporary transfer from Outside to Inside service.

6. Any officer or employee in the Outside Service may, by order in council, be transferred to any position in the Inside Service for a period not exceeding six months, but he shall, during such period, notwithstanding his duties in the Inside Service, remain subject to the law relating to the Outside Service.

Temporary clerks for decennial census.

7. Special competitive examinations may be held by the Civil Service Commission, in accordance with regulations in that behalf made by the Commission and approved by the Governor in Council, for ascertaining the qualifications of persons to be employed as temporary clerks for the compilation of any decennial census, and the successful competitors may be employed temporarily for the duties aforesaid for any period not exceeding three years.

Examinations and period of service.

Census clerks ineligible for other work.

2. During such term of service such temporary clerks shall not be eligible for any employment other than the compilation of the decennial census, and they shall not be entitled by reason of service in the compilation of the census to any further employment.

To receive annual increase.

3. Such temporary clerks shall be eligible for annual statutory increase as provided by section 37 of *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.*

R.S., c. 16, Sch. B amended.

8. That part of Schedule B of *The Civil Service Act* which relates to Customs is amended by striking out the figures and word "300 to 4,000," opposite to the word "Collectors," and substituting therefor the figures and word "300 to 4,500."

Sch. B amended.

9. That part of the said Schedule B which relates to Inland Revenue is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"INLAND REVENUE.

Salaries of Inland Revenue officials.

"Inspectors.....Salary from $2,000 to $3,000
"Provided that inspectors of special manufactories may receive a salary not exceeding in the aggregate $3,200.

"Collectors

" Collectors	Salary from	$ 600	to	$2,800
" Deputy collectors	"	400	to	2,000
" Accountants	"	800	to	1,800
" Special class excisemen (chief officers in charge of distilleries)	"	1,600	to	2,200
" Special class excisemen (other than the foregoing)	"	1,300	to	1,600
" First, second and third class excisemen	"	700	to	1,500
" Probationary excisemen		600		
" Stenographers and typewriters	"	400	to	700
" Messengers	"	400	to	800

"Provided that deputy collectors who have passed the special class examination may receive an additional salary not to exceed two hundred dollars per annum: and provided further that special class excisemen and other officers connected with the survey of important manufactories may receive an additional salary not exceeding in any one case three hundred dollars per annum."

10. That part of the said Schedule B which relates to Post Office is amended by striking out the heading "*Post Office Inspectors and Assistant Post Office Inspectors*" and the next following six paragraphs, and substituting therefor the following:— Sch. B amended.

"*Post Office Inspectors, Assistant Post Office Inspectors, and Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service.*

"The salary of a post office inspector, on appointment, shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, with increases of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of three thousand five hundred dollars. If the salary of any post office inspector is at present less than two thousand five hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum. Salaries of post office inspectors and superintendents

"The salary of an assistant post office inspector, on appointment, shall be one thousand six hundred dollars, with increases of one hundred dollars per annum up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. If the salary of any assistant post office inspector is at present less than one thousand six hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum.

"The salary of a superintendent of the railway mail service, on appointment, shall be one thousand six hundred dollars, with annual increases of one hundred dollars up to a maximum of two thousand five hundred dollars. If the salary of any such superintendent is at present less than one thousand six hundred dollars it shall forthwith be increased to that minimum.

"Any post office inspector, assistant post office inspector, or superintendent of the railway mail service who has been, for the period of one year, in receipt of the maximum salary of his class, as heretofore established, shall be eligible for the increase

increase of salary under this Act from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ten, and, if he has served for any less period than one year at such maximum salary, he shall be eligible for the increase as soon as he has completed one year's service at such maximum salary."

Salaries of assistant postmasters.

11. The said Schedule B is further amended by striking out all the words under the heading "*Assistant Postmasters*" and substituting therefor the following:—

"Class 1. When postage collections exceed $800,000... $2,800.
"Class 2. When postage collections are from $500,000 to $800,000..$2,600.
"Class 3. When postage collections are from $250,000 to $500,000..$2,400.
"Class 4. When postage collections are from $150,000 to $250,000..$2,200.
"Class 5. When postage collections are from $80,000 to $150,000..$2,000.
"Class 6. When postage collections are from $60,000 to $80,000..$1,800.
"Class 7. When postage collections are from $40,000 to $60,000..$1,600.
"Class 8. When postage collections are from $20,000 to $40,000..$1,400.
"Class 9. When postage collections are less than $20,000.. $1,100 to $1,400, as the Postmaster General determines."

Clerks in outside post offices brought under Act.

12. When it has been determined by the Governor in Council that any post office not under *The Civil Service Act* is to be brought under the said Act, any clerk or other employee then employed in such office, and who has been continuously employed for a period of two years immediately preceding the date on which the office is brought under the said Act, shall be considered as eligible for appointment under this Act, irrespective of age and without having to pass the Civil Service examination, and such clerk or employee may be paid the same salary as he had theretofore received in such office; provided that such salary shall not exceed the maximum salary of the class in the Civil Service to which he is appointed.

Date when increases take effect.

13. The salaries and increases provided by sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of this Act shall be payable as from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and ten.

1908, c. 15, new s. 4.

Inside service.

14. Subsection 1 of section 4 of *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**4.** Sections 5 to 26, both inclusive, sections 28 to 37, both inclusive, and sections 39 and 40 of this Act apply only to the Inside Service."

15. Subsection 5 of section 18 of the said Act is amended by inserting the word "fiscal" before the word "year" in the last line thereof, and by adding thereto the following subsection:— S. 18 amended. Fiscal year.

"6. The Commission may select for any office or employment any person who is a successful competitor for a higher office or employment; provided that no such selection shall be made to the prejudice of any person on the list of successful competitors for such lower office or employment." Selections to fill vacancies

16. Section 21 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:— S. 21 amended.

"2. No appointment shall be made under this section to the Third Division." Third division

17. Section 22 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following:— S. 22 amended.

"Provided that no qualification as to age shall be required in the case of appointment to the position of messenger." No age limit for messengers

18. The said section 22 is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:— S. 22 amended.

"2. Any person who has satisfied the Commission in the respects aforesaid may be appointed or employed temporarily in any of the said positions." Temporary messengers, etc.

19. Subsection 3 of section 23 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:— S. 23 amended.

"3. No such temporary clerk shall be employed for more than six months in any fiscal year." Temporary clerks.

20. Section 31 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:— New s. 31.

"**31.** The salary of a temporary clerk shall be the minimum salary of the grade or division for which he has successfully competed: Provided that the salary of a temporary clerk employed under section 23 of this Act may be the minimum salary authorized for subdivision B of the Third Division, or the minimum salary authorized for subdivision B of the Second Division, having regard to the duties required of him, subject in either case to be increased as authorized by section 33 of this Act." Salaries of temporary clerks.

21. Section 38 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:— New s. 38.

"**38.** In the absence of special authority of Parliament no payment additional to the salary authorized by law shall be made to any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee permanently employed in the Civil Service in respect of any service hereafter to be rendered by him, whether in the discharge of his ordinary duties of office or of any other duties which may be imposed upon him, or which he may undertake or volunteer to No additional payment to permanent officers for any service.

to discharge or otherwise perform; and no vote expressed to be made generally, though qualified by the words "notwithstanding anything in *The Civil Service Act,*" or words to the like effect, shall be deemed to authorize such a payment: Provided, however, that nothing in this section is intended to prohibit the payment to any officer, clerk or employee in the Outside Service of a separate annual salary from each of two or more departments or distinct branches of the public service in respect of separate duties performed in the Outside Service for each of such departments or branches respectively, if one of such salaries is not sufficient to compensate him for his whole time, and if the aggregate salaries do not exceed reasonable compensation for the discharge of all the duties so performed; and provided further that nothing in this section shall affect the operation of section 46 of this Act."

Proviso as to annual salaries from several departments to officers in Outside Service.

OTTAWA. Printed by CHARLES HENRY PARMELEE, Law Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty.

APPENDIX D.

REGULATIONS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

WITH REFERENCE TO ENTRANCE TO THE SERVICE AND PROMOTION IN THE SERVICE.

(Approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 19th day of April, 1909.)

In accordance with section 10, clause 2 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, requiring that the duties of the Civil Service Commission 'shall be performed in accordance with regulations made by the Commission, and approved by the Governor in Council,' the following regulations have been prepared by the Commission:—

EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE TO THE INSIDE SERVICE.

1. In order to comply with section 13 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, which states that 'except as herein otherwise provided, appointment to positions in the inside service under that of deputy head shall be by competitive examination, which shall be of such a nature as will determine the qualifications of candidates for the particular positions to which they are to be appointed, and shall be held by the Commission from time to time in accordance with the regulations made by it and approved by the Governor in Council,' the Commission will provide for general competitive examinations for entrance to the following divisions and subdivisions of the inside service:—

(*a*) Clerks for Subdivision B of the Third Division.
(*b*) Clerks for Subdivision B of the Second Division.

2. In accordance with section 15 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the number of competitors to be selected, for appointment to the service, from those taking the examinations for the above divisions, shall be computed by the Commission on the basis of the reports from the several departments as to their probable requirements for the ensuing six months.

3. The general competitive examinations shall be held twice a year, in the months of May and November. Forms on which applications for these examinations shall be made will be provided by the Commission, and may be had on application to the Secretary of the Commission. General competitive examinations shall be held at the following places: Halifax, Yarmouth, Sydney, Charlottetown, St. John, Fredericton, Moncton, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Toronto, London, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria. The examination may also be held at such other places as may be selected by the Commission for the convenience of candidates applying for examination.

(2) Where competitive examinations are required involving technical or scientific subjects and necessitating the use of scientific apparatus, it shall not be necessary to hold such examinations at each of the above places, but the Commission shall, as far as possible, arrange for at least one place in each province where such examinations may be taken.

4. Any examination may be taken in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate.

5. A general examination for messengers, porters, sorters and packers shall be held at the same time and places as the general examinations for the Second and Third Divisions, and shall include the following subjects of the ordinary public school standard: Reading, writing, spelling, and the first four rules of arithmetic. The minimum percentages of qualification shall be fifty per cent on each subject and sixty per cent on the whole examination.

6. Where messengers, porters, sorters and packers require certificates of qualification and fitness under section 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the Commission may require any or all of these to pass an examination which shall be as nearly as may be of the same standard as that set for those who take the general examination for entering that grade of the service.

7. The general competitive examination for clerkships of Subdivision B of the Third Division shall include the following subjects of the average high school standard: Writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, composition, copying manuscripts, typewriting. No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in the Third Division who secures less than fifty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject, and sixty per cent of the marks assigned to the whole examination.

8. Candidates may take, in addition to the foregoing subjects, either or both of the subjects of stenography and book-keeping. While the marks obtained for these extra subjects shall not affect the standing of the candidates in the compulsory subjects, yet, where a knowledge of stenography or book-keeping is required for any position in the service, those having these qualifications and otherwise on the list of successful competitors will be given the preference.

9. Persons employed in the Civil Service in the Third Division may take the competitive examination for entrance to the Second Division under the following regulations:—

(2) Such persons must have been employed at least one year in the Third Division before competing in such examination; also their records in the reports to be furnished under the Civil Service Amendment Act must be good.

(3) In case of failure in such examination any person so failing shall not compete again within a year.

(4) Persons so failing may, if their records for conduct continue good, present themselves for examination a second time, but in case of failing a second time they shall not again be allowed to take the said examination.

10. To insure the availability of a sufficient number of competent typewriters and stenographers, the Commission may appoint a special competitive examination for typewriters and stenographers, for Subdivision B of the Third Division, which shall include the following subjects:—Typewriting, stenography, writing, spelling, composition and copying manuscripts.

(2) Where a sufficient number of typewriters and stenographers are not available among those who have taken the full examination for Subdivision B of the Third Division, the requirements of the departments may be supplied by appointing, in order of merit, those who have taken the special examination for typewriters and stenographers.

(3) No one appointed as the result of such special examination shall be considered as eligible for promotion to Subdivision A of the Third Division who has not subsequently qualified in the additional subjects of arithmetic, history and geography as required for the regular examination for entrance to the Third Division.

11. Where candidates for employment as temporary clerks require certificates of qualification and fitness under section 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, the

Commission may require any or all of these to pass an examination which shall be as nearly as may be of the same standard as that set for those who take the general examination for entering that grade of the service.

12. Candidates for the general competitive examination for clerkships of Subdivision B of the Second Division shall take all of the subjects in group A of the following list, any two in group B, and any three in group C:—

A.—Writing, spelling, composition, literature, arithmetic, typewriting, French (for those taking the general examination in English), English (for those taking the general examination in French.)

B.—Algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, geology (including mineralogy), biology (animal and vegetable).

C.—Latin, German, history (modern), political science, economics, geography (general, physical and commercial), philosophy (scholastic or general), law (English or civil).

(2) No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in Subdivision B of the Second Division who secures in Group A less than 50 per cent of the marks assigned to writing, spelling, composition, literature, arithmetic and typewriting, 40 per cent of the marks assigned to French and English and 60 per cent of the marks assigned to the whole group.

(3) No candidate shall be selected for appointment to a position in Subdivision B of the Second Division who secures in Groups B and C less than thirty per cent of the marks assigned to each subject, and forty per cent of the marks assigned to the subjects selected from the two groups.

(4) The standard of examination shall require a good general knowledge of the subjects selected from the above groups. In order that due regard may be had to the different university systems in Canada, a curriculum shall be prepared by the Commission showing, with as much detail as possible, the ground to be covered under each of the subjects in the above groups A, B and C. A copy of this curriculum shall be supplied to any person on making application to the Secretary of the Commission.

13. Candidates may take, in addition to the foregoing subjects, either or both of the subjects of stenography and book-keeping. While the marks obtained for these extra subjects shall not affect the standing of the candidates in the compulsory subjects, yet where a knowledge of stenography or book-keeping is required for any position in the service, those having these qualifications, and otherwise on the list of successful competitors, will be given the preference.

14. Where the deputy head of a department applies to the Commission for a nomination to a clerkship in Subdivision B of the Second Division in such department requiring special competitive examinations in technical or scientific subjects, these may be provided by the Commission, instead of the general competitive examinations for Subdivision B of the Second Division. The subjects for such special examinations shall be arranged between the Commission and the deputy head of such department.

15. Where the deputy head of a department applies to the Commission for a nomination to a position above that of Subdivision B of the Second Division, which requires to be filled by appointment from without the service, the Commission shall, after consultation with the deputy head of the department in which the appointment is to be made, provide a special competitive examination or test, which may or may not involve written answers to questions, but which shall be of such a nature as to secure a person well qualified for the position to be so filled. In determining the qualifications of candidates for such positions, the examination or test shall have special reference to executive ability and tact, such special or professional training as may be required, and a successful experience in duties similar to those pertaining to the position to be filled.

16. Where the appointment is one which is to be made under section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act inasmuch as the person to be appointed requires to obtain from the Commission a certificate that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability, the Commission, with the consent and co-operation of the head and deputy head of the department in which the appointment is to be made, may arrange a form of examination or test, by which to determine whether the person is qualified. On satisfying the Commission that he is duly qualified, such person will receive the certificate of the Commission.

17. When the selection is made by the head and deputy head of the department without reference to the Commission, the Commission may make such inquiries and appoint such an examination or test to determine the qualifications of the person so nominated, as it may deem necessary for an intelligent and responsible discharge of its duties.

PROMOTIONS IN THE INSIDE SERVICE.

18. A candidate who is recommended by the head of a department for promotion, other than from the Third to the Second Division, in order to receive the prescribed certificate of qualification, must satisfy the Commission of his ability to perform the duties of the position to which he is to be promoted. For this purpose the Commission, if it considers an examination necessary, may, after consultation with the deputy head of the department in which the promotion is to take place, prescribe a promotion examination, having regard to the requirements of the subdivision to which the promotion is to be made, and the special duties of the position to be filled.

19. Where there are two or more persons in the employment of a department who are eligible for promotion to any vacant position, the Commission may, on the request of the head of the department, provide a competitive promotion examination limited to those who are declared eligible for promotion. Such an examination shall have regard to the requirements of the subdivision to which the promotion is to be made, and the special duties of the position to be filled. Upon the results of this examination, if satisfactory, the Commission shall issue the required certificate of qualification.

20. Candidates who, under subsection 2 of section 26 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, are nominated by the head of a department for promotion from the Third to the Second Division must, in order to receive the prescribed certificate of qualification, satisfy the Commission that they are qualified to enter the Second Division. To this end the Commission, after consultation with the head or deputy head of the department in which the promotion is proposed, shall prescribe a non-competitive promotion examination which, while having special reference to the requirements of the position to be filled, shall nevertheless insure a qualification substantially equivalent to that required in the open competitive examination for entrance to the Second Division.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

21. All competitive examinations for entrance to the service shall be advertised in the *Canada Gazette* at least four weeks before the examinations are to take place. Such advertisements shall state the number of positions to be competed for, the conditions to be complied with by the competitors, the subjects to be covered by the examinations, and the places at which the examinations may be held.

22. Within one month after the publication of the results of a Civil Service examination any candidate who considers that his answer papers have not been correctly valued may make application to the Commission to have his papers re-read. Such application must be accompanied by a fee of $3 in the case of Third Division or lower examinations, or $5 in the case of Second Division or higher examinations. In cases where the appeal is sustained the fee will be returned.

(2) The answer papers of all candidates at any Civil Service examination, after being valued by the examiners, shall be retained by the Commission for a period of six months from the date of publishing the results, and at the end of that period they shall be destroyed.

23. Every successful candidate, before receiving a permanent appointment to the inside service, must furnish the Commission with a certificate of good health, which shall be filled out on standard forms to be furnished by the Commission.

(2) There shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council in each place where an examination is held one or more medical examiners, from whom such certificates shall be obtained.

(3) The fees for the health certificate shall be: For messengers, porters, sorters, packers, and for temporary clerks, two dollars ($2); for clerks of the Third Division, three dollars ($3); for clerks of the First and Second Divisions, five dollars ($5).

24. Every successful candidate, before receiving an appointment to the inside service, must furnish the Commission with references to at least three reputable persons who may be able to give adequate information as to the candidate's character and habits.

25. The following shall be the schedule of fees to be paid by the candidates at the several examinations held under the direction of the Commission:—

Examination for lower grade positions, a fee of	$ 2 00
Examination for clerkships in Subdivision B of the Third Division, a fee of	4 00
Examination for clerkships in Subdivision B of the Second Division, a fee of	8 00
Extra examinations which may be authorized from time to time for positions requiring special qualifications, a fee of	10 00

Promotion examinations:—

In the Third Division	2 00
To the Second Division	3 00
In the Second Division	4 00
For higher divisions	5 00

(2) No fee shall be required for the privilege of taking optional subjects.

(3) The fees for the regular Third and Second Division examinations shall be payable by the candidates when presenting themselves for examination. The fees for the extra examinations shall be payable at the time of making application to take such an examination.

26. Copies of the reports of the conduct and efficiency of all officers, clerks and employees below the First Division, which, in accordance with section 40 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, are required to be made in each department, shall be furnished to the Commission by the deputy heads of the various departments every three months.

(2) To insure uniformity these reports shall be made out on forms prepared by the Commission, which may be procured by the departments upon requisition to the Government Stationery Office.

27. As soon as practicable, after coming into force of these regulations, the deputy heads of the several departments shall furnish to the Commission, for the purpose of its establishment books, returns of the officers of their departments, with such particulars as to their past service and present employment as are provided on the form prepared by the Commission.

28. The secretary of the Treasury Board shall notify the Commission of all changes which take place in the organization of the offices in the several departments in the inside service, whether these changes result from the creation of new offices, the

division or combination of existing offices, or the abolition of offices; also of all changes in the personnel of the officers holding respective offices in the several departments in the inside service, whether these changes result from original appointment, promotion, transfer, death, resignation or dismissal.

29. The Commission shall select examiners duly qualified to prepare the necessary examination papers and to value the answers of the candidates, in connection with the general and special examinations provided for in the Civil Service Acts and in these regulations.

(2) Each of the examination papers for the First and Second Divisions of the inside service shall be prepared and the answers valued by two examiners.

(3) In the case of promotion examinations, and of special or technical examinations for the First and Second Divisions, as far as possible one of the two examiners shall be selected from within the department in which the appointment is to be made, and the other from without.

30. Examiners for the inside service shall be paid in accordance with the following scale of fees:—

To each examiner for setting a paper for the general competitive examinations for the First and Second Divisions..	$15 00
Where the examination is one of a special or technical character for the First or Second Division of the inside service, and where not more than five candidates are taking the same examination, each examiner shall be allowed $20 for setting the paper and valuing the answers.	
To each examiner for setting a paper for the Third Division examinations..	10 00
To each examiner for setting a paper for the lower grade examinations..	5 00
To each presiding examiner at the various centres where the examinations are held:—	
Per day..	10 00
Per half day..	5 00
Where the number of candidates at any centre exceeds twenty-five, an assistant examiner may be appointed for such additional number up to twenty-five, and other additional assistants may be appointed in like proportion, where the number of candidates exceed fifty.	
To each assistant to the presiding examiner:—	
Per day..	5 00
Per half day..	3 00
For valuing the answers in the case of the general competitive examinations, the compensation shall be as follows:—	
For each paper in the examinations for the First or Second Divisions..	0 50
For each paper in the examinations for the Third Division..	0 20
For each paper in the examinations for the lower grades..	0 10

APPENDIX E.

EXAMINERS FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS, FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1909, TO THE 31ST AUGUST, 1910.

Preliminary and Lower Grade Examinations.

November, 1909.

Penmanship, Arithmetic and English Orthography	John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D., Ottawa.
French Orthography	Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service.

November, 1909.

English Spelling, Composition and Grammar	W. J. Sykes, M.A., Ottawa.
Arithmetic	I. T. Norris, B.A., Ottawa.
Geography	F. Hood, Ottawa.
History	W. G. Armstrong, M.A., Ottawa.
English Transcription and Writing	W. A. Graham, Ottawa.
French Transcription, Spelling, Composition and Grammar	Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, P.Q.
Book-keeping	G. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa.
English Shorthand and Typewriting	R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa.
French Shorthand and Typewriting	J. O. Marceau, Montreal, P.Q.

Third Division Examination.

November, 1909.

English Spelling and Arithmetic	T. A. Jones, B. A., Ottawa.
Geography, French Spelling, Composition, Transcription and Writing	Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.
History	J. H. Putman, D. Paed., Ottawa.
English Composition and Transcription	W. A. Graham, Ottawa.
English Typewriting and Stenography	R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa.
French Typewriting and Stenography	J. O. Marceau, Montreal, P.Q
Book-keeping	G. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa.

Second Division Examination.

November, 1909.

French and English	L. R. Gregor, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q., and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, P.Q.
Geometry and Arithmetic	John Matheson, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and C. C. Jones, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.
English Literature	A. MacMechan, B.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., and J. Marshall, M.A., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
French Literature	Monseigneur Laflamme, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q.

Algebra . . . . . C. C. Jones, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., and John Matheson, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Latin . . . . . N. DeWitt, Ph.D., Victoria University, Toronto, Ont., and A. D. Smith, LL.D., Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

Chemistry . . . . . E. MacKay, B. A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, P.Q.

History . . . . . Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal P.Q., and G. M. Wrong, M.A., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

Scholastic Philosophy . . . . . Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, P.Q.

Economics . . . . . O. D. Skelton, M. A., Ph. D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and W. C. Keirsted, M.A., Ph.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Spelling and Dictation . . . . . F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa, and Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

Geology . . . . . A. P. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., and Prof. F. D. Adams, Ph. D., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.

Physics . . . . . H. T. Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q., and J. L. Hogg, M.A., Ph.D., McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.

German . . . . . H. L. Bober, M.A., King's College, Windsor, N.S., and W. H. Vander Smissen, M.A., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

Civil Law . . . . . Rev. Abbe Gosselin, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q., and Arch. McGoun, K.C., M.A., B.C.L. McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.

Biology . . . . . D. P. Penhallow, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., F.G.S.A., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q., and Ramsay Wright, M.A., LL.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

Composition . . . . . Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa, and W. A. Graham, Ottawa.

Geography . . . . . Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

Shorthand and Typewriting . . . . . R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa, and J. O. Marceau, Montreal, P.Q.

Book-keeping . . . . . Geo. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa.

Special Examination for position of Assistant Cerealist, Department of Agriculture.

November, 1909

Paper on Cultivation and Classification of Cereals . . . . . C. E. Saunders, Ph.D., Cerealist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Special Examination for position of Patent Examiner, Department of Agriculture.

November, 1909.

Mechanical Engineering . . . . . Ernest Brydone-Jack, B.A., C.E., M.Can. Soc. C.E., University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man

Special Promotion Examination, Department of the Interior.

December, 1909.

Penmanship, Spelling and Arithmetic . . . John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D., Ottawa.

Composition and Letter Writing and Book-keeping . . . . . A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa.

Special Examination for positions of Translator on the Staff of the Senate, and the Debates Staff of the House of Commons.

February, 1910.

Composition and Translation . . . . . L. R. Gregor, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q., and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, P.Q.

Special Examination for the position of Accountant in the Department of Labour.

March, 1910.

Book-keeping.. .. .. Geo. L. Blatch, B.A., Ottawa.
Arithmetic and Composition.. .. .. A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa.
French.. .. .. Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

Preliminary and Lower Grade Examinations.

May, 1910.

Penmanship, Arithmetic and English Orthography.. .. .. John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D., Ottawa.
French Orthography.. .. .. Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

Qualifying Examination for the Outside Service.

May, 1910.

English Grammar.. .. .. W. J. Sykes, M.A., Ottawa.
French Grammar.. .. .. Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., Ottawa.

Other examiners same as for Third Division Examination.

Third Division Examination.

May, 1910.

Arithmetic and English Spelling.. .. .. F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa.
Geography, French Spelling, Composition, Transcription and Writing.. .. .. Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.
History.. .. .. J. H. Putman, D. Paed., Ottawa.
English Composition, Transcription and Writing.. .. .. W. A. Graham, Ottawa.
English Typewriting and Shorthand.. .. .. E. C. Dunbar, Ottawa.
French Typewriting and Shorthand.. .. .. J. O. Marceau, Ottawa.
Book-keeping.. .. .. Geo. L. Blatch, B. A., Ottawa.

Second Division Examination.

May, 1910.

English Spelling.. .. .. F. A. Jones, B.A., Ottawa.
English Composition.. .. .. A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa.
English Literature.. .. .. J. Marshall, M.A., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and A. MacMechan, B.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.
French Composition.. .. .. Rev. J. Boyon, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.
French and English.. .. .. Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, P.Q., and L. R. Gregor, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
Arithmetic and Geometry.. .. .. C. C. Jones, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., and J. Matheson, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
Algebra.. .. .. J. Matheson, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and C. C. Jones, B.A., Ph.D. LL.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.
Physics.. .. .. J. L. Hogg, M.A., Ph.D., McMaster University, Toronto, Ont., and H. T. Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
Chemistry.. .. .. Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, P.Q., and E. Mackay, B. A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.
Geology.. .. .. A. P. Coleman, M.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., and F. D. Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.G.S.A., F.R.S., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.

Biology.. .. .. Ramsay Wright, M.A., LL.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., and D. P. Penhallow, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., F.G.S.A., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.

Latin.. .. .. A. D. Smith, LL.D., Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B., and N. DeWitt, Ph.D., Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.

German.. .. .. H. L. Bober, M.A., King's College, Windsor, N.S., and G. H. Needler, B.A., Ph.D., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

History.. .. .. Geo. M. Wrong, M.A., University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont., and Rev. Canon Dauth, Laval University, Montreal, P.Q.

Political Science.. .. .. S. B. Leacock, B.A., Ph.D., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.

Economics.. .. .. O. D. Skelton, M.A., Ph.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and W. C. Keirsted, M.A., Ph.D., University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Geography and French Spelling.. .. .. Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

Scholastic Philosophy and French Literature.. Monseigneur Laflamme, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q.

General Philosophy.. .. .. R. Magill, M.A., Ph.D., Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., and John Watson, M.A., LL.D., Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Civil Law.. .. .. Arch. McGoun, K.C., M.A., B.C.L., McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.

English Typewriting and Shorthand.. .. .. R. C. Dunbar, Ottawa.
French Typewriting and Shorthand.. .. .. J. O. Marceau, Montreal, P.Q.
Book-keeping.. .. .. G. L. Blatch, B.A. Ottawa.

Special Examination for Clerkships in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior.

May, 1910.

Special papers.. .. .. E. G. Deville, LL.D., D.L.S., Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Special Examination for position of Draughtsman, Department of Marine and Fisheries.

May, 1910.

Special papers.. .. .. Lt. Col. W. P. Anderson, Chief Engineer, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

Special Examination for Draughtsmen and Clerks in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior.

July, 1910.

Special papers.. .. .. E. G. Deville, LL.D., D.L.S., Surveyor General, Ottawa.

Special Examination for position of Assistant in the Department of Naval Service.

August, 1910.

Book-keeping.. .. .. G. L. Blatch, B. A, Ottawa.
Composition and Arithmetic.. .. .. A. E. Attwood, M.A., Ottawa.

Special Examinations for Lower Grade positions throughout the year.

Writing, Arithmetic and English Spelling.... John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D., Ottawa.
French Spelling.. .. .. Rev. A. B. Roy, O.M.I., University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

PART III

TABLES

TABLE No. 1.—(1) Successful Candidates at Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Service, November, 1909.

(A) PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

At Vancouver.

Broadbent, Wilfred C. M.
Bryson, Alex. B.
Drysdale, John.
Dutton, Arthur.
Greenfield, Lillian.
Griffis, Arthur R.
James, George E.
Learmouth, Alex.
McTaggart, Arthur W.
Orr, Joanna S.
Renwick, James.
Rynoch, George T.
Sciarini, Herbert.
Turner, Gilbert J.
Waddell, Walter H.
Wright, William C. E.

At Victoria.

Baker, G
Davis, William H.
Harris, William H.
Lory, Richard.
Robinson, A.
Sinclair, John B.

At Calgary.

Cooper, Francis G.
Cunningham, Struthers C.
Gully, Francis E.
Holden, Hubert.
Lee, William.
McIarry, May.
Salisbury, Wilfred R.
Toye, G. E.

At Edmonton.

Cook, John.
Bagshawe, G. W.
Fidler, Henry.
Greaves, Chas. E.
Letawsky, John.
Mitchell, A.
Perraton, Walter.
Simpson, Cecil E.
Third, Alfred E.

At Regina.

Gravel, J. A.

At Winnipeg.

Barss, G. A.
Benson, Ida C.
Cringan, Alex. R.
Cross, Fred. R.
Denton, Wilfred.
Dufresne, Paul.
Eyres, Arthur W.
Fridfinnson, William.
Harris, R. W.
Havercroft, John.
Kirk, Sydney A.
Laycock, Burton.
Leith, James R.
McIntosh, W. Donald.
MacDonald, D. W.
Macaulay, John.
Meikle, W. S.
Millar, Alex. M.
Osovsky, A.
Suren, E.

At London.

Cooney, W. Chris.
Copeland, Chester R.
Fischer, Gordon P.
Gilbank, Clifford J.
Leith, Robert.
Miners, Clarence E.
Moore, Chas. E.
Morris, Carolyn L.
McArthur, Daniel.
McCraken, Morrison S.

At Hamilton.

Avis, Richard.
Barlow, Laffayetta.
Enright, Lawrence J.
Keenan, James J.
Martin, Delbert P.
Martin, Ray M.
Matches, William.
Nash, Richard F.
Reid, Grace M.
Robertson, James J.
Way, William J.
Wheeler, William.

At Kingston.

Allen, Robert J.
Cathcart, A. W.
Galaugher, W. H.
Wilkinson, H. R.

At Toronto.

Addy, John J.
Bareham, Abraham.
Bee, Herbert.
Burns, Robert.
Daines, Wilfred.
Davey, F. C. P.
Elliott, Blanche F.
Finucan, William.
Gordon, Charles.
Gowans, James T.
Gyles, Richard E.
Haacke, Harry R.
Hanson, Walter J. A.
Horn, Harry R.
Ingram, Norman E.
Kaiser, Thomas W.
Kellas, James.
Lettan, William H.
Mabey, John H.
Meredith, Thomas H.
May, Edwin J.
Millar, James M.
Mitchell, Fred P.
McKinnon, Donald L.
O'Leary, Oswald J.
Overend, William.
Pascoe, Norman C.
Perkins, Nellie.
Rounds, Samuel.
Reesor, Wilmot G.
Scott, Thomas H.
Sloan, Henry C.
Tobin, Jos.
Vickers, Chas. G.
Waters, Hubert W.
Webb, Ernest.
Weller, Percy A.
White, William S.

At Ottawa.

Barratt, William A.
Cornwall, John F.
Descoteaux, Félix H.
Duhamel, Doria.
Hall, W. G. T.
Hodgins, Hector A.
Jordan, Otto.
Lacelle, Claude.
Larose, Marie F.
McLellan, Ernest H.
Neville, Redmond.
Parker, John W.
Rochon, Henry J.
Thrun, Otto.
Willett, William A.

At Montreal.

Aymong, Emilien.
Bélanger, J. Alf.
Bessette, H.
Bigonesse, Ovide.
Boucher, Cyrille.
Brodeur, J. E. A.
Brunet, Edward.
Caron, Fortunat.
Carrière, Léopold H.
Charlebois, René.
Delehanty, Thomas.
Desaulniers, Eugène L.
Desruisseau, Edw. J.
Destremps, Armand.
Duchesneau, Gaston.
Gauvin, Silvio.
Gore, Alf. G.
Gourre, Léonidas.
Graveline, Albany W.
Guay, Lorenzo.
Hébert, Rodolphe.
Héroux, Joseph.
Jacobs, Charles.
Lamoureux, Philippe.
Lamouche, Ovide.
Lebeau, Armand.
Lefebvre, Ovila.
Legault, Jules.
Mailloux, Joseph G. A.
Major, Raoul.
Marcoux, Joseph A.
Marion, Samuel.
Ménard, Rodolphe.
Moore, James J.
Murray, Louise A. M.
McNulty, George H.
O'Shaughnessy, Edgar.
Ouimet, Joseph E.
Papineau, Eug. E.
Paquette, Alfred.
Pelletier, Alpha.
Perreault, Chas. A.
Pratte, François.
Prevost, Arthur.
Primeau, Alfred.
Redmond, John.
Rohland, Joseph P.
Rogers, Edward.
Roy, A. Josaphat.
St. Jean, Zénon.
St. Laurent, Edouard.
Serre, Fridolin.
Thibaudeau, Joseph.
Thouin, Edouard.
Trudel, Arsène.
Vallières, J. Hector.
Vallée, Paul E. M.

At Quebec.

Hannons, Owen J.
Nolin, Antonio.
O'Farrell, John P.
Patry, Emile.
Paulin, F. X. A.
Samson, Odilon F.
Savard, Arthur.
Vaillancourt, Jean B.

At St. John.

Burt, Arthur.
Casey, Thomas.
Cox, Fred. W.
Currey, Albert C.
Donovan, Jeremiah J.
Joyce, Fred.
Morgan, Thomas G.
McCann, William J.
McKim, Harry R.
O'Donnell, Francis E.
Pheasant, F. Walker.
Power, Jas. B.
Puddington, H. H.

At Halifax.

Bayers, William G.
Davidson, Allen H.
Dibbon, Jos. R.
Lane, John.
McDonald, Chas. J.
O'Brien, Chas. F.
Shand, E. Stanley.
Wilson, Harry W.

At Charlottetown.

Cook, Josie.
Coyle, Gertrude.
Hayden, Edith.
Mathieson, Katie.
MacMillan, Belle.
McDonald, John.
McDougall, Harrie.
McLeod, Maude.
McLean, Mary.
McNeil, William P. H.
Newson, Hazel M.
Power, May.
Sinnott, Ella B.
Smith, William W.
Worthy, Ethel L.

(*B*) QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

At Vancouver.

Buchan, John.
Orr, Joanna S.
Maxwell, Robert C.
Sharpe, Lorne G.
Whitehead, Chas. A. W.

At Nelson.

Gates, W. H.

At Calgary.

Douglass, Walter S.
Ferguson, John S.
Hornbrook, John S.
Ironside, Gordon L.
McIntyre, John.
Patterson, Frank D.
Dodds, Stanley O.
Scott, Geo. J.

At Edmonton.

Falconer, William.
Gronow, Percy J.
Lee, John E.
Falconer, John S.
Page, Walter.

At Saskatoon.

Bisson, J. E.
Bruce, Geo. A.

At Moosejaw.

Carmichael, Pearl.
Greenhalgh, Bertram W.
Govenlock, Thos. G.
Tidsbury, Geo. G.
Perry, Glen R.
Scully, James J.
Wright, Ethel M. S.
Yake, J. Calvin.

At Regina.

Cadden, John.
Hunt, Albert.
Macdonald, Alan G.
Macdonald, John J.
MacNeil, G. Grant.
Muirhead, Alex.
McDonald, Thos.
Parker, John.
Shaw, Jos. B.
Sweeney, James.

At Winnipeg.

Barnett, J. A.
Benson, Ida C.
Brown, Chas. G.
Campbell, David.
Case, Frank C.
Christie, A. W.
Clark, Wm. J.
Faija, John K.
Forbes, Robert K.
Gray, Thomas.
Macdonald, Davidson W.
MacDougall, John A.
Menu, Celesta.
Thomas, Wm. H.
Woodrow, Fred.
Bernier, Jos. O.

At Port Arthur.

Jetley, Hugh E.

At Windsor.

Monforton, Edmund.

At London.

Calcott, Stanley.
Copeland, Chester R
Deacon, Ormston L.
Grant, George.
Irwin, Charles.
Johnstone, Henry D.
Kneitl, Emma.
Lanaway, Noble C.
Locker, Robert A.
MacDonald, George A.
Morris, Carolyn L.
McLaren, Gilbert E.
Shillington, Robert J.
Steel, John McK.
Hooper, Harry R.
Thompson, Wm. B.

At Hamilton.

Clancy, Wm. F.
Finnigan, James H.
Hayes, Gordon B.
Savage, Alfred P.
Wright, Lewis.
Savage, W. S.
Oliver, P. Henry.

At Kingston.

Cathcart, A. W.
Kearney, James A.
Scott, George B.
Wilkinson, H. R.
Galaugher, W. H.

At Toronto.

Armstrong, Thomas E.
Barclay, Andrew L.
Brophy, Fred W.
Breed, Elizabeth.
Davey, Fred C. P.
Everest, John W.
Foster, Wm. C.
Frost, James H.
Hamilton, Wm. B.
Hayes, Wilbert.
Hetherington, W. J.
Hunter, Robert I.
Isbister, Wm. P.
Law, James M.
Mark, Sophie.
Maunder, W. A.
Morrison, John C.
McCarthy, James.
McEwan, James C.
O'Donoghue, Geo. M.
Park, Hume O.
Pollock, Freda.
Shorey, Amos B.
Smith, Wm. P.
Weller, Percy A.
Woodward, Luard L.

At Ottawa.

Beaton, John.
Bliss, Muriel.
*Corbeil, Noé.
Champagne, Juliette.
Charbonneau, William W.
Chattaway, George.
Doran, Wm. T.
Jamieson, Silas A.
Higgins, Ernest.
Manhard, Wilfred E
Neville, P. V.
Malette, John L.
Powers, Gordon E.

*Certificate cancelled.

At Charlottetown.

Irving, Kenneth H.
Newberry, Adele W.
Smith, Wm. W.
Wright, Leith.

At St. John, N.B.

Barry, Patrick E.
Cronin, Leonard T.
Cyr, Joseph.
Newcombe, Fred. J.
Nugent, George E.
Puddington, Harry H.
Dowd, J. J.

At Halifax.

Boreham, Gladys S.
Downie, Guy F.
Freeman, Zohett D.
Lebbetter, John T.
Logan, Heber.
Maclellan, John J.
MacCormack, Allan J.
O'Brien, Charles F.
Robichaud, Denie J.
Wall, Harold L.
Wilson, Harry W.
Shand, Elma S.
Hanway, John B.

At Montreal.

Bastien, Joseph I. E.
Beausoleil, Jules P.
Charest, Jos. A. R.
Craig, Arthur F.
Desaulniers, Eugène L.
Désy, Lucien.
Hébert, Arthur H.
Laporte, Alfred.
L'Heureux, L. Adélard.
Proulx, Conrad.
Rouillard, Raoul.
Sénécal, Joseph A.
Thivierge, Arthur.
Vaillancourt, Amédé.
Choquette, René.
Dupuis, Phil. V.
Fontaine, Joseph E. L.

At Quebec.

Beauchamp, Jos. O. E.
Bergeron, E. O. L.
Dagneau, Joseph George.
Grondin, Valmore.
O'Farrell, Agnes D.
Powers, Preston W.
Trudel, Joseph O. A.
Mercier, Jos. E. N.

(*C*) OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

At Vancouver.

Buchan, John—Stenography, Typewriting.

At Nelson.

Gates, W. H.—Book-keeping.

At London.

Morris, Carolyn L.—Book-keeping, Typewriting.

At Kingston.

Galaugher, W. H.—Typewriting.

At Montreal.

Charest, Joseph A. R.—Book-keeping.

At Halifax.

Boreham, Gladys I.—Stenography, Typewriting. O'Brien, Chas. F.—Book-keeping.

(*D*) SECOND QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

At Calgary.

Salisbury, W. R.
Smith, J. Daniel.
Ross. G. D.

At Moosejaw.

Boys, V. H.
Mallen, Gerald.

At Winnipeg.

Baird, E. B.
Currie, H. J.
Smith, P. C.
Templeton, H.

At Toronto.

Jordan, W. J.
Lishman, W. A.
Lindsay, L. H.
Moffat, W. W.
O'Connor, J. T.
Swinson, D. H.
Thompson, W. C.

(2) Successful Candidates at General Competitive Examinations, November, 1909.

(*A*) LOWER GRADE OFFICERS.

In Order of Merit—

1. Farlie, George H., Ottawa, Ont.
2. McGahey, John H., Wilson's Bay, Ont.
3. Legare, Alfred, Tetreauville, P.Q.
4. Bedard, J. Edgar, Hull, P.Q.
5. DesRosiers, Dionne, Ottawa, Ont.
6. Jacombe, H. G., Calgary, Alta.
7. Gravel, Omer, Montreal, P.Q.
8. McCadden, John, Ottawa, Ont.
9. Morgan, Owen L., Ottawa, Ont.
10. Usher, Ernest, Ottawa, Ont.

(*B*) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.

In Order of Merit—

1. Doherty, Sarah L.
2. Stewart, Leah L.
3. Low, Agnes.
4. Irish, A. Hilda.

(*C*) THIRD DIVISION CLERKSHIPS.

In Order of Merit—

1. Dery, Joseph E., Ottawa, Ont.
2. McCloskey, Agnes, Chesterville, Ont.
3. Harkness, Ada, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
4. Adams, Gertrude E., L'Orignal, Ont.
5. Robitaille, Oscar, Ottawa, Ont.
6. Wood, Perry A., Toronto, Ont.
7. Connolly, James J., Ottawa, Ont.
8. Crosby, Bertha A., Uxbridge, Ont.
9. McJanet, Jessie P., Ottawa, Ont.
10. Rook, Jennie E., Prescott, Ont.
11. Janes, Lila E., Lindsay, Ont.
12. Kinsman, Mildred, Canning, N.S.
13. Mennie, Edward L., Ottawa, Ont.
14. Purcell, P. J. Thomas, Ottawa, Ont.
15. Shore, Sarah G., Ottawa, Ont.
16. Spotswood, Edna, Riceville, Ont.
17. Dumouchel, Corinne, Ottawa, Ont.
18. Bartlett, Elizabeth M.B., Ottawa, Ont.
19. Paterson, Mary K., Renfrew, Ont.
20. LeRoy, Sarah, Ottawa, Ont.
21. Rankins, Grace A., Ottawa, Ont.
22. Moyer, Lulu B., Hamilton, Ont.
23. Evoy, Irene, Quebec, P.Q.
24. Fetterly, Ethel S., Cornwall, Ont.
25. Pelletier, J. Aldoria, Hull, P.Q.
26. Hebert, Bernadette, Ottawa, Ont.
27. Arkley, Helga P., Ottawa, Ont.
28. Rivington, Eleanor S., Ottawa, Ont.
29. Grant, Jessie B., Ottawa, Ont.
30. Govenlock, Euphemia, Seaforth, Ont.
31. Rooney, Helene E., Ottawa, Ont.
32. Bedard, Delphine, Hull, P.Q.
33. Cornfoot, Nathan A., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
34. Pratte, Gaston, Riviere-du-Loup S't'n, P.Q.
35. Hollister, Arthur, Ottawa, Ont.
36. Dodson, Fred. J., Red Deer, Alta.
37. Lisle, Edward, Ottawa, Ont.
38. Welsh, William, St. Catharines, Ont.
39. Desmarais, Herve, Ottawa, Ont.
40. Buck, Stanley E., Brantford, Ont.
41. Pelletier, Eugene, Ottawa, Ont.

(*D*) TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.

In Order of Merit—

1. Morrison, Lillian.
2. Trudel, Jeanne.
3. Hebert, Berthe.
4. Low, Constance M.
5. Fyles, Faith.
6. Moss, Laura.
7. Bauer, Bertha T.
8. Giroux, Adeline.
9. Nagle, E. Loretto.
10. Ardley, Nellie M.
11. Ells, Lena A.
12. Barber, Lily J.
13. Kilt, Esther I.
14. Stothers, Laura R.
15. Quinney, Hattie A.
16. Rooney, Minnie H.
17. Edwards, Mary T.
18. Lanthier, Mary E.

(E) SECOND DIVISION CLERKSHIPS.

In Order of Merit—

1. Astle, Thomas F.
2. Campbell, C. Elmer.
3. Burroughs, John A.
4. Racette, J. B. F.
5. Gauthier, Joseph L. U.
6. Malette, Wm. J.
7. Lafrance, Oscar.
8. Loranger, Jean M. J.
9. Rousseau, Joseph A. S.

(3) Successful candidate at Special Promotion Examination, Department of Trade and Commerce, November, 1909.

Bawden, F. E.

(4) Successful candidate at Special Competitive Examination for position of Patent Examiner in the Department of Agriculture, November, 1909.

Mace, Frank G., Hamilton, Ont.

(5) Successful candidate at Special Competitive Promotion Examination in the Department of the Interior, December, 1909.

Hearnden, J. R., Ottawa

(6) Successful Candidate at Special Qualifying Examination for position of Translator on the Staff of the Senate, February, 1910.

De Montigny, Lavergne, Montreal, P.Q.

(7) Successful Candidate at Special Qualifying Examination for position of Translator on the Debates Staff of the House of Commons, February, 1910.

Desaulniers, Lucien, Ottawa, Ont.

(8) Successful Candidate at Special Competitive Examination for position of Engrosser in the Department of the Interior, February, 1910.

Marchand, Charles E., Ottawa, Ont.

(9) Successful candidate at Special Competitive Examination for the position of Accountant in the Department of Labour, March, 1910.

Thomas, E. A., Ottawa, Ont.

(10) Successful candidates at General Competitive Examinations for the Inside Service, May, 1910.

(A) LOWER GRADE OFFICES.

In Order of Merit—

1. Kerr, Allan, Ottawa, Ont.
2. Ellement, Ambrose A., Ottawa, Ont.
3. Forde, Alban, Ottawa, Ont.
4. Anderson, Fred. E., Ottawa, Ont.
5. Cadieux, Joseph A., Ottawa, Ont.
6. Marcile, Albert A., Acton Vale, P.Q.
7. Mackenzie, John J., Green Hill, N.S.
8. Laferrière, Roland, Hull, P.Q.
9. Yorke, G. W., Pembroke, Ont.
10. Donohue, Jerry, Cormac, Ont.
11. Desrosiers, E., Hull, P.Q.
12. Hoad, William F., Ottawa, Ont.
13. Enright, Arthur F. J. Toronto, Ont.
14. Larcher, Blanche, Ottawa, Ont.
15. Sproule, Athol H., Ottawa, Ont.
16. Desmarais, Ovila, Hull, P.Q.
17. Mallette, Rosario, Oka, P.Q.
18. Bourgeau, Walter J., Aylmer, P.Q.
19. Bonneville, Nazaire, Ottawa, Ont.
20. Lafleur, Rodolphe, Montreal, P.Q.
21. Frechette, Eugene, Hull, P.Q.
22. Burnside, Christopher, Ottawa, Ont.
23. Mullen, Edmund G. F., Hull, P.Q.
24. Barsalon, Dieudonné, L'Ange Gardien, P.Q.
25. Parent, Joseph H., Montréal, P.Q.
26. Lundy, W. M., St. John, N.B.
27. Campbell, William J., Ottawa, Ont.
28. Gibson, James E., Hull, P.Q.
29. Genereux, L. A., Montreal, P.Q.
30. Ferguson, William T., Ottawa, Ont.
31. Vaillant, François, Ottawa, Ont.
32. Neville, Redmond J., Ottawa, Ont.
33. Whitmore, Louis C., Rochonville, P.Q.
34. Moisan, F. X. P., Quebec, P.Q.
35. Perrier, Joseph L., Ottawa, Ont.
36. Mayer, Olier, Ottawa, Ont.

(B) STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS.

In Order of Merit—

1. Shaw, A. Louise, Montreal, P.Q.
2. Morris, Carolyn, Oil Springs, Ont.
3. Robertson, Muriel S., Ottawa, Ont.
4. Arnoldi, Clara E., Edmonton, Alta.
5. Bremner, Irene G., Halifax, N.S.
6. Fairbairn, Hattie G., Ottawa, Ont.
7. Stuart, Mabel L., Prescott, Ont.
8. Bailey, Anita B., Toronto.
9. Blackburn, Ina B., London, Ont.
10. Burgess, Marion I., Ottawa, Ont.
11. Feeney, Mary E., Peterborough, Ont.
12. Barber, Lily J., Ottawa, Ont.
13. White, Edith, Ottawa, Ont.
14. Bertram, Amy R. London, Ont.
15. Cleary, Ella A., Ottawa, Ont.
16. Gibeault, Albert, Montreal, P.Q.
17. Hervey, Violet B., Round Hill, N.S.
18. Burke, Agnes, Ottawa, Ont.
19. McCuaig, Christina I., Ottawa, Ont.
20. McDonald, Catherine A., Ottawa, Ont.
21. Lennan, Minnie, Ottawa, Ont.
22. McVity, Mary E., Aylmer, P.Q.
23. Dion, Marie B., Hull, P.Q.
24. Lanthier, Mary E., Ottawa, Ont.
25. Gleason, Anna, Ottawa, Ont.
26. Lespérance, Eva, Ottawa, Ont.
27. Laflamme, Joseph, Hull, P.Q.
28. Foisy, Wilfrid, Ottawa, Ont.
29. Robitaille, Edgar, Ottawa, Ont.
30. Têtu, Alexandre, Quebec, P.Q.
31. Levesque, Placide, Ottawa, Ont.
32. Stevens, Frank A., Belleville, Ont.
33. Lowry, Victor C., Hamilton, Ont.
34. de Bellefeuille, Lionel, Montreal, P.Q.
35. Miller, Sidney L., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

(C) THIRD DIVISION CLERKSHIPS.

In Order of Merit—

1. Anderson, C. Elva, Newmarket, Ont.
2. Russell, Blanche A., Ottawa, Ont.
3. Bauer, Bertha, Hamilton, Ont.
4. MacKenzie, Isabella, Ottawa, Ont.
5. McRae, Christine, Apple Hill, Ont.
6. Beaubien, Alderic H., Quebec, P.Q.
7. Kelly, John P., Ottawa, Ont.
8. Watson, James W., Ottawa, Ont.
9. McLaren, Robert D., Ottawa, Ont.
10. Baril, Conrad, Ottawa, Ont.
11. Neville, Peter V., Aultsville, Ont.
12. Vincent, Walter M., Golspie, Ont.
13. Buchanan, Herbert J., Maberley, Ont.
14. Danis, Rene R., Ottawa, Ont.
15. Griffiths, Charles G., Toronto, Ont.
16. McCutcheon, Lewis W., Walkerton, Ont.
17. Irving, Kenneth H., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
18. Braceland, D. P., Ottawa, Ont.
19. McLellan, Ernest H., Ottawa, Ont.
20. Cadieux, Joseph A., Ottawa, Ont.
21. Pothier, Alphee, Pubnico, N.S.
22. Mathie, Andrew T., Ottawa, Ont.
23. Bazinet, Odilon G. J., Ottawa, Ont.
24. York, John E., Ottawa, Ont.
25. Reid, William T., Vallentyne, Ont.
26. Fowler, Robert, Ottawa, Ont.
27. Pelletier, Donat, Ottawa, Ont.
28. Daley, Stanley J., Ottawa, Ont.
29. Dame, Honoré, Hull, P.Q.
30. Wilson, Walter L., Ottawa, Ont.
31. Macdonald, Maitland M., Ottawa, Ont.
32. Pratte, Hervé, Ottawa, Ont.
33. Danis, James T., Daniston, Ont
34. Heisler, John A., Indian Harbour, N.S.
35. Perrier, Joseph L., Ottawa, Ont.

(D) SECOND DIVISION CLERKSHIPS.

In Order of Merit—

1. Wallace, Charles A., Ottawa, Ont.
2. Smith, Reginald G., Ottawa, Ont.
3. Nichols, Edward W., Acaciaville, N.S.
4. Elliott, Henry E., Harriston, Ont.
5. Bourgault, Berthe, Ottawa, Ont.
6. Lord, Alexander R., Fenelon Falls, Ont.
7. Vaughan, Gladys E. B., Sackville, N.B.
8. Taylor, Lorne B., Reid's Mills, Ont.
9. Kendall, Carson J., Ottawa, Ont.
10. McCully, Robert C., Bathurst, N.B.
11. Thivierge, Arthur, Montreal, P.Q.
12. Ronson, Clifford W., Toronto, Ont.
13. Spence, William A., Ottawa, Ont.
14. Cheney, Harry W., Ottawa, Ont.
15. Cohoon, Aubrey A., Ottawa, Ont.
16. Rideout, E. Aubrey, Fredericton, N.B.
17. Guimond, Georges, Iberville, P.Q.
18. Jodoin, Raymond, Montreal, P.Q.
19. Iveson, Walter L., Metcalfe, Ont.
20. Dumoulin, Rene, Ottawa, Ont.
21. Chisholm, Austin J., Goderich, Ont.
22. Bourgault, Juliette, Ottawa, Ont.
23. Cook, George H., Ottawa, Ont.
24. Clarke, Douglas E., Mountain, Ont.
25. Smithers, Harry L., Dunnville, Ont.
26. Kane, Leo A., Kingston, Ont.
27. Dehler, George J., Linwood, Ont.
28. Mover, Flossie M., Ottawa, Ont.
29. Pelletier, Romuald, Ottawa, Ont.

(11) Successful candidates at Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Division of the Post Office Department. May, 1910.

(A) PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

At Vancouver.

Boecher, G. H.
Brooke, B. R. F.
Charbonneau, Joseph.
Chaplin, Lionel.
Evans, Fred.
Lalonde, Leon.
Longworth, R. W.
LeMesurier, F. W.
Morgan, John.
Murray, E. C.
Murray, J. J.
Nash, Stanley.
Oben, A. J.
Ogilvy, C. S.
Prendergast, Matthew.
Norris, J. A.

At Victoria.

McIntosh, C. H.

Snell, M. D.

At Edmonton.

Fraser, A. M.
Maxwell, O. B.
Morin, A.

Reneault, J. E.
Perraton, C.

At Regina.

Roberts, H. R.
Vermilyea, W.

White, R. J.

At Calgary.

Chudley, E. G.
Court, W. G.
Cummer, R. V.
Draper, William.
Galbraith, S. G.
Ferval, P.
Hill, R. C.

Horne, W.
Howse, T.
McKenna, F. A.
McLean, S. A.
Riddell, D. A.
Waddell, A. T.

At Winnipeg.

Charleston, A. W. J.
Green, W. J.
Gourley, Samuel A.
Henderson, Jos.
Harvey, H. C.
Ingram, H.

Morrison, A. M.
Neily, Geo. F.
Rodriguez, P. J.
Scott, W.
Sterland, Robert.
Treherne, A. E.

At London.

Cameron, D. N.
Charlton, J.

McGuigan, C. T.
Mahoney, H.

At Kingston.

Kane, James F.

At Toronto.

Bulger, J. L.
Credicott, R.
Dumphey, M. H.
Falvey, W. P.
Fitzsimmons, C. H.
Giroux, J. C.
Harris, A.
Murray, A. O.
McIntosh, Wm.

Orpen, Edward H.
Podger, Charles.
Pennell, Wm.
Thornton, F.
Walker, J. B.
Wood, S. D.
Stone, Ilbert.
Farrell, J.

At Ottawa.

Hurtubise, A.

Durham, W. H.

At Montreal.

Bisaillon, Alex.
Bourbonnière, Mrs. J. O.
Collet, C.
Courtois, G.
D'Estimauville, E. M. S.
Francis, C. H.

Hamilton, A. A.
Martineau, Mary C.
Merineau, J. B.
Poupart, F. L.
Reid, A.
Steben, G. A.

At St. John, N.B.

Mackin, W.

At Halifax.

Campbell, C.

Phillips, A. L.

(*B*) QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

At Edmonton.

Leslie, P. D.

At Calgary.

Bell, E. C.

At Regina.

Benoit, O. D.
Parker, L. N.

At Moosejaw.

Davidson, T.
Ferguson, H. F.
Hewitt, Thomas H.
Manahan, R. M.
Maclean, D. B.
Penton, H.

At Saskatoon.

Cameron, G. F.

At Winnipeg.

Nicholl, F. A.
Maclean, Daniel J.

At London.

Thompson, A. S.

At Toronto.

Chapman, W. B.
McWhirter, H. J.
Meredith, T. H.
McCall, P. L.
Reive, J. W.
Eaton, Mrs. F. M.
Coulter, A. K.

At Ottawa.

Musgrove, Milton W.
Lucas, Elmer.

At Montreal.

Gravel, E.
Gauvin, Silvio.
Linohen, J. H.
Lemoine, Eugene.

At Quebec.

Godbout, M. J. A.
Marchand, W.
Coleman, Ellen M.

At St. John.

Carvell, W. W.

At Halifax.

Burrill, S. D.
Dunn, C. P.
Fahie, W. H.

(12) Successful candidates at Promotion Examinations for the Outside Division of the Department of Customs, May, 1910.

At Vancouver.

Sowter, A. B.

At Regina.

Shaw, J. B.

At Winnipeg.

Kennedy, A. M.

At Port Arthur.

Boyce, T. R.

At Montreal.

Latouche, A. M. Sorley, J. S.
McGoldrick, M. P.

(13) Successful candidates at Special Competitive Examination for six clerkships in the Topographical Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior, May, 1910.

In Order of Merit—

1. Prodette, J. F., Ottawa, Ont.
2. Gagnon, J. N., Montreal, P.Q.
3. Dubuc, Charles P., Montreal, P.Q.
4. LaRiviere, Edwin L., Ottawa, Ont.

(14) Successful candidate at Special Competitive Examination for the position of Draughtsman in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, May, 1910.

Carson, William Harvey, Ottawa, Ont.

(15) Successful candidates at Special Competitive Examination for three positions as Chemists at the Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture, June, 1910.

In Order of Merit—

1. Carruthers, E. B., Toronto, Ont.
2. Robinson, C. H., Toronto, Ont.
3. Stuart, A. T., Toronto, Ont.

(16) Successful candidates at Special Competitive Examination for five clerkships in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, July, 1910.

In Order of Merit—

1. Roe, B. J., Ottawa, Ont.
2. Bradley, James D., Ottawa, Ont.
3. Fournier, Ovide E., Coaticook, P.Q.
4. McCully, Robert C., Bathurst, N.B.
5. Roe, A. J. F., Ottawa, Ont.

(17) Successful candidates at Special Competitive Examinations for two positions of Assistant Accountants in the Department of Naval Service, August, 1910.

1. Williams, H. F., Ottawa, Ont.
2. Talbot, F. X., Ottawa, Ont.

(18) Successful candidates at Special Qualifying Examinations for lower grade offices, from 1st September, 1909, to 31st August, 1910.

Department of the Interior, November, 1909.
Fagan, Thomas.

Department of Marine and Fisheries, November, 1909.
Bohemier, Emile.

Department of the Interior, December, 1909.
Chaput, Len.

Department of Justice, December, 1909.
Warner, Harry.

Department of the Interior, March, 1910.
Mann, Arthur.

Department of Agriculture, March, 1910.
O'Keefe, John.

Post Office Department, March, 1910.
Platt, Hugh.

Department of the Interior, July, 1910.
Humphries, Archibald.

TABLE No. 2.—Showing attendance at the several examinations held under the direction of the Civil Service Commission.

(1) Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Service, November, 1909.

Place of Examination.	Preliminary.	Qualifying.	Total.
Victoria	7		7
Vancouver	16	10	26
Nelson		2	2
Edmonton	9	8	17
Calgary	10	12	22
Saskatoon		5	5
Moosejaw	2	11	13
Regina	1	14	15
Winnipeg	25	31	56
Port Arthur		1	1
Windsor		3	3
London	13	27	40
Hamilton	14	17	31
Toronto	66	48	114
Kingston	5	9	14
Ottawa	29	29	58
Montreal	94	50	144
Quebec	16	31	47
St. John	17	14	31
Charlottetown	16	4	20
Halifax	13	28	41
	353	354	707

(2) General Competitive Examinations, November, 1909.

Place of Examination.	Lower Grades.	Third Division.		Second Division.	Total.
		Men.	Women.	Men.	
Calgary	1				1
Edmonton		1			1
Port Arthur			1		1
Sault Ste. Marie			1		1
Windsor	1				1
London		1	2		3
Hamilton	2	2	3	2	9
Toronto		5	4		9
Kingston	1	1			2
Ottawa	18	35	93	4	150
Montreal	6	4	2	4	16
Quebec	3	3	2	1	9
St. John		1	1		2
Charlottetown		2			2
Yarmouth				1	1
Halifax			4		4
	32	55	113	12	212

	Men.
(3.) Special Promotion Examination, Department of Trade and Commerce, held at Ottawa, November, 1909	1
(4.) Special Competitive Examination for the position of Assistant Chemist at the Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture, held at Ottawa, November, 1909	1
(5.) Special Competitive Examination for the position of Assistant Cerealist at the Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture, held at Ottawa, November, 1909	1
(6.) Special Competitive Examination for the position of Patent Examiner in the Department of Agriculture, November, 1909,	
At Toronto	2
At Ottawa	1
(7.) Special Competitive Promotion Examination, Department of the Interior, held at Ottawa, December, 1909	4
(8.) Special Qualifying Examination for the position of Translator on the Staff of the Senate, held at Ottawa, February, 1910	1
(9.) Special Qualifying Examination for the position of Translator on the Debates Staff of the House of Commons, held at Ottawa, February, 1910	1
(10.) Special Examination for the position of Engrosser in the Department of the Interior, held at Ottawa, February, 1910	1
(11.) Special Competitive Examination for the position of Accountant in the Department of Labour, March, 1910.	
At Ottawa	14
At Montreal	7

(12) General Competitive Examinations, May, 1910.

Place of Examination.	Lower Grades.	Third Division.		Second Division.		Total.
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Edmonton			2			2
London		2	2	1		5
Hamilton	1	3	4	2		10
Toronto	3	5	6	3		17
Kingston		6	4	2		12
Ottawa	80	78	118	15	3	294
Montreal	11	17	2	6		36
Quebec	2	9	2	2		15
Fredericton				1		1
Moncton				1	1	2
St. John	1					1
Charlottetown		4				4
Yarmouth		2				2
Halifax	1	3	2	1		7
	99	129	142	34	4	408

(13) Preliminary and Qualifying Examinations for the Outside Division of the Post Office Department, May, 1910.

Place of Examination.	Preliminary.	Qualifying.	Total.
Victoria	2		2
Vancouver	20	1	21
Nelson		2	2
Edmonton	6	4	10
Calgary	13	12	25
Moosejaw		10	10
Saskatoon		1	1
Regina	3	4	7
Winnipeg	17	16	33
London	4	4	8
Hamilton		5	5
Toronto	24	15	39
Kingston	2	3	5
Ottawa	6	12	18
Montreal	20	18	38
Quebec	4	11	15
St. John	3	5	8
Halifax	3	11	14
	127	134	261

(14) Promotion Examinations for the Outside Division of the Customs Department, May, 1910.

	Men.
At Quebec	1
" Montreal	3
" Port Arthur	1
" Winnipeg	1
" Regina	1
" Calgary	1
" Vancouver	2
	10

Men.

(15) Special Competitive Examination for clerkships in the Topographical Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior, May, 1910.

At Ottawa . . . 2
At Montreal . . . 2

(16) Special Competitive Examination for position of Draughtsman in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, May, 1910.

At Ottawa . . . 2
At Halifax . . . 1

(17) Special Competitive Examination for positions as Chemists at the Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture, held at Ottawa, June, 1910 . . . 11

(18) Special Competitive Examination for positions as Draughtsmen in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, July 1910.

At Ottawa . . . 4
At Quebec . . . 2

(19) Special Competitive Examination for clerkships in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior, July, 1910.

At Ottawa	6
At Montreal	2

(20) Special Competitive Examination for the position of Assistant Accountant in the Department of Naval Service, August, 1910.

At Ottawa	5
At Montreal	3

(21) Special Examinations for lower grade offices—

Department of the Interior, October, 1909	2
Department of Justice, November, 1909	1
Department of the Interior, November, 1909	3
Department of Marine and Fisheries, November, 1909	1
Department of the Interior, December, 1909	1
Department of Justice, December, 1909	1
Department of the Interior, March, 1910	2
Department of Agriculture, March, 1910	1
Post Office Department, March, 1910	1
Department of the Interior, April, 1910	1
Department of the Interior, July, 1910	2
Department of Mines, July, 1910	1
Department of the Interior, August, 1910	1

TABLE No. 3.—Showing Appointments made under Section 22 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, to Lower Grade Offices.

(A) Selected from the general list of successful candidates. (B) Nominated by departments and qualified by special examination.

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Position.	Residence when Appointed.	Date of Certificate.	Department.
A.		$				
Ainsborough, William P.	24	500	Messenger, &c	Ottawa	October 1, 1909.	Labour.
Cliche, Joseph A.	19	500	Sorter.	St. Joseph, Que.	April 11, 1910.	Post Office.
Dalaire, Leopold J.	20	500	Packer.	Ottawa	December 1, 1909.	Customs.
Ellement, A. Augustine	18	500	"	"	August 3, 1910.	Mines.
Hebert, Alfred.	23	500	Messenger	Montreal, Que.	October 30, 1909.	Post Office.
Heron, J. Gordon	18	500	"	Billings' Bridge, Ont.	April 15, 1910.	" "
Legare, Alfred	19	500	Sorter.	Tetreauville, Que.	April 11, 1910.	" "
Macdonald, John A.	27	500	Messenger	Ottawa, Ont.	November 29, 1909.	Commission of Conservation.
Mathie, Andrew H.	33	500	"	"	September 28, 1909	Agriculture.
Pigeon, Adelard	26	500	Sorter.	Montreal	November 1, 1909.	Post Office.
White, William	28	500	Packer.	Toronto	October 5, 1909.	" "
B.						
Bohemier, Emile.	24	500	Messenger	Montreal, Que	November 16, 1909.	Marine and Fisheries.
Burnside, Christopher	33	500	"	Ottawa.	July 8, 1910.	Supt. of Insurance.
Chaput, Lionel.	21	500	Sorter	"	January 4, 1910.	Interior.
Fortin, Louis David.	28	500	Messenger	"	September 9, 1909.	House of Commons.
Hoad, William F.	35	500	"	"	June 22, 1910	Interior.
Laferriere, Roland.	39	500	"	Hull, Que.	August 17, 1910.	"
Larcher, Blanche.	23	500	Sorter.	Ottawa.	June 21, 1910.	Post Office
Larose, Marie Fleurette	18	500	"	"	April 1, 1910.	" "
Mann, Arthur E.	25	500	Messenger	"	March 4, 1910.	Interior.
Massé, Gehussa	33	500	Packer.	Hull, Que.	September 22, 1909.	Printing and Stationery.
Milner, Arthur	30	500	Messenger	Westboro', Ont.	March 2, 1910.	Interior.
McCadden, John.	20	500	Packer.	Ottawa.	April 14, 1910.	"
O'Keefe, John.	22	500	Messenger	"	March 16, 1910.	Agriculture.
O'Meara, Michael T.	50	500	"	"	June 16, 1910.	Interior.
Platt, Hugh	30	500	"	"	March 13, 1910.	Post Office.
Rump, William	29	500	"	"	April 20, 1910.	Labour.
Usher, Ernest.	24	500	"	"	April 5, 1910	Interior.
Vaillant, Francois.	18	500	"	Masham Mills, Que.	July 5, 1910.	Agriculture.
Warner, Harry C.	20	500	"	Ottawa.	January 4, 1910.	Justice.
Whitmore, Louis C.	23	500	"	Rochonville, Que.	July 9, 1910.	Interior.

TABLE No. 4.—Showing persons to whom Certificates of Qualification were issued by the Commission for temporary employment in the Lower Grade offices.

(A) From general list of successful candidates. (B) Nominated by departments.

Department.	Name.	Salary.	Date of Certificate	Position	Permanent Appointment.	Department.
A.		$				
Auditor General	Desmarais, Ovila	500	August 22, 1910	Messenger		
Interior	McCadden, John	500	April 14, 1910	Packer		
Post Office	Dalaire, Leopold J	500	November 6, 1909	Sorter	December 1, 1909	Customs
	Macdonald, John A	500	" 6, 1909	"	November 29, 1909	Commission of Conservation.
	Cliche, Joseph A	500	" 24, 1909	"	April 10, 1910	Post Office.
	Farlie, G. H	500	December 4, 1909	"		
	Heron, Gordon D	500	" 4, 1909	Messenger	April 15, 1910	" "
	Legare, Alfred	500	January 5, 1910	Sorter	" 11, 1910	" "
	Clarke, Wm. McL	500	June 21, 1910	"		
	Forde, Alban	500	" 28, 1910	"		
Inland Revenue	Desrosiers, E	500	July 23, 1910	Messenger		
Marine and Fisheries	Yorke, G. W	500	August 8, 1910	"		
B.						
Agriculture	O'Neill, R		October 11, 1909	Caretaker		
Interior	Fagan, Thomas	500	November 16, 1909	Messenger		
	Gibson, J. E	500	June 27, 1910	"		
	Humphries, Archibald	500	July 21, 1910	"		
Post Office	McMillan, A. J	500	June 6, 1910	Sorter		
	Fotheringham, J	500	" 21, 1910	"		

TABLE No. 5. Showing Appointments made to Clerkships in the Third Division of the Inside Service, as the result of open Competitive Examination.

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Department.
		$			
Adams Gertrude	26	500	L'Orignal, Ont.	March 1, 1910	Commission of Conservation.
Alexander, Helen B	33	650	Galt "	June 1, 1910	Auditor General.
Anderson, Florence L	30	500	Ottawa "	April 28, 1910	Public Works.
Bailey, Anita B	29	500	Toronto "	July 20, 1910	Indian Affairs.
Barber, Lily J	23	500	Ottawa "	June 18, 1910	Interior.
Baril, Conrad	19	700	" "	July 7, 1910	"
Bartlett, Elizabeth M	20	500	" "	" 1, 1910	Auditor General.
Bazinet, Odilon	21	500	Clarence Creek, Ont	June 24, 1910	Interior.
Beaubien, Alderic H	20	700	Cap-de-la Madeleine, P.Q	July 9, 1910	"
Bedard, Delphine	28	500	Hull, P.Q	January 17, 1910	Commission of Conservation.
Buck, Stanley E	18	500	Brantford, Ont	" 27, 1910	Marine and Fisheries.
Burgess, Marion I	19	500	Ottawa, Ont	June 29, 1910	Post Office.
Cadieux, Joseph A	25	500	Rigaud, P.Q	" 18, 1910	Interior.
Callbeck, Colin H	28	750	Charlottetown, P.E.I	December 1, 1909	Customs.
Cameron, Daisy D	21	500	Arnprior, Ont	April 1, 1910	Interior.
Casey, Margaret M	20	500	Ottawa, Ont	February 1, 1910	Public Works.
Cleary, Ella A	21	500	" "	June 18, 1910	Interior.
Coghlan, Mary Helena	18	500	" "	September 28, 1909	Indian Affairs.
Cole, May A	30	500	" "	" 16, 1909	Agriculture.
Connolly, James J	19	500	" "	January 1, 1910	External Affairs.
Cornfoot, Nathan A	25	800	Charlottetown, P.E.I	April 1, 1910	Secretary of State.
Crosby, Bertha	21	500	Uxbridge, Ont	" 1, 1910	Interior.
Dame, Honore	18	500	Rougemont, P.Q	July 15, 1910	Post Office.
Danis, James T	19	500	Daniston, Ont	June 18, 1910	Interior.
Danis, Rene R	20	500	Ottawa, Ont	" 25, 1910	Post Office.
Darby, Nora E	18	500	" "	September 29, 1909	Indian Affairs.
Dery, Joseph E	18	500	" "	January 1, 1910	Customs.
Desmarais, Herve	19	500	" "	May 28, 1910	Marine and Fisheries
Doherty, Sarah L	32	500	" "	July 1, 1910	" "
Dunne, Annie	19	500	" "	December 1, 1909	Interior.
Eastcott, Gertrude	22	500	" "	September 15, 1909	Agriculture.
Fairbairn, Hattie G	21	500	" "	July 22, 1910	"
Fetterly, Ethel S	23	500	Cornwall "	April 11, 1910	Finance.
Fowler, Robert	33	500	Ottawa "	June 25, 1910	Post Office.
Gauthier, Agnes	28	500	" "	April 1, 1910	Interior.
Gleason, Anna	26	500	" "	July 1, 1910	Post Office.
Govenlock, Euphemia	25	500	Seaforth "	June 23, 1910	Auditor General.

Grant, Jessie B.	23	500	Ottawa	July 1, 1910	Militia and Defence.
Hébert, Bernadette	21	500	"	April 1, 1910	Interior.
Heisler, Arthur	22	500	Indian Harbour, N.S	July 16, 1910	Trade and Commerce.
Henry, Florence B	34	500	Belleville, Ont	May 4, 1910	Finance.
Hollister, Arthur	20	500	Ottawa, Ont	January 2, 1910	Post Office.
Irish, A. Hilda	19	500	Aylmer, P.Q.	April 1, 1910	Interior.
Irving, Kenneth	22	500	Cape Traverse, P.E.I	July 4, 1910	Post Office.
Janes, Lila E.	27	650	Lindsay, Ont	March 1, 1910	Mines.
Jones, Helen M.	25	500	Kemptville, Ont	October 19, 1909	Trade and Commerce.
Kemp, Goldwin O.	24	500	Westboro "	December 7, 1909	Customs.
Kinsman, Mildred B.	24	500	Canning, N.S	April 1, 1910	Interior.
Kniewasser, Margaret	19	500	Ottawa, Ont	" 11, 1910	Finance.
Laflamme, Joseph	21	500	Hull, P.Q.	June 18, 1910	Interior.
Lally, Loretta	18	500	Ottawa, Ont	April 11, 1910	Finance.
Lee, Frances A. Violet	29	500	" "	" 1, 1910	Labour.
Lennan, Minnie	25	500	" "	June 18, 1910	Interior.
LeRoy, Sarah	24	500	" "	November 29, 1909	Agriculture.
Lisle, Edward	18	500	" "	January 5, 1910	"
Low, Agnes	19	500	" "	April 1, 1910	Interior.
Lyon, Mary C.	25	500	" "	October 18, 1909	Marine and Fisheries.
MacDonald, H. Adelbert	22	500	" "	April 1, 1910	Interior
MacDonald, M. Angela	21	500	Harrison's Corners, Ont	" 1, 1910	"
MacDonald, Maitland M	19	500	Ottawa, Ont	July 1, 1910	Post Office.
Mathie, Andrew H	34	500	" "	" 7, 1910	Railways and Canals.
Mennie, Edward T	19	500	Clarence "	January 18, 1910	Interior.
Merkley, Ilma B. I	29	500	Ottawa "	March 1, 1910	Trade and Commerce.
Merrill, Eva H	18	500	" "	April 1, 1910	Interior.
Miller, Sidney L.	21	500	Charlottetown, P.E.I	July 21, 1910	Post Office.
McClennan, Thester A	29	500	Peterborough, Ont	September 28, 1909	Agriculture.
McCloskey, Agnes	26	500	Chesterville "	April 1, 1910	External Affairs.
McCuaig, Charlotte F.	26	500	Ottawa "	October 18, 1909	Marine and Fisheries.
McCutcheon, Lewis W	22	500	Belleville "	July 19, 1910	Agriculture.
McDonald, Catherine A	18	500	Ottawa "	" 11, 1910	Mines.
McJanet, Jessie P	20	500	" "	February 17, 1910	Post Office.
McLennan, Ernest H	21	500	" "	August 2, 1910	Marine and Fisheries.
McPherson, Hattie G	35	700	Prescott "	September 24, 1909	Public Works.
McRoberts, Florence B.	23	500	Bishop's Mills "	October 1, 1909	Post Office.
McVaty, Mary E	22	500	Aylmer, P.Q.	July 1, 1910.	Interior.
Neville, Peter Vincent	19	700	Aultsville "	June 18, 1910	Interior.
Ogilvy, Alexander S.	19	500	Ottawa "	October 1, 1909	Customs.
Pelletier, J. Aldoria	23	500	Hull, P.Q.	January 21, 1910	Post Office.
Pelletier, Donat	18	500	Ottawa, Ont	July 1, 1910	"
Pelletier, Eugene	18	500	" "	January 3, 1910	"
Perrier, Joseph L.	21	500	Moose Creek, Ont	June 18, 1910	Interior.
Pothier, Alphee	18	500	Upper West Pubnico, N.S.	July 8, 1910	Post Office.
Pratte, Gaston	18	700	Fraserville, P.Q.	February 15, 1910.	Interior.
Purcell, P. J. Thomas	18	500	Ottawa, Ont	January 2, 1910.	Post Office.
Rankins, Grace A.	33	500	Cumberland, Ont	" 1, 1910	External Affairs.
Robichaud, Domitien T.	27	500	Upper Pokemouche, N.B.	September 1, 1909	Post Office.
Robertson, Muriel S.	18	500	Ottawa, Ont	August 19, 1910.	Naval Service.

TABLE No. 5.—Showing Appointments made to Clerkships in the Third Division of the Inside Service, &c.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Department.
		$			
Robitaille, Edgar	21	500	" "	June 24, 1910	Interior.
Robitaille, Oscar	18	500	" "	January 25, 1910	Agriculture.
Rock, Evangeline	19	500	" "	October 20, 1909	Interior.
Rook, Jennie E.	20	500	Prescott, Ont	April 1, 1910	Post Office.
Rooney, Helene L.	29	750	Ottawa "	" 1, 1910	Secretary of State.
Shore, Sarah Gertrude	21	500	" "	" 26, 1910	Finance.
Spotswood, Edna V.	24	500	Riceville "	July 1, 1910	Auditor General.
Stevens, Frank A	22	500	Glen Miller, Ont	" 25, 1910	Post Office.
Stewart, Leah Louise	19	500	Ottawa "	April 1, 1910	Interior.
Tetu, Alexandre	19	500	Quebec, P.Q.	June 30, 1910	Militia and Defence.
Therien, Joseph George	33	500	St. Lin des Laurentides, P.Q.	September 21, 1909	Post Office.
Watson, James W	30	700	Ottawa, Ont.	July 7, 1910	Interior.
Welsh, William J	31	500	St. Catharines, Ont.	January 3, 1910	Post Office.
Westman, Winnifred	22	500	Ottawa "	April 1, 1910	Mines.
Whyte, Ellen Grace	32	500	" "	October 20, 1909	Marine and Fisheries.
Wilson, Christine A.	24	500	" "	February 1, 1910	Interior.
Wilson, Walter L	22	500	Clarence "	June 18, 1910	"
Wood, Perry A	18	500	Kincardine "	January 1, 1910	Customs.

TABLE No. 6—Showing Assignments made by the Commission for temporary employment in the Third Division under the provisions of Section 18 of The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908. See Table 7

Department.	Name.	Date of Assignment.	Salary.	Re-employed.	Department.	Salary.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
			$			$			$
Agriculture	Bedard, Delphine	Dec. 13, 1909	500				Jan. 13, 1910	Com. of Conservation	500
	McJanet, Jessie	" 17, 1909	500				Feb. 17, 1910	Post Office	500
	Ardley, Nellie M	Feb. 16, 1910	500						
	Doherty, Sarah L	" 16, 1910	500				July 1, 1910	Marine and Fisheries	500
	Fyles, Faith	Mar. 4, 1910	500				" 20, 1910	Agriculture	800
	Spotswood, Edna	" 29, 1910	500				" 1, 1910	Auditor General	500
	Gibeault, Albert	June 20, 1910	500						
	Beaubien, Alderic H	" 21, 1910	500				" 5, 1910	Interior	700
	Bauer, Bertha	July 4, 1910	500						
	Miller, Sidney L	" 4, 1910	500				" 21, 1910	Post Office	500
	McRea, Christine	" 14, 1910	500						
Auditor General	Low, Constance M	Apr. 1, 1910	500						
	Anderson, Elva	July 7, 1910	500						
Civil Service Commission	McCuaig, Christine I	" 6, 1910	500						
Commission of Conservation	Burke, Agnes	" 2, 1910	500						
Customs	Callbeck, Colin H	Oct. 16, 1909	500				Dec. 1, 1909	Customs	750
	Dery, Joseph E	Dec. 13, 1909	500				Jan. 1, 1910	"	500
	Wood, Perry A	" 15, 1909	500				" 1, 1910	"	500
	Gauthier, T. J. U	Jan. 31, 1910	500				Apr. 1, 1910	" 2 B	800
	Racette, J. B	" 31, 1910	500	July 19, 1910	Interior				
	Mallette, W. J	" 31, 1910	500				" 1, 1910	Customs 2 B	800
	Rousseau, J. A	" 31, 1910	500	Aug. 9, 1910	Interior				
	Loranger, J. M. J	Mar. 14, 1910	500				" 1, 1910	Customs 2 B	800
	Lafrance, Oscar	May 13, 1910	500				July 1, 1910	" 2 B	800
	Spence, W. A	June 15, 1910	500				" 1, 1910	" 2 B	800
	York, John E	" 17, 1910	500						
	Vincent, W. M	" 21, 1910	500						
	Smithers, Harry L	" 24, 1910	500				" 1, 1910	Customs 2 B	800
	McLaren, Robert D	July 6, 1910	500						
	Cook, George H	" 25, 1910	500						
	Kane, Leo J	Aug. 2, 1910	500						
Finance	Dion, Marie B	" 5, 1910	500						

TABLE No. 6—Showing Assignments made by the Commission for temporary employment in the Third Division under the provisions of Section 18 of The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908—*Concluded.*

Department.	Name.	Date of Assignment.	Salary.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
			$					$
Indian Affairs	Grant, Jessie B.	Dec. 6, 1909	500	Apr. 8, 1910	Militia and Defence	" 1, 1910	Militia and Defence	500
Interior	MacDonald, Angela	Sep. 29, 1909	500			Apr. 1, 1910	Interior	500
	Wilson, Christine A	Oct. 26, 1909	500			Feb. 1, 1910	"	
	Crosby, Bertha	Dec. 9, 1909	500			Apr. 1, 1910	"	
	Adams, Gertrude A	Jan. 3, 1910	500			Mar. 1, 1910	Com. of Conservation	
	Jones, Lila E	" 19, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	Geological Survey	650
	Stewart, Leah Louise	" 25, 1910	500			Apr. 1, 1910	Interior	500
	Low, Agnes	" 27, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Irish, Hilda A	" 28, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Kinsman, Mildred B	Feb. 14, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Cameron, Daisy D	" 28, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Merrill, Eva H	" 28, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Hebert, Bernadette	" 28, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Gauthier, Agnes	Mar. 1, 1910	500			" 1, 1910	"	500
	Moss, Laura	" 7, 1910	500					
	Barber, Lily J	" 17, 1910	500			June 18, 1910	Interior	500
	Feeney, Mary E	July 18, 1910	500					
	Racette, J. B	" 19, 1910	500					
	Blackburn, Ina	" 25, 1910	500					
	Rousseau, J. A	Aug. 9, 1910						
	White, Edith	" 10, 1910	500					
Labour	Lee, Frances A. V	Nov. 10, 1909	500			Apr. 1, 1910	Labour	500
Mines	Wilson, Alice E	" 12, 1909	500	May 12, 1910	Mines			
	Westman, Winnifred	Dec. 27, 1909	500			" 1, 1910	Mines	500
	Shore, Sarah G	Mar. 10, 1910	500			" 26, 1910	Finance	500
	Wilson, Alice E	May 12, 1910	500					
Marine and Fisheries	Wilson, Alice E	Oct. 15, 1909	500	Nov. 12, 1909	Mines			
	Lanthier, Mary E	Dec. 6, 1909	500					
	Bartlett, Elizabeth B. M	" 15, 1909	500			July 1, 1910	Auditor General	500
	Desmarais, Herve	" 21, 1909	500	Jan. 1, 1910	Marine and Fisheries	Feb. 21, 1910	Marine and Fisheries	500
	Gauthier, Agnes	Jan. 10, 1910	500	Mar. 1, 1910	Interior	Apr. 1, 1910	Interior	500
	Merrill, Eva A	" 10, 1910	500	Feb. 28, 1910	"	" 1, 1910	"	500
	Arkley, Helga	" 10, 1910	500	May 3, 1910	Trade and Commerce			

	Spotswood, Edna	" 10, 1910	500	Mar. 29, 1910	Agriculture	July 1, 1910 Auditor General	500
	Fetherly, Ethel	" 10, 1910	500	"	"	Apr. 11, 1910 Finance	500
	Knowlesser, Margaret B.	" 10, 1910	500	"	"	" 12, 1910 "	500
	Cameron, Daisy D	" 10, 1910	500	Feb. 28, 1910	Interior	" 1, 1910 Interior	500
	Shore, Sarah G	" 10, 1910	500	"	"	" 26, 1910 Finance	500
	Dansereau, Corinne	" 10, 1910	500	Feb. 28, 1910	Privy Council		
	Hebert, Bernadette	" 10, 1910	500	" 28, 1910	Interior	Apr. 1, 1910 Interior	500
	Meyer, Lulu B	" 11, 1910	500	1 Mar. 1, 1910	Secretary of State		
				1 May 6, 1911	Trade and Commerce		
	Rook, Jennie	" 11, 1910	500	Feb. 28, 1910	Post Office	April 1 Post Office	500
	Brenner, Irene G	July 16, 1910	500				
Militia and Defence	Grant, Jessie B	Apr. 8, 1910	500			July 1, 1910 Militia and Defence	500
Post Office	Rook, Jennie	Feb. 28, 1910	500			April 1 Post Office	500
	Buchanan, Herbert J	Aug. 29, 1910	500				
Privy Council	Dansereau, Corinne	Feb. 25, 1910	500				
Public Works	Anderson, Florence L	Oct. 28, 1909	500			Apr. 28 Public Works	500
	Dupuis, Rose	June 7, 1910	500				
	McLellan, Ernest H	" 30, 1910	500			Aug. 2 Marine and Fisheries	500
	Herbert, Cecil B	Aug. 10, 1910	500				
	de Bellefeuille, Lionel	" 10, 1910	500				
	Lespérance, Eva	" 16, 1910	500				
Railways and Canals	Stevens, Frank A	July 5, 1910	500			July 25 Post Office	500
Secretary of State	Mennie, Edward T	Dec. 16, 1909	500			Jan. 18, 1910 Interior	500
	Rooney, Hebe	Mar. 1, 1910	500			Apr. 1, 1910 Secretary of State	750
	Meyer, Lulu B	" 1, 1910	500	May 6, 1910	Trade and Commerce		
External Affairs	Cornfoot, Nathan A	Dec. 23, 1909	500			1, 1910 External Affairs	800
	McCloskey, Agnes	" 27, 1909	500			1, 1910 "	500
Trade and Commerce	Merkley, Lina B. I	Jan. 1, 1910	500			Mar. 1, 1910 Trade and Commerce	500
	Ackley, Helga P	May 3, 1910	500				
	Meyer, Lulu B	" 6, 1910	500				
	Rivington, Eleanor	" 9, 1910	500				

TABLE No. 7.—Showing persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Temporary Employment in the Third Division were issued by the Commission under the provisions of Section 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908. In the case of temporary employment the period of service cannot under the law exceed six months in any one year.

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Salary.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary
			$					$
Auditor General	Alexander, Helen	Jan. 1, 1910	500	April 1, 1910	Auditor General	June 1, 1910	Auditor General	650
	Halkett, Norman	June 13, 1910	500					
	Fraser, Ethel M	" 23, 1910	500					
	Woollett, A	July 13, 1910	500					
Agriculture	Cadieux, Joseph A	Sept. 14, 1909	500	Mar. 22, 1910	Interior	" 18, 1910	Interior	500
	Cassult, Louise A	" 22, 1909	500					
	O'Regan, Otto	" 29, 1909	600					
	Beardsley, Geo. F	Oct. 11, 1909	500					
	Selwyn, Harley	Dec. 2, 1909	500					
	Boulay, E	Jan. 18, 1910	500	Feb. 22 and Apr. 1, 1910	Railways and Canals			
	Lesperance, Eva	" 31, 1910	500	Aug. 16, 1910	Public Works			
	Shaw, A. Louise	Mar. 2, 1910	500					
	Rochon, Louis T	April 8, 1910	500					
	Messinger, Blanche	" 30, 1910	500					
	Larocque, Paul	May 6, 1910	500					
	Dickieson, Ella I	June 16, 1910	500					
	Anderson, Fred. E	" 27, 1910	500					
	Cote, Arthur	July 5, 1910	500					
	Pratte, Herve	" 9, 1910	500					
	Castonguay, Ernest	" 14, 1910	500					
	Gosselin, R	" 18, 1910	500					
Commission of Conservation	Morris, Carolyn L	Jan. 27, 1910	500					
	Orton, Beatrice	May 10, 1910	500					
	Pepper, Eleanor	Aug. 2, 1910	500					
Customs	Adams, G. S	June 7, 1910	500					
Finance	Treadwell, N. H	May 25, 1910	500					
	Macauley, Jennie	June 14, 1910	500					
	Grant, Clare P	" 14, 1910	500					
	Ainsborough, Annie A	" 14, 1910	500					
	Yorke, Lorena M	" 22, 1910	500					
	Walker, Margaret M	Aug. 5, 1910	500					
	Gay, Victorine	" 5, 1910	500					
	McKeown, Margaret	" 6, 1910	500					
	Smith, A. E	" 10, 1920	500					
	Brown, C. H	" 11, 1910	500					

Interior	Dunne, Annie	Sept.	20,	1909	500	Feb. 28, 1910	Interior	Dec. 1, 1909	Interior	500
	Lennan, Minnie	"	20,	1909	500	"	"	June 18, 1910	"	500
	Watson, James W	"	20,	1909	500	"	"	" 18, 1910	"	700
	Marchand, Charles E	"	20,	1909	500	Jan. 20, 1910	Interior	Mar. 7, 1910	"	500
	White, Edith	"	27,	1909	500	Aug. 10, 1910	"			
	Lisle, Edward	Oct.	7,	1909	500			Jan. 5, 1910	Agriculture	500
	MacDonald, H. Adelbert	"	18,	1909	500	Jan. 1, 1910	Interior	April 1, 1910	Interior	500
	Dratte, Gaston	"	22,	1909	500			Feb. 15, 1910	"	700
	Neville, Peter V	Dec.	24,	1909	500			June 18, 1910	"	700
	Armstrong, Harold	"	24,	1909	500					
	MacDonald, H. Adelbert	Jan.	1,	1910	500	April 1, 1910	Interior	April 1, 1910	Interior	500
	Wilson, Walter L	"	5,	1910	500	April 1, 1910	Interior	June 18, 1910	"	500
	Perrier, Joseph L	"	11,	1910	500	May 11, 1910	"	" 18, 1910	"	500
	Danis, James T	"	17,	1910	500	April 1, 1910	"	" 18, 1910	"	500
	Phillips, William M	"	20,	1910	500				"	
	Marchand, Charles E	"	20,	1910	500			Mar. 7, 1910	Interior	500
	Hill, Harry	"	31,	1910	500	April 1, 1910	Interior			
	Taylor, John J	"	31,	1910	500					
	Lennan, Minnie	Feb.	28,	1910	500			June 18, 1910	Interior	500
	Cleary, Ella A	"	28,	1910	500			" 18, 1910	"	500
	Schuller, Jules	Mar.	1,	1910	500					
	Lawlor, Edith	"	21,	1910	500					
	York, John E	"	21,	1910	500	June 17, 1910	Customs			
	Cowan, John	"	21,	1910	500					
	Cadieux, Joseph A	"	22,	1910	500			June 18, 1910	Interior	500
	Geoffrion, Albert	"	29,	1910	500					
	McCahey, J. H	"	29,	1910	500					
	Danis, James T	April	1,	1910	500			June 18, 1910	Interior	500
	Hill, Harry	"	1,	1910	500					
	Wilson, Walter L	"	1,	1910	500			June 18, 1910	Interior	500
	McVity, Mary E	"	4,	1910	500					
	Ladamme, Joseph	"	20,	1910	500			June 18, 1910	Interior	500
	Walsh, Martin	"	26,	1910	500					
	Schuller, Oswald	"	26,	1910	500					
	Johnston, Mary	May	2,	1910	500					
	Dudley, Henrietta	"	10,	1910	500					
	Perrier, Joseph L	"	11,	1910	500			June 18, 1910	Interior	500
	Mulhall, Marcus	"	20,	1910	500					
	Turcotte, Ernest	"	21,	1910	500					
	Clark, J. H	"	23,	1910	500					
	Trudel, J. J	"	23,	1910	500					
	Turner, Howard	"	23,	1910	500					
	Forgie, James	"	23,	1910	500					
	Churchill, Winifred	June	14,	1910	500					
	Loyer, Rene	"	18,	1910	500					
	Graves, H C	"	23,	1910	500					
	McMahon, E. G	"	28,	1910	500					
	White, Charles	"	28,	1910	500					
	Alexander, W. E	July	6,	1910	500					
	Connolly, L. P	"	6,	1910	500					
	Laudriault, Joseph	"	8,	1910	500					

TABLE No. 7.—Showing persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Temporary Employment in the Third Division were issued by the Commission under the provisions of Section 23 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, &c.—*Concluded.*

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Salary.	Re-employed.	Department.	Made Permanent.	Department.	Salary.
			$					$
Interior	O'Neill, C. F	July 8, 1910	500					
	Hillyard, Jessie M	" 11, 1910	500					
	Valhant, M. A	" 13, 1910	500					
	Holmes, F. W	" 14, 1910	500					
	Harrigan, Hugh	" 19, 1910	500					
	Blunt, Lucy E	" 25, 1910	500					
	Edmonds, Katie M	" 25, 1910	500					
	Woollett, Beatrice	" 25, 1910	500					
	Brennan, Beatrice	Aug. 12, 1910	500					
	Bedell, Franklin H	" 2, 1910	500					
	McDougald, Charles H	" 23, 1910	500					
Indian Affairs	Lynott, Tessie	April 18, 1910	500					
	Doiron, Francis	" 18, 1910	500					
Justice	Fraser, Kate M	Sept. 16, 1909	500					
	Splane, Helena B	" 21, 1909	500	{ Jan. 1, 1910 { Apr. 1, 1910	Justice "			
	Rivington-Jones, Eileen	June 6, 1910	500					
	Foisy, Wilfrid	" 6, 1910	500					
	Bleakney, A. S	July 22, 1910	500					
Labour	Loughren, Agnes	Nov. 8, 1909	500	Nov. 10, 1909	Marine and Fisheries			
Mines	Gibson, Alice	" 16, 1909	500					
Militia and Defence	Leroux, Louis	Mar. 29, 1910	500					
	Wood, W. M	April 14, 1910	500					
Marine and Fisheries	Loughren, Agnes	Nov. 10, 1909	500					
	Edwards, Mary T	" 26, 1909	500	{ Jan. 31, '10 { Apr. 1 '10	Marine and Fisheries " "			
	Fleming, Ella E	Jan. 10, 1910	500					
	Blyth, Mary A	" 10, 1910	500					
	Brownell, Maud	" 10, 1910	500					
	Foran, Margaret	" 10, 1910	500					
	Fournier, Caroline	" 10, 1910	500					
	Hanratty, Mrs. K	" 10, 1910	500					
	Stretton, H	" 10, 1910	500					
	McNeill, E	" 10, 1910	500					
	Edwards, Mary T	" 31, 1910	500					
	Levesque, P. E	April 20, 1910	500					
	Ramsay, Mamie	May 17, 1910	500					
	Belliveau, Evangeline	July 6, 1910	500					
	Harvey, Dorothy	" 8, 1910	500					

Naval Service	Sneyd, Ralph C	Aug.	1, 1910	500					
Post Office	Dunnett, Henry W	Sept.	1, 1909	500					
	Carriere, Louis	"	14, 1909	500					
	Purcell, Thomas	Oct.	5, 1909	500			Jan. 1, 1910	Post Office	500
	Graham, Charles	"	5, 1909	500					
	Hollister, Arthur	"	8, 1909	500			Jan. 1, 1910	Post Office	500
	Pelletier, Donat	Dec.	22, 1909	500			July 1, 1910	"	500
	Moule, Samuel T	"	22, 1909	500					
	MacDonald, Maitland M	"	23, 1909	500	June 1, 1910	Post Office	July 1, 1910	Post Office	500
	Cheney, Henry W	"	24, 1909	500	" 1, 1910	"	June 29, 1910	Interior, II B	800
	Fontaine, Emile A	Mar.	16, 1910	500					
	Gleason, Anna	April	11, 1910	500			July 1, 1910	Post Office	500
	McKinnon, Mary	"	18, 1910	500					
	Smith, H. S	"	27, 1910	500					
	Ewert, Paul	May	6, 1910	500					
	Belanger, J. B	"	6, 1910	500					
	Doyon, Georges	"	6, 1910	500					
	Murphy, Leo J	"	6, 1910	500					
	Paterson, Harold S	"	6, 1910	500					
	Anderson, W. F. C	"	9, 1910	500					
	Cheney, Henry W	June	1, 1910	500			June 29, 1910	Interior, II B	800
	Hudson, Harold C	"	1, 1910	500					
	Code, Edmund	"	1, 1910	500					
	MacDonald, Maitland M	"	1, 1910	500			July 1, 1910	Post Office	500
	Telmosse, Ignace	"	2, 1910	500					
	Ross, Bruce	"	20, 1910	500					
	McEvoy, Thomas	July	11, 1910	500					
	Braceland, Mary V	"	19, 1910	500					
	Anderson, William	"	21, 1910	500					
	Donaldson, James R	"	21, 1910	500					
	O'Grady, Wm. J	"	26, 1910	500					
	Orr, Ellen	"	26, 1910	500					
	McNeill, Grace	Aug.	2, 1910	500					
	Groulx Eugenie	Aug.	12, 1910	500					
	Guion Norman	"	12, 1910	500					
Public Works	Fairbairn, Hattie G	Mar.	21, 1910	500			July 22, 1910	Agriculture	500
	O'Grady Katie	"	30, 1910	500					
	Finkayson, Esther	July	26, 1910	500					
	Clarke Edna	Aug.	2, 1910	500					
	Williams, Edith	"	8, 1910	500					
	Allen, Mabel K	Aug.	18, 1910	500					
Railways and Canals	Campbell, C. Elmer	Sept.	29, 1909	500			Jan. 1, 1910	Railways and Canals II 'E'	800
	Boulay, E	Feb.	24, 1910	500	April 1, 1910	Railways and Canals			
	Boulay, E	April	1, 1910	500					
	Parker, C. M	"	30, 1910	500					
	Montgomery, Kathleen	July	18, 1910	500					
	Sheppard, Maud	"	19, 1910	500					
External Affairs	Rankins, Grace	Sept.	17, 1909	500			Jan. 1, 1910	External Affairs	500
	Grey, Nellie	"	20, 1909	500					
Trade and Commerce	Peresian, Alice	July	4, 1910	500					

TABLE No. 8.—Showing appointments made to Sub-division 'B' of the Second Division, as the result of open competitive examinations.

Name.	Age.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Department.
		$		1910	
Astle, Thomas F	32	800	Little Metis, P. Q	Feb. 8	Agriculture.
Burroughs, John A	28	800	Montreal, P. Q	April 1	Customs.
Campbell, Elmer C	21	800	Ottawa, Ont	Jan. 2	Railways and Canals.
Cheney, Henry W	19	800	" "	June 29	Interior.
Chisholm, Austin J	26	800	Goderich, "	" 29	Finance.
Clark, Douglas E	18	800	Mountain, "	July 5	Interior.
Cohoon, Aubrey A	20	800	Ottawa, "	" 1	"
Dehler, George H	22	800	Linwood, "	" 14	Trade and Commerce.
Gauthier, Louis J	26	800	Ottawa, "	April 1	Customs.
Guimond, Georges J. I	24	800	Iberville, P. Q	July 25	Naval Service.
Iveson, W. Lawton	20	800	Metcalfe, Ont	" 4	Public Works.
Jodoin, Raymond	27	800	Montreal, P. Q	" 11	Interior.
Kendall, Carson J	18	800	Ottawa, Ont	" 13	"
Lafrance, Oscar	24	800	Montreal, P. Q	" 1	Customs.
Loranger, Jean M. J	26	800	" "	April 1	"
Mallette, William J	20	800	Ottawa, Ont	" 1	"
Pelletier, Romuald	21	800	" "	July 20	Interior.
Rideout, E. Aubrey	25	800	Peel, N. B	" 20	Finance.
Ronson, Clifford W	23	800	Toronto, Ont	June 27	"
Spence, William A	19	800	Ottawa, "	July 1	Customs.
Smith, Reginald G	26	800	" "	" 11	Labour.
Smithers, Harry L	20	800	Dunnville, Ont	" 1	Customs.
Taylor, Lorne B	22	800	Reid's Mills, Ont	June 27	Interior.
Thivierge, Arthur	26	800	Montreal, P. Q	" 27	"
Wallace, Charles A	21	800	Ottawa, Ont	" 27	"

TABLE No. 9—Showing Appointments Made to Special Positions as the Result of Open Competitive Examination.

Name.	Age.	Position.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Residence when Appointed.	Department.
				1910.	$		
Bradley, James D.	23	Clerk, Topo. Survey	Subdiv. B of 2nd div.	July 20	1,000	Ottawa, Ont.	Interior.
Bunting, T. Gordon	24	Assistant to horticulturist	" B " 2nd "	Aug. 16	1,200	St. Catharines, Ont.	Agriculture.
Carruthers, E. Blake	23	" chemist	" B " 2nd "	Aug. 1	1,200	Toronto, Ont.	"
Carson, Wm. Harvey	33	Draughtsman	" B " 2nd "	July 1	1,200	Ottawa "	Mar. & Fisheries
Cartwright, Cosmo T.	28	Mining engineer	" A " 2nd "	May 9	1,600	Kingston "	Mines.
Cole, L. Heber	26	Assistant mining engineer	" A " 2nd "	Aug. 22	1,600	Sudbury "	"
de Donceel, Pierre	32	Architectural draughtsman	" B " 2nd "	Aug. 15	800	Montreal, P.Q.	Public Works.
Dubuc, Charles P.	22	Clerk, Topo. Survey	" B " 2nd "	June 27	1,000	"	Interior.
Fortin, J. A. Auguste	26	Architectural draughtsman	" B " 2nd "	Aug. 2	800	Quebec "	Public Works.
Fournier, Ovide E.	19	Clerk, Topo. Survey.	" B " 2nd "	July 27	1,000	Coaticook "	Interior.
Fredette, Joseph F.	27	" "	" B " 2nd "	June 6	1,000	Ottawa, Ont.	"
Fyles, Faith	34	Assistant seed analyst	" B " 3rd "	July 20	800	Hull, P.Q.	Agriculture.
Gagnon, Joseph N. H.	27	Clerk, Topo. Survey.	" B " 2nd "	July 4	1,000	Montreal, P.Q.	Interior.
LaBerge, Edwin E.	34	" "	" B " 2nd "	June 6	1,000	Ottawa, Ont.	"
Lapointe, Eugene	25	" Hydro. Survey	" B " 2nd "	July 11	900	Montreal, P.Q.	Naval Service.
Lawson, Horace H.	21	" " "	" B " 2nd "	July 18	900	Toronto, Ont.	"
Mace, Frank G.	31	Patent examiner	" B " 2nd "	Jan. 10	1,000	Hamilton "	Agriculture.
Marchand, Charles	19	Engrosser	" B 3rd "	Mar. 7.	500	St. Paul l'Ermite, P.Q.	Interior.
McCully, Robert C.	21	Clerk, Topo. Survey.	" B " 2nd "	July 20	1,000	Sackville N.B.	"
Rankin, T. Dunlop	24	Architectural draughtsman	" A " 2nd "	Aug. 1	1,600	Montreal, P.Q.	Public Works.
Robinson, Clifford H.	22	Assistant chemist	" B " 2nd "	Aug. 1	1,600	Ridgetown, Ont.	Agriculture.
Sirett, Harry	28	" cerealist	" B " 2nd "	Aug. 1	1,200	Carp, Ont.	"
Stansfield, Edgar	31	Analytical chemist	" A " 2nd "	July 1	1,800	Montreal, P.Q.	Mines.
Stuart, Alexander	27	Assistant chemist	" B " 2nd "	July 11	1,000	Toronto, Ont.	Agriculture.
Thomas, Evelyn Arnold	32	Accountant	" A " 2nd "	Apr. 14.	1,600	Ottawa "	Labour.
Wilson, John A.	30	Assistant officer	" A " 2nd "	Apr. 18.	1,600	"	Naval Service.
White, O. Clayton	22	Assistant to agriculturist	" B " 2nd "	June 27	1,200	Guelph "	Agriculture.

TABLE No. 10—Showing Appointments made by the Governor General in Council, under the Provisions of Section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, *(a)* After selection by open competition; *(b)* Selected by the departments without competition.

Name.	Rank.	Salary.	Date of Certificate.	Date of Order in Council	Residence when Appointed.	Position	Department.
		$	A.				
Alexander, Stanley G.	Subdiv. B of 2nd div.	1,200	Aug. 31, 1910		St. Anns Joppa, Scotland	Draughtsman	Mines.
Colonnier, Paul.	" B " 2nd "	1,300	Nov. 26, 1909	Nov. 26, 1909	Montreal	Translator	Trade & Commerce
Corrigall, David J.	" B " 2nd "	1,375	July 20, 1910		Ottawa	Architectural draughtsman	Public Works.
Dent, Elsie A.	" B " 2nd "	1,200	Jan. 4, 1910		Toronto	Clerk	Secretary of State
de Schmid, Hugh	" A " 2nd "	1,800	May 16, 1910	May 1, 1910	Honiton, Eng.	Mining engineer	Mines.
Kitto, Victor	" B " 2nd "	1,200	May 19, 1910	Apr. 1, 1910	Ottawa	Analyst	Inland Revenue.
Raymond, Dr. Percy	" B " 1st "	2,400	June 23, 1910	July 1, 1910	Pittsburg, Pa.	Palaeontologist	Mines.
Roe, Bertie J.	" B " 2nd "	1,000	July 25, 1910		Ottawa	Clerk	Interior.
		B.					
Beausoleil, Louis J.	Subdiv. B of 1st div.	2,100	July 14, 1910		Sorel, P.Q.	Accountant	Naval service.
Blanchard, James F.	" B " 2nd "	1,000	Apr. 14, 1910	Mar. 9, 1910	Ottawa	Draughtsman	Interior.
Blanchet, Denis.	" B " 2nd "	800	Aug. 4, 1910		St. Hyacinthe P.Q.	Registrar for N. W. Ter.	"
Boyle, Alexander.	" B " 1st "	2,100	Oct. 16, 1909	Apr. 1, 1909	Ottawa	Chief Accountant	Marine & Fisheries
Burgess, Palmerston Geo.	" A " 2nd "	1,600	June 7, 1910	June 29, 1910	"	Assist. in telegraph branch	Public Works.
Cagnat, George.	" B " 2nd "	1,000	Apr. 14, 1910	Apr. 14, 1910	"	Draughtsman	Interior.
Casey, John M.	" A " 2nd "	1,600	Apr. 26, 1910	Dec. 8, 1909	"	Assistant in Mineral Resources and Statistics	Mines.
de Montigny, Louvigny	" A " 2nd "	1,600	Feb. 16, 1910		Montreal	Translator	Senate.
Denis, Leo G.	" B " 1st "	2,100	Feb. 7, 1910	Apr. 9, 1910	Quebec	Eng. in charge of water pwr.	Com. of Conserv'n.
Desaulniers, Ernest L.	" A " 2nd "	1,600	Feb. 16, 1910		Ottawa	Translator	House of Commons
Dick, William Jos.	" B " 1st "	2,100	Feb. 7, 1910	Apr. 9, 1910	Nanaimo, B.C.	Eng. in charge of minerals.	Com. of Conserv'n.
d'Ornano, Louis P.	" A " 2nd "	1,600	July 18, 1910		Ottawa	Translator	Marine & Fisheries
Dufresne, Alexander R.	" A " 1st "	3,000	Apr. 15, 1910	May 13, 1910	Winnipeg, Man.	Asst. chief engineer	Public Works.
Evans, Charles	" B " 2nd "	1,200	May 6, 1910	May 9, 1910	Toronto	Asst. pathologist	Agriculture.
Grindlay, Thomas.	" A " 2nd "	1,600	Nov. 27, 1909		Ottawa	Draughtsman	Com. of Conserv'n.
Hoar, Chas. Millard.	" B " 2nd "	1,000	Apr. 14, 1910	Mar. 11, 1910	Hopewell Cape, N.B.	"	Interior
Hudson, Joseph G. S.	" A " 2nd "	1,800	June 1, 1910	Apr. 1, 1910	Ottawa	Mining engineer	Mines.
Jones, George L.	" B " 2nd "	1,000	Apr. 14, 1910	Apr. 14, 1910	Smith Falls, Ont.	Draughtsman	Interior.
Leblanc, Justinien A.	" B " 2nd "	900	Apr. 28, 1910	May 4, 1910	Ottawa	Translator	External Affairs.
Lindsay, Capt. H. St. George	" B " 1st "	2,100	July 12, 1910		Montreal	Chief examiner of masters and mates	Marine & Fisheries

MacKenzie, George Cleghorn	"	A	2nd	1,700	June 1, 1910	Apt. 1, 1910	Ottawa.	Mining engineer and ore dressing expert.	Mines.
McCann, John J.	"	B	2nd	1,050	Apr. 1, 1910			Confidential printer.	Civil Service Com.
Patton, Milton John	"	A	2nd	1,600	Nov. 25, 1909		Windham, Ont.	Asst. secretary and editor.	Com. of Conserv'n.
Sapir, Dr. Edward	"	B	1st	2,100	June 25, 1910	Sept. 1, 1910	Philadelphia, Pa.	Ethnologist & anthropologist.	Mines.
Thompson, Lieut. Henry	"	A	2nd	2,000	Sept. 7, 1909		Alverstoke, Eng.	Commander, of the Royal Navy.	Marine & Fisheries
Trotter, Clifford T	"	B	2nd	1,200	Jan. 16, 1910	Apr. 1, 1910	Ottawa	Clerk.	Militia & Defence.

TABLE No. 11.—Showing Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Promotion were Issued by the Commission under the Provisions of Section 24 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

Department.	Name.	From	To	Date of Certificate.
Agriculture	McArthur, D. A	Sub-div. B of 2nd Div.	Sub-div. A of 2nd Div.	May 12, 1910
	Doherty, T. K	" B " 1st "	" A " 1st "	" 19, 1910
Auditor General	Living, Miss L. R	" B " 3rd "	A " 3rd "	Nov. 23, 1909
	Steeves, Miss S. E	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 23, 1909
	Inglis, Miss E. L	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 23, 1909
	Daly, Miss M	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 23, 1909
	Hackett, Miss F. I	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 23, 1909
	Turnbull, Miss S. E	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 23, 1909
	Low, Miss J. G. M	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 23, 1909
	Sullivan, Miss M. H	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 23, 1909
	Snow, Miss E. M	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 23, 1909
	Brook, Miss F	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 23, 1909
	Loverin, Miss F	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 23, 1909
	Darcey, Miss T	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 23, 1909
	Troy, Miss M. C	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 23, 1909
	Wright, Miss C	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 23, 1909
	O'Boyle, Miss L. J	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 23, 1909
	Heron, Miss J	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 23, 1909
	Hayter, Frederick	" B " 1st "	" A " 1st "	Apr. 9, 1910
	Gorman, John	" B " 1st "	" A " 1st "	" 9, 1910
	Fraser, Miss Marion	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	May 19, 1910
	Dalglish, Miss Mary	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 19, 1910
Customs	Bleakney, Arthur C	" A " 2nd "	" B " 1st "	Sept. 24, 1909
	Burns, Thomas L	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	May 16, 1910
	Nolan, John	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 16, 1910
	Ryder, William	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 16, 1910
	Callbeck, Colin H	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 16, 1910
	Morin, Valmore	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 16, 1910
	Fraser, William	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 16, 1910
	Bourgoing, Miss Hedwidge	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 16, 1910
	Goodspeed, Herbert	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 19, 1910
Finance	Macdonald, Miss L	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	Sept. 9, 1909
	Black, Mrs. L. A	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 9, 1909
	Cahoon, L. B	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 9, 1909
	Blair, W. L	" A " 2nd "	" B " 1st "	" 9, 1909

	O'Neill, Miss D.	"	B	3rd	"	"	A	3rd	"	"	9,	1909
	Freeman, Miss A. T.	"	B	3rd	"	"	A	3rd	"	"	9,	1909
	Lowe, George	"	B	1st	"	"	A	1st	"	Feb.	25,	1910
	McGirr, Miss E.	"	B	3rd	"	"	A	3rd	"	May	18,	1910
	Morton, J. R	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	18,	1910
	Gough, C. A.	"	A	2nd	"	"	B	1st	"	"	18,	1910
	Saunders, J. C.	"	B	1st	"	"	A	1st	"	"	18,	1910
Governor General's Secretary	Crowdy, J. F.	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	Apr.	28,	1910
Inland Revenue	Way, O. E.	"	B	3rd	"	"	A	3rd	"	Nov.	23,	1909
	Higman, O.	"	B	1st	"	"	A	1st	"	"	23,	1909
	Fyfe, Jacques	"	B	1st	"	"	A	1st	"	"	23,	1909
	Yetts, R. P.	"	B	3rd	"	"	A	3rd	"	May	30,	1910
	Allan, A. T.	"	B	3rd	"	"	A	3rd	"	"	30,	1910
	Teevens, L. P.	"	B	3rd	"	"	A	3rd	"	"	30,	1910
	Brodeur, P. E. S	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	30,	1910
	Westman, T	"	A	2nd	"	"	B	1st	"	"	30,	1910
	Campeau, F. R. E	"	B	1st	"	"	A	1st	"	"	30,	1910
Indian Affairs	Shore, J. W	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	Nov.	9,	1909
	Matheson, G. M	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	9,	1909
	Hobart, S. W.	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	9,	1909
	Ogilvie, R. M.	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	9,	1909
	Clutty, G. L.	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	9,	1909
	O'Connor, P. J	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	18,	1909
	Moffat, R. B. E.	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	24,	1909
	Ramsden, J. G.	"	A	2nd	"	"	B	1st	"	June	13,	1910
Superintendent of Insurance	Watson, A. D	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	Apr.	25,	1910
	Crosby, F. R	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	25,	1910
House of Commons	Dalton, James	"	A	2nd	"	"	B	1st	"	Feb.	21,	1910
	Chadwick, Francis	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	Apr.	30,	1910
Interior	Bell, George	Subdiv.	A of 2nd	Div.		Subdiv.	B of 1st	Div.		Nov.	9,	1909
	Steers, Connell J	"	A	2nd	"	"	B	1st	"	"	9,	1909
	Pereira, L. C.	"	A	2nd	"	"	B	1st	"	"	9,	1909
	Ghidden, W. S.	"	A	2nd	"	"	B	1st	"	"	9,	1909
	Cuming, F. W. C	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	12,	1909
	Drake, E. F	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	12,	1909
	Morisset, A. R	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	12,	1909
	Chisholm, A	"	A	2nd	"	"	B	1st	"	"	12,	1909
	Willoughby, S. J	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	12,	1909
	Pelletier, Charles C	"	A	2nd	"	"	B	1st	"	"	12,	1909
	Blair, F. C	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	26,	1909
	Pinard, A. A	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	26,	1909
	Fraser, A. J	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	Dec.	20,	1909
	Pereira, Godfrey P.	"	B	2nd	"	"	A	2nd	"	"	20,	1909

TABLE No. 11.—Showing Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Promotion were Issued by the Commission, &c.—*Continued*.

Department.	Name.	From.	To.	Date of Certificate.
	Dunne, Joseph P	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 20, 1909
	Sparkes, G. A. S	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 20, 1909
	Durnford, F. G. D	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 20, 1909
	Sherwood, Henry	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 20, 1909
	Hearnden, J. R	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 28, 1909
	Gauthier, Louis	" A " 2nd "	" B " 1st "	" 20, 1909
	Simpson, W	" A " 2nd "	" B " 1st "	" 20, 1909
	Macara, J	" A " 2nd "	" B " 1st "	" 20, 1909
	Stewart, R. M	" A " 2nd "	" B " 1st "	" 20, 1909
	Robertson, Donald F	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 20, 1909
	O'Connell, John R	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 20, 1909
	Flindt, Arthur H	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	Feb. 24, 1910
	Murphy, Miss Anna	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	Mar. 11, 1910
	McDiarmid, F. A	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 22, 1910
	Clunt, T. H. G	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 22, 1910
	Tobey, W. M	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 22, 1910
	Smith, C. C	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 22, 1910
	Sylvain, John	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	May 16, 1910
	Dixon, F. F	" B " 1st "	" A " 1st "	" 16, 1910
	Featherston, Joseph E	" A " 2nd "	" B " 1st "	" 19, 1910
	Perrault, Rodolphe	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	June 8, 1910
	Mulhall, Mrs. M. E	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 8, 1910
	Traversy, W. I	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	Aug. 24, 1910
	Connolly, Louis	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	Traversy, A. A	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	Labrosse, Joseph	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	McDonald, D. H	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	Shotwell, Mrs. F. S	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	Reynolds, G. E	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	Burrill, Wm. R	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	Lochnan, Wm	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	Charron, Oscar	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	Laflamme, Jules	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	Holbrooke, C. H	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	St. George, R. B	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	McCann, David	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	Mann, Lafray	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	May, Miss Lugo	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	McCracken, Alexander	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	Johnson, Miss A. E	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910

| | | |

TABLE No. 11.– Showing Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for Promotion were issued by the Commission, &c.—*Concluded*

Department.	Name.	From	To	Date of Certificate.
Post Office	Howard, Theodore A.	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 11, 1910
	Ogilvie, Wm. George	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 11, 1910
	Graham, Stanley D.	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 11, 1910
	Fraser, Harold G.	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 11, 1910
	Christensen, Erhard	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 11, 1910
	Moore, George	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 11, 1910
	Desaulniers, Paul	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 11, 1910
	Owen, James A.	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 11, 1910
	Whillans, Gerald McK.	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 11, 1910
	Preston, Joseph H.	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 11, 1910
	St. Germain, Joseph	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 11, 1910
	Herring, George	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 11, 1910
	Graham, Archibald E.	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 11, 1910
	Glover, W. J.	" B " 1st "	" A " 1st "	Apr. 12, 1910
Public Works	Sylvain, Miss M. E.	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	Mar. 11, 1910
	Perley, George E.	" A " 2nd "	" B " 1st "	May 12, 1910
	Viens, E.	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 16, 1910
	Lefebvre, Olivier	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 16, 1910
	Robillard, R. J.	" A " 2nd "	" B " 1st "	June 7, 1910
	Pare, Arthur	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 7, 1910
	Narroway, Charles A.	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 7, 1910
	Laframboise, Maurice	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 7, 1910
	Desrochers, R. C.	" B " 1st "	" A " 1st "	July 8, 1910
	Kennedy, J. G.	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	Aug. 24, 1910
	Hamel, F. O.	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
	Hutchison, G. N.	" A " 2nd "	" B " 1st "	" 25, 1910
	Bain, H. I.	" A " 2nd "	" B " 1st "	" 25, 1910
	Foulis, F.	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 25, 1910
	Sutherland, C. D.	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 25, 1910
Railways and Canals	McKee, A. H.	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	Nov. 5, 1909
	Little, W. C.	" B " 1st "	" A " 1st "	Feb. 19, 1910
	Bott, Miss Kate	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 22, 1910
	Bowes, H. K.	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	" 22, 1910
	Mahon, Miss M. A. V.	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	Mar. 30, 1910
Royal N. W. Mounted Police	Bishop, R. S.	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	Sept. 9, 1909
Secretary of State	Regan, John	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	Aug. 24, 1910
	Birdwhistle, M. J.	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	" 24, 1910
Trade and Commerce	Wilson, D. D.	" B " 3rd "	" A " 3rd "	Oct. 19, 1909
	Bawden, F. E.	" A " 3rd "	" B " 2nd "	Dec. 20, 1909
	Bill, Austin F.	" B " 2nd "	" A " 2nd "	Aug. 25, 1910

SHOWING SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS.

TABLE No. 12.—Temporary Appointment made by the Governor-in-Council upon the Recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Mines, under the Provisions of Section 12, Chap. 29, 6-7, Edward VII, an Act to create a Department of Mines, accompanied by Certificate of Qualification by the Commission.

Department.	Name.	Date of Certificate.
Mines	Pereira, A	Mar. 30, 1910.

SHOWING Persons to whom Certificates of Qualification for temporary employment were issued by the Commission under the Provisions of Sections 23 and 33, Chap. 15, 7-8 Edward VII and Section 20, Chap. 8, 9-10 Edward VII.

Department	Name.	Date of Certificate.	Salary.	Position.
Interior	Chauvin, F. X	July 25, 1910	$ 700 per annum	
	Dessaint, J	June 11, 1910	60 " month	Draughtsman
	Goodeve, L	" 22, 1910	60 " "	"
	Miller, A. H	Aug. 8, 1910	700 " annum	
	Roe, J. A	July 25, 1910.	1,000 " "	Clerk.
	Wright, Arthur	June 27, 1910	60 " month	Draughtsman.
Mines	Carr, John J	" 15, 1910	75 " "	
Public Works	Corrigall, D. J	" 21, 1910	1,300 " annum	Architectural Draughtsman.
	Davis, A. S	" 13, 1910	75 " month	" "
Railways and Canals	Pratte, Louis	Aug. 1, 1910	800 " annum	Stenographer.

TABLE No. 13.—Showing special increase, granted by resolution of the Senate and accompanied by a Certificate of Merit issued by the Commission under the Provisions of Sub-section 3 of Section 37, of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

Department.	Name.	Date of Resolution.	Date of Certificate.	Extra Increase.
Senate	Hinds, Arthur	April 15, 1910.	May 10, 1910	$50.

TABLE No. 14.—Showing a Re-instatement to the Inside Service, made by the Governor-in-Council and accompanied by a Certificate of Qualification by the Commission under the Provisions of Section 33 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908.

Department.	Name.	Date of Order in Council.	Date of Certificate.	Salary.
Trade and Commerce.	Chevrier, Blanche	May 4, 1910	May 10, 1910	$1,100.

PART IV

EXAMINATION PAPERS

I.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE POSITION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OCTOBER, 1909.

PENMANSHIP.

POLAR DISCOVERY.

'We venture to say that all the strenuous work and labour undergone, the sufferings and starvation and the sacrifice of human life during the long period through which explorers have been in search of the North Pole, have been gifts placed upon the altar of individual honour and glory rather than as administering to the advance of scientific knowledge or the general good of humanity. Nor is it easy to see how the science of Meteorology is to be profited by a mere visit to the Pole. The conditions, atmosphere, temperature of the wind, snow and ice must practically be at any high northern latitude, as from 80 to 85, the same as at the Pole, and, of course, it is well known that the magnetic pole is not at the North Pole, and it is very doubtful if the two ever were coincident, or ever will be. In spite of the fact, then, that a few workers write of the scientific importance of the discovery of the pole in glowing words, it appears to the author of this article that the increase of knowledge that this discovery is capable of bringing into any field of scientific thought or investigation, except that of mere descriptive geography, is practically nil.'

SPELLING.

Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

We have seam how from the very erliest ages the demandes for foode, cloathing, fewel and shelter, have induced men to labor in order to prokure, by the simplest arts, the nessessaries of life; and how when abondence and leesure were sekured, the arts wich adminster to man's intelectuel and morral nature, and wich are no less nessessary to his apiness ware also called into existance.

We have obsarved that men seaking too escape the drujjery of mannuel laber have rellegated toyl to the captiv and the slave, or else contrived to ecconnomize musscular egzertion, eether by utilizing the natural forses with wich they weir familliar, or by inventing or applying some sort of machinary.

The former of these too plans has on the hole been a sourse of degradation to awl parties, and of danger to evry community that has fostered it. The lattar, on the contrarey, has been eminently benefishial. A display of ingenuity commonley existes emmulation and the successfull working of a lokomotive or power-loom has often improved a hole naborhood.

DICTATION.

Note.—Candidates are not expected to see this paper. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

The growth of socialism in Great Britain is evidenced by the fact that the other day the annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain unanimously passed a resolution proposed by the Yorkshire delegates and declaring that in the opinion of the annual conference the time has arrived when the land, minerals, mines

and railways should be owned and managed by the state for the people to avoid a stoppage of the industries of the country. While the passage of the resolution did not meet with objection, it was evident that it was regarded more as an expression of opinion than as a call to action, for one delegate observed that they would have to wait for Gabriel's trumpet to blow until they could secure the reforms, while another referred to it as a 'tall order.'

ARITHMETIC.

This paper was given in French.

II.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE POSITION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OCTOBER, 1909.

PENMANSHIP.

Same paper as given in No. I. above. (*See* page 97.)

SPELLING.

Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 3 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

The storey of an ilfated Hudson Bey adventur evidentely lyes behinde the meager reports convayed to Lt. Col. F. White controler of North West munted polise, in a leter he receeved yestreday from Major Moodie, the oficer in charg of far northren patroles. Major Moodie statees that a steemer named the Paradox, and ownd by H. W. Allisun of Ipswich Englande was piked up durin the sumer in Hudson straites by the Hudson Bey Compani's steemer Pelican and toud to Fort Churshil.

The Paradox was a litel crafte of fourty tuns that had been cruched in the ice earley last springe and had driftid arounde the strates in a helples condision for sevarle weekes.

DICTATION.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

GREAT SILVER CAMP PRAISED BY AMERICAN PRESS.

'Cobalt, the greatest Ontario silver camp, is not only the leader among the world's producers of the white metal, but it is to-day statistically the foremost mining camp in the world. No other camp can boast an increase of 59 per cent in output during the first six months of 1909 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. No other single mining area can claim $15,000,000 earned and paid in dividends in the first five years of its existence. Of every dollar in ore shipped out, 70 cents has been returned to the shippers to be used for fixed charges, developments, costs, dividends and increased cash reserves and quick assets.

'In no other mining camp do ores reach such high average values per ton of output, nor is the ratio between total shipments and dividend disbursements so high as in the Cobalt camp. In what is conceded by engineering experts to be the most difficult known mining area in which to place ore "in sight," because every foot of Cobalt's ground is "tight" formation, the leading mines have succeeded in putting more than a ton in view for every ton taken down for shipment.'

ARITHMETIC.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given in full. Time allowed, one hour and a half.

Values.	
10	1. Write in words the following:—60701892; 5000204.
20	2. Write in figures 60 million 200 thousand and 500. Five million, two hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-nine.
20	3. Add the following:—16319456; 2723855647; 897856846; 212375647; 498673548; 27549.
20	4. Deduct 4735479645807 from 9745062535936756 and multiply the remainder by 76.
20	5. Divide 205466257692 by 498.
10	6. A man bought a horse for $115 and after keeping him three months, sold him for $155. If he paid $30 for his keeping, and received $50 for the use of him during that time, how much did he gain?
100	

III.—PAPERS SET AT PRELIMINARY AND QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1909.

Preliminary Examination.

PENMANSHIP.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN.

Few characters in Canadian History better deserve notice than Monsieur de Champlain. Up to the month of October, 1635, he continued to attend diligently to his various duties, as the King's Lieutenant-General, for so the Royal Commission styled him. Then he was seized with a mortal sickness which for ten weeks he endured with calmness and resignation. On Christmas Day he breathed his last. His character was in every way a noble one. He was industrious, brave, loyal and pious. Although he met with many obstacles in his career, he had no enemies. This proves that he was amiable in temper and conduct. His habits were simple and frugal. He was beloved by both the French and the Indians. The chiefs of the latter delighted in his company, and would say to him, 'You have always something pleasant to tell us to make us laugh,' and when the Huron chiefs heard of his return to Quebec from France, in 1633, some of them came all the way from the shores of the Georgian Bay to bid him welcome.—*Miles' History of Canada.*

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 10.30 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors.

As one wached the sengularly enteresting proceedings in the House of Lordes in Lundon this efternoon, the memmory of anothar sceene withen the same wals was

spuntaneusly revivid. Upon a day of days in those darke monthes of the war, when Lord Lansdowne stud at the tabel, and anounced the fale of Pretoria, an exullting cheer betraied what had bene the intensety of the strane. The men who were so resently embitered oponants in feild and senate were now the singel-minded suportors of an Act which in annothar place was finly discribed as a worthey embodyment of a great nacienal purpos.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

Values.	
10	1. Write in words: 60701892, 57637801, 1945681631, 594900.
10	2. Write in figures: Two hundred million, three hundred thousand and eight hundred. One million five hundred and forty thousand and twenty-five.
10	3. Add the following:—288965, 107844, 369832, 407821, 657646, 189554, 677053, 535648, 880327, 758509, 382387, 466989.
14	4. From 894576531638 take 362783416216 and multiply the remainder by 907.
16	5. Divide 523465247356 by 849.
20	6. How many pounds of nails can be bought for 75 cents at the rate of 4 pounds for 20 cents?
20	7. How many days are there from April 10th to December 12th, both inclusive?
100	

Qualifying Examination.

SPELLING.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 4.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

From this it might appeer that the stashuns having acomplished the purpuse for wich they were established, had now practicaly compleeted there work. It must not be forgoten, however, that new varities of fruits of doutful meritt are constantly being introduced, and these must be tested and reported on seperately as soon as posible. In adition to this there are other resons for not curtaleing the work.

I agre perfektly with Mr. Brown in thinking that we should adopt more sientific methods in testing apples. My first duty, however, is to thank you sincearly for the honour you have confered on me in my elekshun to the responsable ofice of Presidant of this Asociation. I also thank the members of the counsel for the valuible asistence I have recieved from them this year. Our finnances, as you will see by the Tresurer's repport are in a good condition. This year has been one of speshul progres, and the financial statement shows a good ballance in hand, which shows good managment.

The aim of the convenshun is to discus matters of nashonal signifigance afecting the fruit industry sugesting wether it would not be advisible to form a Dominion Asociation. The apple growers take plesure in reporting a good yeild. Severel comities were appointed.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

1. Add 5636155; 7832976; 87654; 429877; 34550, and 67818; and divide the sum by the difference between 15964 and 9978.

2. (*a*) Multiply 8576·9348 by 670·059.

(*b*) Divide 16796·16 by ·1296.

3. Simplify $\frac{8\frac{3}{5} - 7\frac{3}{4} + 5\frac{2}{3} - 4\frac{1}{2}}{13 - 11\frac{9}{10} + 10\frac{5}{9} - 9\frac{15}{20}} \times \frac{2}{11} \times 73.$

4. Two brothers inherited $6,460; the elder spent $\frac{1}{4}$ of his share and the younger $\frac{1}{3}$ of his; they then had $4,610 between them. How much did each inherit?

5. Find the proceeds of the following note, discounted at Ottawa on May 25, 1908, at 5% per annum.

$648 $\frac{xx}{100}$ OTTAWA, May 15, 1908.

Five months after date I promise to pay H. Lemoine, or order, the sum of Six hundred and Forty-eight $\frac{xx}{100}$ dollars. Value received.*

JOHN MAGLOIRE.

6. Find the interest at 6½% per annum on $5,896.50 from July 16, 1902, to May 12, 1903.

7. What sum placed at 7%, for 219 days, will amount to $3,126.00?

8. A grocer bought 80 pounds of tea at 24c. a lb. and mixed it with some at a higher price. He sold the mixture at 35c a lb. and received $43.75, gaining $15.35. How many pounds of the better quality had he, and what was the price of it?

9. A man borrowed $1,200 and at the end of each year he paid $300 to pay the interest at 6% and reduce the principal. How much did he owe after making 3 payments?

10. A farmer sowed 75 acres in wheat, 58 acres in oats, 37 acres in barley. The wheat yielded 24 bush. per acre, the oats 42, and the barley 35. If the expenses were $2.50 per acre, on the average, what did he gain by selling the wheat at 82c. a bush., the oats at 40c. and the barley at 53c.?

N.B.—Count 3 days of grace and 365 days to a year.

GEOGRAPHY.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Values.

20 1. Draw a map of Canada which will show clearly each province and its capital, and also the other subdivisions of Canada not yet organized as provinces. Trace and name the following rivers:—Fraser, St. Maurice, Yukon, Mackenzie, Saskatchewan, Nelson, Restigouche.

10 2. In what sections of Canada is lumbering an important industry? Where does the lumber from each section find a market?

10 3. From what places in Western Europe do Canadians get silk; cotton goods; woollens; oranges; steel?

16 4. Next June a consignment of wheat is to be shipped from Edmonton through Canada to a port for ocean vessels, and then to be shipped to Liverpool. It is to be carried as far as practicable by water. Tell definitely the

route it will probably take, mention the railways which will carry it, and name in order the waters through which the ship or ships carrying it will pass.

12 5. What is irrigation? Where is it used in Canada? What climatic conditions make its use necessary in Canada?

12 6. Where is each, and what are the products: Bahamas, Trinidad, Hawaiian Islands, Labrador?

20 7. Locate definitely and tell some interesting facts associated with each of the following:—Yarmouth, Moncton, Sydney, Lévis, Brandon, Lethbridge, White Horse, Sudbury, Rossland, Seattle.

100

HISTORY.

Thursday, November 11th, from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

NOTE.—Only 8 questions to be answered. Values: 12½ marks each.

1. What was the Renaissance? When did it take place? What important changes in France and England were due to it?

2. What were the Crusades? When did they take place? Name some important events connected with them.

3. What was the Commonwealth? What great name in history is closely associated with it? Name four important events of the period.

4. Give an account of the French Revolution of 1791, as follows:—(*a*) Causes; (*b*) Prominent men who took part; (*c*) Important events.

5. Who was Richelieu? When did he live? What is he famous for?

6. Name the different Fur-trading Companies in the early days of Canada. How did they carry on the Fur trade?

7. What great events mark the following dates:—1492, 1759, 1763, 1837, 1867?

8. State the leading events of Lord Elgin's administration, in Canada (1847-1854).

9. Explain what is meant by the term 'Representation by Population.' When did it first take effect in Canada?

10. Explain clearly the following terms, as they apply to Parliament:—Adjourn, Dissolve, Prorogue, Session, Speaker of the House, Premier.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Thursday, November 11th, from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—From the four Questions 4, 5, 6, and 7, candidates will select any *three*. Values.

(A) The late *Dr. Routh*, of Magdalen, who died not so very long ago, believed to the end of his life that students still came up to Oxford *in a stage-coach;* and, if a student were a few days late in entering, he excused him on the ground that the roads were *bad*, and that he *had made* the *journey* from Bath at an unseasonable time of year.

21 1. Write out in full the clauses in extract above; tell the kind of each and the relation of each subordinate clause.

15 2. Parse each italicized word and phrase in this extract (A).

15 3. Point out and correct the errors in the following sentences, giving reasons for your opinions:—

(*a*) Every one of us have had this feeling about our futures.

(*b*) An old punt was laying upon the bank.

(*c*) When my father returned, he gave my sister and I a box of figs.
(*d*) The organ is playing and the people hurriedly taking their seats.
(*e*) He told me there would be no trouble if I did my work like all the other clerks did.

12 4. Give the *past tense* and *perfect (or past) participle* of *come, go, lie, wear* and *set.*

12 5. Write an example of each of the following:—(*a*) a simple sentence, (*b*) a compound sentence, (*c*) a complex sentence, (*d*) a compound-complex sentence.

12 6. Show by short illustrative sentences that a phrase may be used as—(*a*) an adjective, (*b*) an adverb, (*c*) a verb, (*d*) a noun.

12 7. Of the two words in brackets in each of the following sentences select the correct one, and give reasons for your opinions:—
(*a*) He is a boy [who, whom] people say is honest.
(*b*) Watch the boat [rising, raising] on the waves.
(*c*) [Has, have] any phenomena been observed?
(*d*) If it were January, I [should, would] be ready.

9 8. Name the interrogative pronouns and tell when each is used.

4 9. Explain Proper noun and Abstract noun, and give two examples of each.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 9.30 a.m. to noon.

1. Write a composition of about 250 words on *one* of the following subjects:—
(*a*) How Electrical Inventions Affect Rural Life. (Such inventions as telephones and electric cars are suggested.)
(*b*) One of my Teachers. (A Description.)
(*c*) An Excursion by Boat (or Train).
(*d*) The Preservation of our Forests.
(i) reasons for doing so.
(ii) any methods used.

2. (*a*) Write a letter to a representative citizen of a Canadian town, asking for information as to the advantages afforded by the town for the starting of any standard line of business.
(*b*) Write a reply to this letter from the person to whom it is addressed.

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors.* This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

BOOKKEEPING.

Friday, November 12th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to noon.

Same as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 118.)

SHORTHAND—Eighty Words a Minute.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

Same as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 117.)

TYPEWRITING.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

Same as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 115.)

Second Qualifying Examination.

SPELLING.

Wednesday, November 17th, 1909, from 4.15 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

Your Executive have endevored, this past asociation year, to put more of the work on the standing comitees. In previus years these comitees have not met after the anuel convenshun and so there work was not so efective as might otherwise have been acomplished. Only a begining was affected.

The individuel has ceesed to be an important facter in meny lines of humen activity. The peepul and the goverment unite there eforts, and thus increese the value of farm produkts. The latest devolepment of the Experement Station work is to take a fruit orcherd of fourty or fifety akers as the basus for there investigashuns. The same principal is being aplied in experementing with corn seperately. Yet farmers do alright when they recieve cheeper prices than formally because they grow more than preveusly. Harmful insekts do less mischeef than they used to do because mow ofiecrs are pade a salery to distroy theese little theeves. Consequently the little enemys of fruit trees yeild to vigerus treetment.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, November 17th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—Only eight questions to be answered.

1. Multiply 675908.656 by ·85625 by ·02564.

2. Simplify $\dfrac{(1\frac{1}{4} - 1{\cdot}002) \div (\frac{3}{4} - {\cdot}006)}{{\cdot}002 \div {\cdot}06} \times {\cdot}2\dot{9}\dot{9} \times 3{\cdot}6.$

3. Simplify $\left(\dfrac{2\frac{3}{4} + 3\frac{2}{3}}{4\frac{1}{4} + 5\frac{1}{2}} \quad \dfrac{3\frac{2}{3}}{10\frac{1}{2}}\right) \times \left(\dfrac{2\frac{1}{11}}{2\frac{3}{8}} \div \dfrac{2\frac{7}{11}}{8\frac{1}{16}}\right) - \dfrac{{\cdot}281}{1{\cdot}405}.$

4. What is the amount of the following bill:—36 lbs. 8 oz. of beef at 12c. a pound; 18 lbs. 10 oz. of mutton at 14c. a lb.; 7 lbs. 12 oz. of pork at 12c. a lb; 15 lbs. 6 oz. of turkey at 18c. a lb., and 4 lbs. 10 oz. of suet at 8c. a lb.?

5. A money-lender placed $1,800 at 5%; $2,500 at 4%; $2,000 at 6%; $1,700 at 4½%. He wishes to recall it and place it all at a uniform rate, so as to receive the same amount of interest as before. What rate per cent should he charge?

6. The discount on $1,460 for 40 days is $20. Find the rate per cent.

7. Find the proceeds of the following note:—

OTTAWA, Feb. 12th, 1899.

$480 $\frac{xx}{00}$

Three months after date I promise to pay John Small, or order, the sum of Four Hundred and Eighty $\frac{xx}{00}$ dollars, with interest at 5% per annum. Value received.

ROBERT HALL.

Discounted Feb. 24th, 1899, at 6%. Count 3 days of grace, and 365 days to a year.

8. A man borrowed $1,000, and at the end of each year he paid $200 to pay the interest at 5% and reduce the principal. How much did he owe after making fourth payment?

9. With $28,800, five hundred men can be kept 6 months at a daily cost of 32c. per man. How much would it be necessary to reduce the daily cost per man, in order to make the money last two months longer?

10. I sold two horses for $200 each. On one I gained 20%, and on the other I lost 20%. Did I gain or lose on the whole, and what was the gain or loss on each?

GEOGRAPHY.

Thursday, November 18th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Values.

20 1. Draw a map of Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces. Show on it the Intercolonial Railway as clearly and fully as you can. Locate and name three towns or cities of Quebec in the Intercolonial Railway, three in New Brunswick, four in Nova Scotia and two in Prince Edward Island.

10 2. What sections of Canada are best adapted for fruit-growing; for wheat-raising; for dairying; for salmon-fishing?

10 3. Where do the people of Great Britain and Ireland obtain the raw materials for the manufacture of silk, cotton, tobacco, woollens, leather goods?

16 4. A gentleman wishes to travel with speed and comfort through Canada next January from Montreal to Victoria, B.C., and thence to Dawson city. Indicate clearly for him the ordinary method of taking this journey, and give a list of twelve cities or towns, in order, through which he will pass. Where will he change from train to boat or from boat to train, &c.? Will he be obliged to cross foreign ground? If so, where?

12 5. Compare the climate of Manitoba with that of England. What natural conditions cause the difference?

12 6. Where is each and of what use to the British Empire: Gibralter, Suez, Hong Kong, Malta?

20 7. Locate definitely and tell some interesting fact connected with the following: Lunenburg, St. Stephen, Sherbrooke, Father Point, Brockville, Kamloops, Saskatoon, Cobalt, Prince Albert, Sorel.

100

HISTORY.

Thursday, November 18th, 1909, from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

NOTE.—Only eight questions to be answered. Values: 12½ marks each.

1. Describe briefly the Norman Conquest, as follows:—(*a*) Men taking part. (*b*) Battles fought. (*c*) Any changes it introduced into England. (*d*) Date.

2. What was the Revolution of 1688? Who were the principal leaders engaged in it? What change did it bring about in England?

3. Give an account of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as follows: (*a*) Give the date. (*b*) Writers and Statesmen. (*c*) Explorers and Navigators. (*d*) Manners and Customs.

4. State the important events in the career of Napoleon Bonaparte.

5. Give a brief account of the reign of Louis XIV., referring especially to the work of Colbert.

6. Name, locate and give some account of the various Indian tribes found in Canada by the early French and British explorers.

7. Write brief historical notes on the following:—Brock, Wolfe, Montcalm, La Salle, Champlain.

8. Who was Pontiac? When did he live? What did he try to accomplish?

9. Describe the industrial progress of Canada during the last twenty years.

10. Who was Dr. Ryerson? With what great work is his name associated? Give a brief outline of that work.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Thursday, November 18th, 1909, from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—From the four questions, 4, 5, 6 and 7, candidates will select any *three*.

Values.

A. *After the parade,* the General read a message from the King, in which His Majesty asked that the boys should be told that the patriotic *responsibility* and discipline *that* they *were* now *acquiring* would enable them to do their duty later in life should any *danger* threaten the Empire.

17 1. Write out in full the clauses in this passage; tell the kind of each and the relation of each subordinate clause.

15 2. Parse each italicized word or phrase in this passage (A).

15 3. Point out and correct the errors in the following sentences, giving reasons for your opinions:—

(*a*) Over these small inlets the foliage of the trees bend and darken the water.

(*b*) Walking through the fields in June pretty flowers are seen on every side.

(*c*) At his heels walked a dog who looked as if his days were nearly ended.

(*d*) Our only hope was that the other members of the party had been more careful than us.

(*e*) Not very far up the river was the bridge, a massive iron structure and which people were constantly passing over.

12 4. Give the plural of each of the following nouns (Should the plural be the same as the singular, or should the noun have no plural meaning, say so:—mother-in-law, silver, box, sheaf, lady, boy, eaves, piano, potato, series, basis, man-servant.

12 5. Distinguish in meaning between:

(*a*) *I shall go* and *I will go.*
(*b*) *He shall go* and *He will go.*
(*c*) *Shall he go?* and *Will he go?*

and give any reasons for your opinions.

12 6. Classify (according to *time, place,* &c.) the following adverbs:—now, yonder, why, very, swiftly, not, once, when, where, how, thus, rather.

12 7. Of the two words in brackets in each of the following sentences select the correct one, and give reason for your opinion:—

(*a*) You must not [lay, lie] in bed so long in the morning.
(*b*) What [should, would] we do without sleep?
(*c*) No one is more anxious about his welfare than [me, I].
(*d*) I am afraid he will [lose, loose] his deposit.

9 8. Name and illustrate three ways in which words are inflected.

8 9. Write the following forms of the verb *see:*—

(*a*) First person, singular, future.
(*b*) First person, plural, perfect (or present-perfect).
(*c*) Third person, plural, past progressive (or imperfect or continuous).
(*d*) Third person singular, future perfect.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, November 17th, 1909, from 9.30 a.m. to noon.

1. Write a composition of about 250 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) Harvesting in Western Canada.
(*b*) The Salmon Industry.
(*c*) Deep-Sea Fishing.
(*d*) The Proposed Georgian Bay Canal.
(*e*) Advertising as it is Done To-day—

(i) Methods;
(ii) Some objections;
(iii) Good results.

(*f*) A Delightful Book.

2. (*a*) Write a letter to one of the Government Departments at Ottawa asking for information on any matters connected with the Department.

(*b*) Write the reply to this letter which might be sent by the Department.

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Thursday, November 18th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors.* This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

IV.—PAPERS SET AT GENERAL EXAMINATIONS FOR LOWER GRADE OFFICES, NOVEMBER, 1909.

PENMANSHIP.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Value—100.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

112 Fleet Street, Tuesday Night.

United South Africa.

The tone of the speeches in both Houses of Parliament to-night is taken to indicate that the South African Constitution Bill will be allowed to become law practically in the shape in which it has been presented. There is no disposition to complain of any of the amendments made within the last few days. If a United South Africa is satisfied it is felt that only the existence of elements of the gravest injustice or of danger to Imperial interests would justify interference. But of course criticism of some points will not remain inarticulate. The native question in its two aspects—the treatment of the Protectorates and the exclusion of the Cape blacks from eligibility for seats in the Legislature—is certain to be the centre of controversy. Lord Courtney inside Parliament and Mr. Schreiner outside have already stated the Opposition case. For the moment, however, as I have suggested, the general desire is to leave the new Dominion to work out in this as in other matters its own salvation.

SPELLING.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 10.30 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

Value—50.

In the yeare 1884 a Legue was foremed—the Impecriel Fedderashon Legue—under the most favourabel aspices. It enjoied the asistence of a long serius of distingushed statsmen and promenant personnages; but it was disolved without having acomplesed its objec, unles inded its sole objec was the edducation of publick oppinion to the importanse of the subjec. But durin its carere it was again and again chalinged to produse a plan, and it was unwiling to anser the chalinge. I think we may, at all events, lerne from its expeeriance that the realisation of our hopes, if they are in the direcshon of a federashon of the Empir—their final realisation—is a matter of such magnetud and such great complecashon that it cannot be undertaken at the present time. * * * We may, however, aproch the desirebel consumasion by a prosess of graduel developement.

DICTATION.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 11.15 a.m. to noon.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

Value—50.

QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP OF THE POLE TO BE DISCUSSED.

London, Sept. 7.—The question of the ownership of the land of the North Pole is to come up in the House of Commons. Sir Gilbert Parker has given notice of his intention of asking Premier Asquith whether this territory is not considered as belonging to Canada, and if Dr. Cook has planted the American flag there, whether or not this act gives the United States any right of possession over the region.

'The honour of planting the national flag at the North Pole undoubtedly belongs to America,' said Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, the English explorer, who recently led an expedition into the Antarctic regions, to-day. .

'The news within a week,' he continued, 'that two men have reached the pole is an extraordinary coincidence. We all expected to hear of Commander Peary's arrival some time during the month, and sincerely hoped that the result of his years of effort and struggle would be crowned with success.' Peary undoubtedly got to the pole; between him and Dr. Cook the pole certainly has been reached. It is said that Peary reached the goal April 6, 1909. It will be interesting to know the date he left his base to go to the polar sea, and his rate of travel northwards.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

Values.

10	1. Write in figures: Thirty-four million, eighteen thousand and forty; Three million, two hundred and fourteen thousand and five.
10	2. Write in words: 163164568 and 593006070502.
10	3. Add 264578, 2601574, 19594643, 567384396, 4725693, 84537295 and 658372469.
10	4. Multiply 78543279 by 709 and divide the product by 376.
20	5. A company charges $20.25 for $2,700 insurance. What is the rate charged?
20	6. Bought goods at 50 cents a yard and sold them at 60 cents a yard. What per cent was gained?
20	7. When land is selling at an advance of $40 an acre, what is the gain per cent if it cost $120 an acre?
100	

V.—PAPERS SET AT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE THIRD DIVISION, NOVEMBER, 1909.

SPELLING.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 4.45 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for every misspelled word in your copy.

The northurn shoar of hudsin Bay is a land of desolashun. Loftie mountians of shatered rok, kovered with ice wich the son has nevar conkered; vallies whos sloaps have bin hidden since the flud by deap drifts off snow mete the traveler at eavery tourn. Inn a few favord spotts, dureing the breef an firey sumer, sum stunted pinz and course moss show that natur iz knot ded but sleping. Laks, swampz and eternel sollitudes kover the interriur. On the south-westarn shoar putatos an uther vegitables hav bin projuiced and korn wood probablie succeed, but has knot yet bin tryed. Farthur in the interriur the produxions are thos off a milder klimat then that of Kebec. On the koasts of the bay wintur is awefull inn it's cevarity and fore six munths awl natur iz imprizoned in ise and sno, roks ar wrent buy the grasp off the froste, and, withe a krash lik the rore of artilary, birst innto fragments and are skaterred too grate distantses rownd. For the thre munths of sumer a mor then tropekal heet opens this dreerie wildurnes two the fereles salors of Ingland, but sqwalls and curants of turrible voilence ar too bee braved in reeching it. Bourne by thee tieds and currants huge iceburgs glid among thes pearlous sees, sometimes crusheing the largest ships lik knutshels.

DICTATION.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 4.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

In considering the state of agriculture in Egypt, we do not confine its importance to the tangible benefits which it annually conferred upon the people, by the improved condition of the productions of the soil. The influence it had on the manners and the scientific acquirements of the people is no less obvious and worthy of our contemplation. The early advancement of the Egyptians in geometry and mensuration has been reasonably attributed to the peculiar nature of the Nile, and the effects of the inundation. Besides the mere measurement of superficial areas, it was of paramount importance to agriculture, and to the interests of the peasant, to distribute the benefits of the inundation in due proportion to each individual, that the lands which were low might not enjoy the exclusive advantages of the fertilizing water by constantly draining it from those of a higher level. For this purpose, the necessity of ascertaining the various elevations of the country, and of constructing accurately levelled canals and dykes obviously occurred to them. These dykes were succeeded or accompanied by the invention of sluices, and all the mechanism appertaining to them. The regulation of the supply of water admitted, the report of the exact quantity of land irrigated, the depth of the water and the time it remained upon the land which determined the proportional payment of taxes, required much scientific skill.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—Answer the first question and any 7 others. The details of the work of each question must be given.

1. Divide the sum of: 469765; 30967; 4097697; 8969708; 376798; 479; 3769608; 879609; 5069071; 88969; 5998999; 8769697; 3456807 and 6699778 by the smallest of these numbers.

2. If $10.50 be a person's income tax at 1½ cents on the dollar, how much is it when his income tax is $12.25?

3. At what price must goods which cost $66.69 be marked so that after giving a discount of 2½%, they may still be sold at a profit of 12½%?

4. A man wishes to build a house 40 ft. long and 30 ft. wide. Find the total cost of:

(*a*) Excavating the cellar to a depth of 6 ft. at 25 cents a cubic yard; and

(*b*) Building the foundation wall, if the wall be 9 feet high and 2 ft. thick, at 15 cents per cubic foot.

5. What principal will give $616 simple interest in 5½ years at 6⅔%?

6. A bank discounted a $625 note 73 days before it was due at 8%. The proceeds were invested in a 6% stock at 102½. Find the annual dividend from the investment, brokerage being ¼%.

7. $475.^{00}$. OTTAWA, Feb. 6th, 1909.

Three months after date I promise to pay John Smith, or order, the sum of Four Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars, at the Standard Bank here, with interest at the rate of 6% per annum. Value received.

PETER BLANK.

Find the total amount that Peter Blank will have to pay when the note becomes legally due, if there are 365 days in the year.

8. A Niagara fruit-grower sent a quantity of fruit to his agent in Ottawa to be sold by auction, on a commission of 9%. What must be the value of the fruit sold in order that the agent may purchase lumber with the net proceeds, to the value of $3,500, after retaining his purchase commission of 4%?

9. Find the cost at $24 per thousand feet of the 2-inch lumber required for a sidewalk ¾ of a mile long and 6 ft. wide.

10. A grocer bought 120 barrels of apples, each containing 2 bush. 1 pk., at $1.50 a bbl. and paid $14.40 to have them brought to his store. If the loss from decay amounts to 20%, at what price per peck must he sell them in order to gain 10% on his outlay?

GEOGRAPHY.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

1. What are the political divisions of North America; how are those divisions subdivided?

2. Draw a contour map of the Dominion of Canada, indicating by single dotted lines the navigable rivers, and by double dotted lines, the most important railways; indicate also the chief ports and stations on those routes.

3. Name in order of magnitude the provinces composing the Dominion of Canada; give their approximate area and population; what are their forms of industry; what are their sources of wealth; where is the seat of their respective governments?

4. Name at least five (5) cities or towns in each province of the Dominion; give their approximate population.

5. What is meant by the United Kingdom? Give its political divisions. What are their forms of industry? What are their sources of wealth?

6. Name the four (4) largest cities in the following countries:—England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States, France, Germany; tell what they are noted for.

7. What is Australia? What are its political divisions? How does it compare with Canada in industry and wealth?

8. Describe the great lakes of North America.

9. Describe the great chains of mountains of North America.

10. How many miles (as near as possible) are there between *Ottawa* and the following points:—Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Hamilton, Three Rivers, St. John, N.B., Halifax, Winnipeg and Vancouver?

HISTORY.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 10.30 a.m. to noon.

NOTE.—Answer seven questions only.

1. Give the most important clauses of the Capitulation of Quebec and of Montreal.

2. At what different places did the Canadian Legislature sit between 1840 and 1867? Tell what you know about the circumstances that led to the successive changes.

3. Give some account of the origin, organization, privileges and obligations of the Company of One Hundred Associates.

4. When, why and by whom was a fortress first built at Louisburg. Trace as fully as you can its subsequent history, giving dates.

5. Describe the character and policy of Cromwell.

6. Describe the character and policy of Richelieu.

7. State the results of the Seven Year's War as regards France.

8. Give the causes of Napoleon's fall.

9. Tell briefly how Great Britain acquired New Zealand, Gibraltar, Newfoundland, Australia and Orange River Colony.

10. Write brief notes on: Reform Bill of 1832, Irish Home Rule, Daniel O'Connell, Richard Cobden, the Chartists.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 9.30 a.m. to noon.

Values.

25 1. A letter is received by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture requesting information on the following points:—

(*a*) Must the vessel bear the cost of quarantine inspections?

(*b*) Are the costs incurred in the maintenance of and attendance upon healthy persons who may have been exposed to infection, and who have been detained for quarantine, to be at the charge of the vessel?

(*c*) Where, and at whose expense will sick persons be taken care of?

(*d*) In the event of a vessel being allowed to proceed, leaving its passengers in quarantine, who shall defray the cost of the subsequent transfer of such passengers from quarantine to the port of destination?

(*e*) By whom are the appliances, materials, and labour for disinfection supplied, and at whose cost?

Write a reply embodying the following information:—

(*a*) No, except at an unorganized quarantine station, when the master of the vessel shall pay a fee of $5.00 for each medical inspection ordered by the quarantine officer.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) In the quarantine hospitals, at the charge of the government.

(*d*) The vessel.

(*e*) The government, without charge to the vessel.

75 2. Analyze and make a synopsis of the attached letter, which will give in a clear and concise form the important points in it. This synopsis should not exceed two pages of foolscap. Candidates are requested to give attention to spelling, writing, punctuation, grammar and style.

100

OTTAWA, Oct. 21, 1905.

Members of the Canadian Club:—

It was a great satisfaction to me, as I am sure it was to every one present at the gathering this afternoon, to hear Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Geoffrey Drage set forth their views on a subject of the highest importance—the unification of the Empire.

When they concluded, I would have wished, had it been in order, to give expression to my own thoughts and their bearing on the great subject which these distinguished gentlemen have been good enough to bring before the Club. As there was no opportunity afforded me of expressing my views, I trust there will be no impropriety in submitting a few words in this form.

I think I speak correctly for the Canadian people when I say that they welcome enlightenment, the more so when it comes from so high authority; but I am not sure that they are ready, or that the people of all or of any of the other portions of the Empire are ready, to accept or reject any plan of organization, however excellent it may appear at sight. It is, I think, regarded of the first importance that they should act with deliberation, that they should be well informed, that they should be afforded the fullest opportunity of an interchange of thought, and thus obtain that knowledge of the wants and wishes of each other so necessary to wise decision and action.

When in England last summer, I was much impressed by reading the discussion on the paper of Sir Frederick Pollock at the Royal Colonial Institute. Among other things stated, one of the speakers reminded those present that so sound a statesmen as the late Lord Salisbury considered it dangerous to attempt to force the various parts of the Empire into a mutual arrangement for which they are not ready. He said: 'If we will be patient and careful, there is a tremendous destiny before us; if we are hasty, there may be the reverse of such a destiny; there may be the breaking apart of those forces which are necessary to construct the majestic fabric of a future Empire.'

These and other considerations lead me to think that those associated with Sir Frederick Pollock have scarcely attached sufficient importance to the sequence of their proposals. Without going into particulars, the two main proposals made are, first, an Imperial Council, and, second, an Intelligence Department for the purpose of acquiring knowledge for the use of the Council, and possibly for other purposes.

The first, as explained by Sir Frederick, is not seemingly too ambitious a proposal, and, as some better arrangement than now obtains is recognized to be desirable, it may prove to be the best. I am at present offering not the slightest objection to it. I do not suggest that it be renounced; but I am inclined to think that, if it be the best, there would be the best chance of it receiving general assent eventually if preference be given to the second proposal in the first instance. What the Empire really requires without unnecessary delay is a properly organized Intelligence Department; that is

to say, some effective means by which the British people in all climes would mutually exchange information on every subject of common interest.

For myself, I am a member of a number of associations, each aiming to promote the consolidation of the Empire. I have listened to or read everything which has been said or written thereon which has come to my notice. I have myself given the subject much thought; and I am satisfied that, to strengthen Imperial cohesion, the course advocated by the Chambers of Commerce everywhere—and perhaps more especially by the Ottawa Board of Trade—is well calculated to bring fruitful results with the least delay. These bodies recommend the establishment of an Imperial cable service uniting the great divisions of the Empire with each other, and with the Mother Country—a service encircling the Globe, which, while greatly promoting trade would in the highest degree foster free intercourse between the various groups of British people in all lands under the sway of King Edward. The President of the Ottawa Board of Trade reported at the last annual meeting that the Council has 'placed itself in communication with commercial associations and individuals in all parts of the Empire.' The replies received strengthen 'and confirm the view that there should be established as speedily as practicable, a chain of State-owned Cables and Telegraphs to link together in the most effective manner the Mother Country, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, India, South Africa, and the West Indies.'

The President further reports that singularly favourable responses to the communication of the Board have been elicited from well-known sources in every quarter of the Globe; that not a single adverse reply has been received; and that no argument has been advanced against the public policy of completing without loss of time the comprehensive chain of Imperial Cables, of which the Pacific Cable forms the initial and most important link.

By such means the prohibitive charges heretofore exacted on the intercourse of the British people around the Globe would be set aside, in some cases the tax would be entirely removed, and it would become possible to invoke the aid of the press as one of the most powerful agencies in advancing Imperial organization. I have elsewhere given my views in some detail on this point, and I would refer to a pamphlet issued and circulated by the United Empire Club of London, and likewise an article in the *Empire Review* for August last. In those publications it is pointed out that the State-owned Cable across the Pacific is engaged in transmitting ordinary traffic only a few hours each day, and lies idle at the bottom of the ocean not less than twenty hours in every twenty-four. It is shown to a demonstration that a free press service can be established during a portion of the idle hours of the Cable without adding in the least to working expenses. It is suggested that this means of instantaneous communication between Countries widely separated by the ocean be more fully utilized than at the present time; it is urged that the chain of Empire Cables be completed, and when not employed in ordinary paying traffic, that arrangements be made by which they would be used under the control of an Intelligence Department in the free transmission of news and general information for daily publication in any newspaper in all parts of the British world. But I must leave the articles to which I refer to speak for themselves.

On this date a hundred years ago events were transpiring near the entrance to the Mediterranean which rendered the British Empire of the Nineteenth Century, and many succeeding centuries possible. Since then a process of development has been going on, and it appears desirable to some persons that development should now be accelerated. We must be careful however that progress may not be arrested by undue haste. The British people are grouped in democracies under monarchial forms, and they are entitled to claim the right to be placed in possession of a general knowledge of matters which concern their well-being. It is manifestly of the first importance that they should be well informed, and that they should gain clear ideas; until then it is

not probable that any 'cut and dried' scheme which materially affects them will readily be assented to.

If my memory does not fail me, it was said in the discussion on the paper of Sir Frederick Pollock at the Royal Colonial Institute, that the British Constitution is regarded as a model of strength for the reason that it was not invented by anybody all in one piece, but has grown through process of long years. By analogy, if the greater British Empire is to have a constitution that will stand the stress of time, not a few think that it had better come by growing. To accelerate the process of evolution, I am satisfied that the most certain course is to begin by utilizing to the fullest extent that heaven-sent means of transmitting human words across the ocean, and by cultivating the freest and most friendly intercourse between all those people who go to make up the Empire.

In submitting these remarks, I need scarcely state that I do so in no spirit of fault-finding. If I am correct in the belief that one of the purposes of the gentlemen who have spoken to us is to ascertain how far we approve of their proposals, it is fitting that we should speak frankly. For myself, I have done so, and I believe I have spoken the mind of many others. I am sure we all very fully appreciate the public spirit and kindness of the distinguished gentlemen from England who have been so good as to take us into their confidence.

Faithfully yours,

SANDFORD FLEMING.

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbrevations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors.* This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

TYPEWRITING.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

THE TELEPHONE IN ENGLAND AND IN CANADA.

The number of telephones in connection with the post office of the London telephone system increased during the year from 24,000 to 32,000.

Is that not a reasonable and substantial increase? Does that look as if the telephone companies were taking away all the business from the telegraph companies?

The growth of the system is still rapidly proceeding, additional subscribers being connected at an average of about 160 a week. New exchanges at Epsom and Ealing were opened early in the year . . . . It is satisfactory to know that a balance is now shown after paying all working expenses and after providing for interest and for a sinking fund for the repayment of capital. It must, however, be remembered that the revenue in previous years has been insufficient for these purposes, and that a considerable deficiency remains to be met out of the balances in future years.

I merely read these statements to show that in Great Britain they are making wonderful strides, not only in the telegraph but in the telephone as well. The hon. gentleman seems to think that the figures given by my hon. friend from South Simcoe were not of sufficient interest to the people of this Dominion when they were gathered

some four years ago, and that since that time conditions have changed to such an extent that a very different state of affairs exists to-day. However, let me give a few quotations. The charge for a three minutes' conversation over 60 miles is as follows:—

	Cents.
Canada	35
Great Britain	18
New Zealand	12½
Norway	9½
Denmark	9½
Switzerland	10
Bavaria	12
Belgium	19½
Russia	26
Australia	24½

NEW WHARFS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The places where the new wharfs will be located are as follows:—

The Range, Parish of Waterborough, Queens county, N.B.
Burton, Parish of Burton, Sunbury county, N.B.
Newcastle, Parish of Canning, Queens county, N.B.
Barkers, Parish of Sheffield, Sunbury county, N.B.
McAllisters, Parish of Chipman, Queens county, N.B.
Youngs Cove, Parish of Waterborough, Queens county, N.B.
Ironbound Cove, Parish of Chipman, Queens county, N.B.
Scotchtown, Parish of Canning, Queens county, N.B.
Lower Jemseg, Parish of Cambridge, Queens county, N.B.

Tenders for these wharfs will close on November 18.

MOTIONS AGREED TO WITHOUT DISCUSSION.

For a return showing in respect of the government steamship 'Stanley' the following information for the years 1894 to 1908, inclusive:—The total yearly wages of officers, engineers, seamen and other hands aboard; the total wages paid for handling freight at Pictou and at other ports; the total wages paid for loading coal at Pictou and at other ports; the total quantity and cost of coal; the total quantity of meats and poultry used.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa, September 17, 1907.

Postmasters are informed that the Postmaster General, after careful consideration of representations made by those postmasters whose salaries are based on the revenue of their offices, has decided on the following scale of remuneration:—

Salary.

Fifty per cent on the first $1,000 of revenue, 30 per cent on all over $1,000 and up to $10,000, and 20 per cent on all over $10,000, the minimum salary to be $35.

Allowance for Night Duty.

An allowance will be paid for night duty when a postmaster is required to be on duty after 9 p.m. or before 7 a.m. The minimum allowance will be $10, and the maximum $100, according to the time employed, and the work done.

Allowance for Forward Duty.

The rate of remuneration will be 12½ per cent on the revenue of the offices for which direct or indirect forward duty is performed.

SHORTHAND—80 Words a Minute.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

(To be Dictated in Five Minutes.)

The fact is now beyond controversy that typhoid can be wiped off the face of the earth. If we attend | to the purification of our water and milk supply typhoid fever will be prevented. It is not only a disgrace | for a city to have typhoid fever but I believe it is a crime. If the driver of an engine] or the conductor of a train is guilty of culpable negligence through which that train is thrown off the track] and lives are sacrificed, there is a legal claim against the railway company for damages and there is a criminal] charge of manslaughter against the officers of the train. I would like to ask what difference there is in] degree between the carelessness of the trainmen and the carelessness of a city not one thousand miles from Ottawa which] to-day has 1,000 cases or more of typhoid? If our people were sufficiently educated do you think they would] for one instant tolerate the administration of a city council that would allow the pollution of its water supply to] continue day after day and year after year? I am not a lawyer but I maintain that the municipal government] which allows its people to drink polluted water is as blameable for the loss of lives as the train officials] by whose negligence a train is run off the track. I find that cases almost parallel with this have come] before the courts in England and have been decided there. In the case of Brown vs. the Three Counties Asylum] of Bedfordshire, a widow sued for the loss of her husband who died from typhoid caused by the impure water] served by the asylum authorities and she got a verdict of £650. It occurs to me | that if some widow in the city I have referred to would bring action against the city council for the] loss of her husband by typhoid fever it would be the means, more than anything else, of educating the people] on this question. If the city had to pay for the loss of the breadwinner of a family, the municipal] authorities would probably begin to think about the propriety of establishing a filtration plant to supply pure water to the citizens. | The supervision of our water supply and proper supervision of our milk supply would banish typhoid fever from the land.]

SHORTHAND—100 Words a Minute.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

(To be Dictated in Three Minutes.)

I deeply regret not to have understood the speeches made by the hon. gentlemen who preceded me upon the important question of agricultural interests.] I wish to say a few words in support of this resolution, because I know that a new country cannot be successfully settled without the aid of experimental work. | Experimental work has contributed greatly towards the successful settlement of northwestern Canada. The Indian Head farm has been in operation for many years] and it has been of great benefit. At one period the territory immediately surrounding Indian Head was not being settled,] and I believe that the great change that has taken place in that section of the country is largely due to the experimental work conducted] by the Minister of Agriculture. I feel that it is impossible to say too much in support of the work being done by these experimental farms.] I am sorry we have not an experimental farm in the northern portion of Quebec, along the line] of the National Transcontinental Rail-

way. In a few years our prairie country will be largely settled and we will then have to locate people in the wooded areas.] I see no reason why we should not direct attention to the country say 25 or 50 miles north of this city.] That work, however, can never be taken up successfully until some experimental work is done farther north in that province.] I take pleasure in supporting this resolution and I sincerely trust that the government will see its way clear to give the province of Quebec] at least one experimental farm and possibly two, because I believe we cannot have too many of them in the various sections of this large country.]

SHORTHAND—120 Words a Minute.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

(To be Dictated in Three Minutes.)

The Indians are our wards and we have to protect them, but I take the position that if they cannot use the land for the reserve and if the disposal] of the land would result in the development of the country, the land should be disposed of. I also realize that the Indian has to be controlled. I cannot say] that I endorse the methods which are employed in the handling of the Indians. I do not know much about the subject, but I think it is a mistake to] educate the head and allow the Indian to make a savage of his stomach. I think that if we worked the other way we would make more of the head. However, I do not suppose the minister wants to listen to my theories on that subject. Does the hon. gentleman believe with me that it is in the interest of the settler] and that it is in the interest of the Indian as well, that the land should be sold? I understand the hon. gentleman to say that we cannot sell Indian reserves.] That is quite true, but the Indian is an individual that can be controlled. He can be advised as long as he has confidence in the people that he is dealing with.] That has been my experience with the Indian. I do not hold to the opinion that a good Indian is a dead Indian. I want to ask the minister if] he has not made efforts to get these Indians to dispose of some of that land? I understand that he has, but if he would, when he is in the country,] endeavour to see the Indians. I believe that could be accomplished. It is useless to send a boy on a man's errand to the Indian. He likes to get hold] of the chief muck-a-muck of the country when he is available.

BOOKKEEPING.

Friday, November 12th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to noon.

(You are engaged in business and are keeping your own books.)

1. Define the following terms:—

Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account, Trading Account, Credit Note, Cash Discount, Trade Discount, Accommodation Paper.

2. Make the entries necessary to record the following transactions in the proper books and balance your cash book and journal.

Oct. 4th.	Bought of West & Co. 20 cases cheese..	$235 00
	5 chests tea..	175 00
	2 hhds molasses..	40 00
	2 bbls. sugar..	22 00
	4 boxes soap..	12 00
	Freight and cartage..	7 50
		491 50

Oct. 5th. Bought of King Mnfg. Co.

2 show cases	$ 47 00
1 office desk and chair	17 50
	64 50

Oct. 5th. Sold Canada Lumber Co.

1 bbl. sugar	16 00
4 cases cheese	100 00
1 chest tea	45 00
1 box soap	5 00
	166 00

Oct. 6th. Sold Smart & Co.

100 lbs. tea	35 00
100 " sugar	8 00
	43 00

Oct. 7th. Received from Canada Lumber Co. cheque for $157.70 and allowed them 5% discount on their bill of goods.

Oct. 7th. Made sight draft on Smart & Co. for their account less 5% discount.

Oct. 7th. Deposited Canada Lumber Co.'s cheque in the Bank of Montreal and received credit also for Smart & Co.'s draft less 15c. collection charges.

Oct. 8th. Invested in the business $5,000.00, which amount you deposited to your credit in the Bank of Montreal.

Oct. 9th. Accepted West & Co.'s draft at 3 months dated October 4th for $200.00.

Oct. 9th. Issued cheque to West & Co. for balance of account less 5% on the portion not settled by draft.

Gave King Mnfg. Co. your note at 3 months in settlement of their account.

Invested $2,000 in shares of the Canada Cement Co., Ltd., for which you receive 20 shares of 7% preferred stock and 5 shares of common stock, par value of each $100.

3. A traveller hands to you the following memo. of collections:—

White, cheque for his account $50 less 15c. exchange.

Brown, cash on account $25.00.

Green, cheque in full of account less 2% discount $73.50.

Grey, cash in full of account $47.25.

Black, allowance for goods returned $2.75, cheque in full $15.37 (3% discount allowed and 15c. exchange charged).

The traveller deducts his expenses $22.50 and turns in the balance to you. You give him a cheque for his month's salary $75.00 and deposit the cash and cheques in the bank.

Rule books and make these entries, omitting ledger.

4. What percentage will you have to add to the cost of your goods to make a profit of—

25 per cent on the selling price?
20 " " "
$33\frac{1}{3}$ " " "
50 " " "

5. You purchase a quantity of goods costing $3,543.00 f.o.b. Liverpool, duty is $1,181.00, cartage, insurance and freight to destination $52.70. What percentage would you add to the original cost to cover expenses and give you a profit of $885.75?

6. From the following Trial Balance make a Balance Sheet:—

Bank of Montreal, balance	$ 287 60	$
Cash on hand	176 30	
Land and Buildings	3,782 79	
General Expense	178 83	
Discount earned		139 65
Interest and Discount	180 56	
Plant and Machinery	830 30	
Insurance premiums	156 63	
Taxes and Water	73 00	
Advertising	176 20	
Office Expense	68 11	
Furniture and Fixtures	165 65	
Stable Expense	241 13	
Wages	1,826 77	
Reserve for Bad Debts	320 00	
Inventory, Jan. 1/09	6,681 62	
Purchases to date	15,811 68	
Sales to date		19,351 62
Accounts Payable		1,384 73
Bills Payable, regular		1,532 28
" " accom.		2,000 00
Capital a/c		10,000 00
Accounts Receivable	3,451 11	
	$34,408 28	$34,408 28
Inventory, Oct 31 09	6,768 40	

VI.—PAPERS SET AT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE SECOND DIVISION, NOVEMBER, 1909.

SPELLING.

Thursday, November 9th, 1909, from 4.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

The profeshun of asstronemmie has a tendansy to mak a man naro-mineded. The seeseless round of komputashun buy day an obsirvashun buy nite deemmanding evrey eyeota of his thyme has a strong tendensy two keap his mined frum expanding allong enny uther lines. Butt if he has bin threw an ole-fashuned kolege kurikulum the liberellising effect of studie off vareous branshez of nowledge keps him frum undew narownes. It is noatwurthie, that men of onlie moderrat meutle kaliber are the most likly to chrivel up. Thee meutle jiants have a meuny-cidednes wich leeds them to explour uther reloms of nowledge to a moderrat extendt. Won of the best tex-buks on polittikal ekonnomie publeeshed inn this kuntrie is the wurke off and asstronemmer, most of whos thyme is occupide with derrekting inntrikat callkewlashuns beelonging to the striktly matthemattikal cide of the sience. The karakterisstiks wich are nessesary for a man to beecum an accomplished asstronnemer are perseverance and unnering akurasy. If he is in the midst of the komputashun of a perlimenery orrbit of a

kommit, a cingle inmkorekt tigger may visheate awl the sucseding work and render his finale results valewles. His mentle machecnery must bee sew well lo brekate' that he kan go threw complecksted cellkewlashuns without beckuming konfussed or falling a pray to a hawn ing feer that sum e.rore has bin kommitted.

DICTATION.

Thursday, November 9th, 1909, from 4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

It has been noted as a leading characteristic of the constitutional history of England that her political institutions have been incessantly in process of development, a singular continuity marking the whole of the transition from the most ancient to the present form of government. It is not a history of breaks, or of new establishments, or of successive new creations of instrumentalities of legislation and administration: all the way through it is a history of almost insensible change, of slow modification, and of unforced, almost unconscious development. Very great contrasts appear between the character of her government in one age and its character in another age distant one or two centuries from the first; but it is very difficult to perceive any alteration at all when comparison is made from generation to generation. Almost no changes can be given exact dates: each took place 'about' such and such a year, or in this or that long reign. The whole process, therefore, is one which may be outlined in brief epitome: its stages are long, its features large, its details unessential to clearness.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to noon.

N.B.—This paper will be taken as a test of WRITING also.

Values.

50 1. Write to a friend in England a letter of about 400 words, setting forth the advantages which Canada offers to settlers; *or*
write an essay of about 400 words on any one of the following topics,—
(*a*) Oriental Immigration.
(*b*) State Management of Railways.
(*c*) The Future of Canada.

20 2. Correct, where necessary, the following sentences, giving reasons for whatever changes you make:—
(*a*) The English not only respected Wellington's qualities as a general but also as a statesman.
(*b*) The city council were considering how to dispose of the sewage.
(*c*) On Christmas Eve he sent a ton of coal to a poor widow woman.
(*d*) There were less people there yesterday than to-day.
(*e*) They say they never saw him before, a fact which I can disprove.

30 3. Make a synopsis of the following letter, which will give in a clear and concise form the essential points in it. This synopsis should not exceed *one* page of foolscap. Candidates are requested to give special attention to spelling, punctuation, grammar and style.

OTTAWA, June 9, 1902.

To His Excellency
The Governor General in Council.

The undersigned referring to the despatch of the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia of 29th ultimo, observes that with regard to chapter 46 of the British Columbia Acts of 1901, intituled 'An Act to provide for the collection of a tax on persons,' the provincial government refers to a correspondence with the undersigned. The Attorney General of British Columbia wrote Mr. Mills on January 31 last, referring to Mr. Mill's report to Your Excellency upon this statute of December 27, 1901. The Attorney General stated as follows:—

'These provisions in almost their present form were first enacted by sections 6, 7 and 8, chapter 24 of 1881, and afterwards re-enacted by sections 8 and 9 of chapter 110 of the Consolidated Statutes of 1888, and by sections 5, 6 and 7 of chapter 167 of the Revised Statutes of 1897.

'You will therefore see that this legislation is not new, and that on three occasions the Dominion Executive have allowed it to go into effect.

'I have no doubt that these provisions were first devised to facilitate the collection of poll tax from the Chinese. As you are no doubt aware, we have in this province quite a large number of Chinese and Japanese labourers. It is almost impossible to identify these men, and so they can evade payment of this tax. Very few of them possess any property that can be reached, so the only way to compel them to contribute towards the revenue of the province is by a poll tax collectable through their employers.

'I feel confident that you are not inclined to throw any unnecessary obstacles in the way of our compelling these people to contribute a reasonable amount towards the maintenance of government in the province in which they make the money which they forthwith export to China.

'In your report I notice you make this observation: "It is not clear to the undersigned whether in the case of an employee the statute intends that payment should be enforced directly against him." I submit it is reasonably clear that a collector may proceed either against the employer or the employee for the amount of the tax. Section 3 imposes the tax upon every male person, and subsection (3) of section 5, in my opinion, recognizes the liability of the employee to pay the tax and provides that in the event of his doing so any liability of the employer shall cease. I would strongly urge upon you this view of the statute, that it imposes a direct tax upon every male above a certain age; that his liability to pay does not cease upon being employed by another, but in that event by a statutory attachment of the "salary or wages due or to become due to such male person" (sec. 5, subsection 1) the employer becomes liable out of such salary or wages to pay the debt due to the Crown by the employee and that the employer's payment of the tax discharges *pro tanto* his liability to his employee.

'I consider it quite competent for a provincial legislature to enact that all moneys due or to become due from an employer shall be attached until a tax debt, due from the employee to the Crown, or to a municipality, shall have been discharged, and that out of such moneys the employer shall pay the tax.

'It may be that all the provisions of the Act are not as well drawn as they might be, but I submit that the above is a fair interpretation to put upon the statute as a whole. You lay stress in your report upon the clause in subsection (1) of section 5, that "Every such merchant, farmer, trader or employer of labour, shall be primarily liable for the said tax in respect of every male person in his employ at any time during the year for which said tax is payable, and until the tax is paid in respect of such person." That clause it seems to me may be fairly interpreted to refer to the employer's liability as garnishee and to be a direction to the collector to have recourse in the first instance to the employer instead of wasting time and money collecting from the employees.

'If you cannot adopt this view I am prepared to submit legislation either repealing the clause or making it clear that it has the meaning I attribute to it. As the

disallowance of this Act or the striking out from it of the attachment provisions would seriously affect our already inadequate revenue. I ask that you reconsider the Act and that you do not have it disallowed at least until I fail to remove your objections to it.'

The undersigned having considered these observations of the Attorney General, thereupon the Deputy Minister of Justice, by direction of the undersigned, wrote to Mr. Eberts, under date of February 21 last, as follows:—

'Referring to your letter of 31st ultimo, addressed to Mr. Mills, with regard to the Revenue Tax Act, 1901, of British Columbia, I observe that there has been similar legislation in force in British Columbia since 1881, and I am not aware that any question has come before the courts with respect to it. It would seem, therefore, that the people of the province must have largely acquiesced in the enforcement of these provisions. The Minister, however, entertains no doubt that they are *ultra vires* to the extent stated in his predecessor's report, approved on 10th ultimo. Any employer objecting to the validity of the Act may, of course, conveniently have the question determined by the courts, and in view of the fact which you state that previous statutes were not disallowed he is not inclined to recommend extreme measures with regard to the present Act. He thinks, however, that it would be worth while for you to consider whether a more constitutional means cannot be devised for ensuring the collection of the tax, as it is not unlikely, particularly as attention has now been called to the invalidity of the statute, that litigation may arise which will involve the province in costs, and otherwise prove embarrassing.

'Awaiting a reply to the official despatch, the Minister does not propose at present to make any further recommendation to His Excellency.'

The undersigned considering the communication of the Attorney General, and of the aforesaid reply, and for the reasons therein stated, recommends that the Act in question be left to such operation as it may have.

C. FITZPATRICK.

Minister of Justice.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—Only eight questions to be attempted.

1. Make (1) a list of Shakspere's historical plays, (2) outline the plot of any one, (3) describe the most important character in the play selected.

2. Contrast any one of Shakspere's comedies with any one of his tragedies, pointing out what is comic in the one case (in character and situation) and tragic in the other.

3. For what is Milton's poetry remarkable? Mention his chief works and describe each briefly. Give some account of his life and character.

4. Give (1) the names of *two* poets and *two* novelists in the eighteenth century, and (2) the titles of their chief works. Describe any *one* of the works mentioned (poem *or* novel).

5. Tell what you know about the life and poetry of Robert Burns and of the dialect in which he wrote.

6. Give some account of some author (not referred to in these questions) whose works you have read and admire. Name his chief works and tell why you like them.

7. Narrate briefly the plot of any one of Scott's novels, and describe *three* characters in it.

8. Write a brief life of Byron, name his chief poems and tell what you know about each.

9. Give some account of any one of Macaulay's essays, and write down the titles of others. What kind of poetry did he write? What kind of history?

10. Name the authors of the following works:—*Vanity Fair, Romola, Westward Ho! David Copperfield, Kidnapped:* tell what they are about and make lists of other works by the same authors.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Only six questions to be answered. The work of each question must be given.

1. Find correct to three places of decimals,—
   (*a*) $14{\cdot}793 \times 3{\cdot}14159$.
   (*b*) $14{\cdot}793 \div 3{\cdot}14159$.

2. Express $3{\cdot}2 \div 3{\cdot}46 - 0{\cdot}8$ as a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms, and also as a circulating decimal.

3. Find $\sqrt{17}$ to three places of decimals.

4. A clerk's salary was increased 10% at the end of each year for two years. How much better is his salary at the end of the time than if he had received a single increase of 20 per cent?

5. A note is drawn for $525 at 70 days, and is discounted immediately at a bank at 5%. How much less than the face value does the bank give for it?

6. A man has an annual income of $1,425 from an investment in 9½% stock at 140. What sum has he invested?

7. A bank pays interest at 3% per annum compounded quarterly. What interest would accumulate in one year on a deposit of $2,500?

8. How much must a Canadian firm pay for a bill of exchange to cancel a debt of £575 in England, exchange being at 9½% premium?

9. Find the amount of the agent's commission in each of the following cases:—(*a*) he receives $2,000 to invest in goods after deducting his commission of 2%; (*b*) he sells goods for $2,000, and after retaining his commission of 2%, he sends the rest to his employer.

10. What is the weight of a piece of water-pipe, 20 ft. long, with inside diameter 1 in., and made of material ¾ in. thick, which weighs 500 lbs. per cubic foot.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Tuesday, November 9th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Translate into French.

'Did I suppose that this society would interfere with the prosperity of such local bodies, I should be slow to favour its establishment. I believe, however, that the contrary effect will be produced. They are sustained by the subscriptions and donations of local members, and of the provincial legislatures, while this society must depend on the Dominion Parliament, from which they draw no aid. They will find abundant scope for their more frequent meetings in the contributions of local labourers, while this will collect and compare these, and publish such portions as may be of wider interest. This society will also, it is hoped, furnish means of publication for memoirs too bulky and expensive to appear in local transactions. There should, however, be a closer association than this. It is probable that nearly all of the local societies are already represented among our members, by gentlemen who can inform us as to their work and wishes. We should therefore be prepared at once to offer terms of friendly union. *(Sir J. W. Dawson on the Royal Society of Canada.)*

Traduire en anglais.

L'esprit classique de la France a fait assurément subir à ses grands hommes des transformations qui les rapprochent des héros convenus de la tragédie cornélienne ou racinienne; mais c'est toujours par le courage et le mépris de la mort, par l'élan irrésistible et l'expansion victorieuse, par la grandeur d'âme et l'esprit chevaleresque, par le dévouement à la patrie ou à l'humanité, par l'amour de la "liberté", des "lumières" et du "progrès" que les héros de France ont séduit les imaginations populaires, simples et spontanées. Ce sont des symboles moins de la réalité historique que de l'idéal présent à l'âme de la nation. Or, on ne saurait nier que cet idéal, pour le caractériser d'un seul mot, soit un idéal de générosité. Aux yeux de certaines nations, être généreux, c'est être "dupe". Sans doute la générosité doit être éclairée, et les "idées" ne sont des forces qu'à condition de ne pas être en contradiction avec la réalité. Mais ce n'est pas par trop d'amour et de dévouement pour les idées que les peuples pèchent aujourd'hui; tout au contraire. Le scepticisme, le prosaïsme utilitaire, la corruption financière, l'étroite politique des partis et des intérêts, la lutte égoïste des classes, voilà les maux qu'il faut partout combattre au nom des idées. *(Alfred Fouillée.)*

Pour les candidats de langue anglaise.

Ecrire une composition française d'au moins 200 mots sur *un* des sujets suivants:

La marine britannique, en particulier, ses rapports avec celle que le gouvernement canadien est sur le point de créer.

Les avantages et les désavantages d'un régime démocratique.

Un voyage autour du monde.

For candidates who take the general examination in French.

Write an English composition of not less than 200 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

Monseigneur de Laval and his administration of the Canadian Church.

The policy for French-Canadians ordinarily formulated in the words: "Emparons-nous du sol."

Race suicide: are we threatened in Canada?

ALGEBRA.

Friday, November 12th, 1909, from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTE.—Only seven questions to be answered.

1. Add together the fractions

$$\frac{x+1}{5x-x^2-6}, \quad \frac{1-x}{7x-x^2-12}, \quad \frac{1}{x^2-6x+8}.$$

2. Express as the difference of two squares

(*a*) $1+x^2+x^4$.

(*b*) x^4+64y^4,

and hence factorize the expressions.

3. If α and β are the roots of the quadratic equation $ax^2+bx+c=0$; prove

$$\alpha+\beta=-\frac{b}{a} \text{ and } \alpha\beta=\frac{c}{a}$$

4. Deduce the condition for equal roots in a quadratic equation.

Find for what value of m the equation

$$x^2-2x(1+3m)+7(3+2m)=0$$

will have equal roots.

5. Find the sum of the first n natural numbers and also the sum of the squares of the first n natural numbers.

6. State your grounds for saying that

$$x^0 = 1, \quad x^{\frac{p}{q}} = q\sqrt{x^p}, \quad a^{-r} = \frac{1}{a^r}$$

What is the numerical value of

$$16^{-\frac{3}{2}}, \quad \left(\frac{27}{8}\right)^{-\frac{1}{3}}, \quad 8^{\frac{4}{6}} ?$$

7. Given, to base 10, log. 2 = .3010300, log. 3 = .4771213; find the logarithms of 96 and 36000.

8. Expand to four terms $(1 + 2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

and write down and simplify the 8th term of the same expression.

9. Deduce the formula for the number of n dissimilar things taken r at a time.

How many even numbers of four figures each can be formed with the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, no digit being repeated?

10. If A can do a piece of work in 300 days, and B in 75 days, in how many days can they, working together, complete the work?

GEOMETRY.

Saturday, November 13th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to noon.

NOTE.—Only seven questions to be answered.

1. The three sides of one triangle are respectively equal to the three sides of another. Prove that the two are equal in all respects.

State what the theorem becomes if the word 'proportional' be substituted for the words 'respectively equal.'

2. Two sides of one triangle are respectively equal to two sides of another. Prove that the triangle whose sides enclose the greater angle has the greater base.

A, B, C are points on the circumference of a circle. Where may B lie, in order that AB may be greater than CB?

3. In the triangle ABC, C is an acute angle. Prove that $AB^2 = BC^2 + CA^2 - 2BC \cdot DC$, when DC is the projection of AC on BC.

Explain what the theorem becomes when C becomes right or obtuse.

4. ACB is an arc of a circle. Prove that as C moves in the circumference the angle ACB remains constant.

What theorem does this give when C moves into coincidence with B? Also when C passes to the other side of B?

5. Describe a segment of a circle which will contain an angle equal to a given angle.

ABC is an isosceles triangle, and D a point in the base BC. Show that the circles ABD and ACD are equal.

6. Show that the bisector of the vertical angle of a triangle divides the base into parts which are proportional to the sides.

Describe a triangle when given the base, the vertical angle, and the ratio of the two sides.

7. Divide a line segment in medial section (extreme and mean ratio).

Describe an isosceles triangle in which each base angle is double the vertical angle.

8. The areas of similar triangles are proportional to the squares on the corresponding sides.

Show also that this property holds good for similar polygons and for circles.

9. Find the mean proportional to two given line segments.

Find a square whose area is equal to that of a given triangle.

10. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the rectangles contained by the opposite sides.

By taking the diagonals perpendicular to each other, deduce a theorem regarding right-angled triangles.

PHYSICS.

Thursday, November 11th, from 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Only seven questions to be answered.

1. State Boyle's law. Calculate how much the pressure of a gas must be changed in order to reduce one litre at a pressure of 76·0 centimeters of mercury to a volume of 800 cubic centimeters.

2. Forces of 10 and 20 pounds act at right angles. Find the resultant force, and show by a diagram the direction in which it acts.

3. It is desired to lift a cask weighing 200 pounds into a cart 3 feet high. The driver can lift 60 pounds. Find the length of plank required to roll the cask up in order that the man may accomplish the task unaided.

4. Distinguish between a musical note and a noise. How is difference of quality in musical notes explained?

5. An object one inch high is placed 5 inches in front of a convex lens. The image is found to be 20 inches from the lens on the other side. Find the focal length of the lens and the position of the image.

6. Account for the appearance of colour in nature. How would you proceed to show the composition of sunlight?

7. Describe any form of thermometer for measuring temperature. What scale may be used in the calibration?

8. What is meant by absolute and relative humidity in determining the amount of water vapour in the air. Describe an instrument for finding the dew point.

9. What are some of the properties of a magnet? How would you show that the earth is a magnet?

10. Explain in a few words the principle of each of the following:—

(*a*) A Leyden jar;

(*b*(A telegraphic relay;

(*c*) A Daniell cell.

CHEMISTRY.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 3.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Only seven questions are to be attempted. Definite chemical reactions described should be expressed by equations.

1. State the law of multiple proportions. Give an example.

2. Describe the preparation, properties and uses of silver nitrate.

3. How is hydrogen sulphide prepared? What happens when it is passed into aqueous solutions (*a*) of copper sulphate, (*b*) of ferric chloride, (*c*) of caustic soda?

4. Describe the preparation of phosphorous, and give an account of its properties and uses.

5. Give full directions for preparing barium chloride and barium nitrate from heavy spar.

6. You are given a metallic substance which is believed to contain copper, silver and lead. State accurately your procedure to ascertain whether these are its constituents, writing equations for all reactions involved.

7. What is an oxidizing agent? Name three oxidizing agents, citing a reaction in illustration of each.

8. What is the difference in composition between cast iron, wrought iron and steel? Give a brief account of the manufacture of steel from iron ore.

9. An electric current is passed by means of copper electrodes through an aqueous solution of copper sulphate. State and explain as fully as you can what occurs.

10. Describe the preparation, properties and uses of lime.

LATIN.

Friday, November 12th, 1909, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

I. Decline the following nouns in full and state the gender of each:—filia, senex, bos, tussis, deus. Decline together:—manus sinistra, lapis niger, ignobile volgus.

II. Write the other degrees of comparison of the following:—novus, magnus, facilis, pulcher, sapienter, bene, male.

III. (*a*) By what two cases is *price* expressed in Latin? (*b*) Express in two ways: 'He is wiser than his father.' (*c*) What is meant by the 'double dative"? Illustrate.

IV. Translate six only of the following sentences into Latin—

1. He said he had been fighting for his country.
2. He knew that the wicked were not happy.
3. Do this that you may be free.
4. I am afraid that you do not love me.
5. No one is so wise that he cannot learn.
6. Why should I enumerate the multitude of their ships?
7. O! that he had been living then.
8. Why do you give nothing to the poor?
9. He said that he did not speak Latin.
10. Ask them whether they have done it or not.
11. Tell me who you are and what you wish.
12. This being the case, take up your arms.
13. I will bear it as I can.
14. The more a man reads, the more he knows.
15. If any one bore the hardships of life bravely, it was he.

(Candidates may omit one of the following questions.)

V. Translate:—

De pietate autem Attici quid plura commemorem? Cum hoc ipsum vere gloriantem audierim in funere matris suae, quam extulit annorum nonaginta, cum esset septem et sexaginta, se numquam cum matre in gratiam rediisse, numquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate, quam propre aequalem habebat. Quod est signum, aut nullam umquam inter eos querimoniam intercessisse, aut hunc ea fuisse in suos indulgentia, ut, quos amare deberet, irasci eis nefas duceret. Neque id fecit natura solum, quamquam omnes ei paremus, sed etiam doctrina. Nam et principium philosophorum ita percepta habuit praecepta, ut eis ad vitam agendam, non ad ostentationem, uteretur.

—*Cornelius Nepos, Atticus XVII.*

Account for the mood of:—*commemorem, duceret.*
Account for the case of:—*annorum, indulgentia.*
Ad vitam agendam. Could the gerund be substituted for the gerundive?

VI. Translate:—

Postero die castra ex loco movent, idem facit Caesar; equitatumque omnem, ad numerum quatuor milium, quem ex omni Provincia et Aeduis atque eorum sociis coactum habebat, praemittit, qui videant, quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Qui, cupidius novissimum agmen insecuti, alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum proelium committunt; et pauci de nostris cadunt. Quo proelio sublati Helvetii quod quingentis equitibus tantam multitudinem equitum propulerant, audacius subsistere, nonnumquam ex novissimo agmine proelio nostros lacessere, coeperunt. Caesar suos a proelio continebat, ac satis habebat in praesentia hostem rapinis, pabulationibus, populationibus prohibere.

—*Caesar, Bellum Gallicum I 15.*

Account for the mood and tense of:—*rideant, faciant.*
Give the principal parts of:—*cadunt, lacessere.*

VII. NEPTUNE CALMS THE STORM.

Translate:—

Sic ait, dicto citius tumida aequora placat
collectasque fugat nubes solemque reducit.
Cymothoe simul et Triton adnixus acuto
detrudunt navis scopulo; levat ipse tridenti
et vastas aperit Sytis et temperat aequor,
atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas.
ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coorta est
seditio, saevitque animis ignobile volgus,
iamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat;
tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem
conspexere, silent arrectisque auribus adstant;
ille regit dictis animos et pectora mulcet:
sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, aequora postquam
prospiciens genitor caeloque invectus aperto
flectit equos curruque volans dat lora secundo.

—*Virgil, Aeneid I 142-156.*

Explain the case of:—*dicto, pietate, dictis.*
Give the usual prose form of:—*conspexere.*

GERMAN.

Friday, November 12th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

NOTE.—Only three of the first five questions to be answered.

1. Translate, and explain the place of the words in *italics:*

(*a*) Gestern Abend *war* er nicht zu Haus.
(*b*) Sagen Sie, bitte, Ihrem Herrn Vater, dasz ich heute nicht kommen *kann.*
(*c*) Jeden Sonnabend *kommt* er uns besuchen.

Translate into German:

(*d*) At seven o'clock he got up and at eleven he went to bed.
(*e*) Ask your doctor before it is too late.
(*f*) After he had read your letter, he began to laugh.

2. Translate the sentence: *Her ring has been found already—*

(*a*) by using the passive voice;
(*b*) by using the indefinite personal pronoun 'man';
(*c*) by using a reflexive verb.

Translate into German:

(*d*) He is said to be very clever.
(*e*) When was he appointed? (To appoint = ernennen.)
(*f*) He has become an officer.

3. (*a*) Give the rule as to the mood and tense of the verb in indirect statements.

Translate:

(*b*) The physician fears that it is too late now.
(*c*) I thought you were in Toronto!
(*d*) I should like to see him.
(*e*) That would be nice!
(*f*) Try it, whatever it may be!

4. (*a*) How do the Germans express *'in order to'*?

Translate:

(*b*) He is too young in order to understand that.
(*c*) He has to write a letter.
(*d*) Instead of working he talked with her.
(*e*) I have not money enough to buy it.
(*f*) Do you want me to read?

5. (*a*) Explain the use of the Infinitive instead of the Perfect participle in: Ich habe ihn gestern im 'Trovatore' singen hören.
(*b*) What other verbs do likewise?

Translate:

(*c*) Did you not see her dance with her cousin?
(*d*) I have not been able to go.
(*e*) I could not go.
(*f*) He did not wish to do it.
(*g*) He would not do it.

6. Translate into English:

(*a*) Eines Abends *kam* ein alter Bauer auf eine Sternwarte und sagte, er sei gekommen, um den Mond durch das Teleskop zu *sehen*. 'Kommen Sie nach fünf Stunden wieder; der Mond *geht* erst gegen zwei Uhr morgens *auf*, und jetzt ist er erst neun Uhr.' 'Das *weisz* ich recht gut,' *antwortete* der Besuch. 'Aber wenn er erst *aufgegangen* ist, *kann* ich auch ohne Teleskop sehen.'

(*b*) Berlin *liegt* an der Spree und *ist* seit 1871 die Haupstadt des Deutschen Reiches. Jetzt *hat* es über drei Millionen Einwohner. Die Hauptstrasze Berlins *heiszt* 'Unter den Linden.' In dieser Strasze *stehen* vier Reihen Linden und deshalb heiszt sie so. In der Mitte zwischen den Linden liegt ein breiter Weg für Fusgänger. Unter den Bäumen stehen Bänke, auf denen man *sitzen* kann. Am östlichen Ende der Strasze liegt das königliche Schlosz. Dahinter ist ein groszer Springbrunnen. Eine schöne Brücke führt vom Schlosse über den Flusz.

(*c*) Give principal parts of the words in *italics*.

7. Translate:

WIEGENLIED.

Es geht durch alle Lande
Ein Engel still umher.
Kein Auge kann ihn sehen,
Doch Alles sieht er;
Der Himmel ist sein Vaterland,
Vom lieben Gott ist er gesandt.
Er geht von Haus zu Hause,
Und wo ein gutes Kind
Bie Vater oder Mutter
Im Kämmerlein er find't,
Da wohnet er und bleibet da,
Und ist dem Kinde immer nah.

8. Translate into German:
   1. What is your name?
   2. How old are you?
   3. What is your nationality?
   4. Where do you live?
   5. Are you married?
   6. Has he any children?
   7. What is your profession?
   8. What can you do?
   9. Have you time this afternoon?
   10. Can you give him any work?

9. Write a short composition in German on either of the following subjects:—
   (*a*) An appreciation of some German book.
   (*b*) The advantages of a knowledge of German.

MODERN HISTORY.

Wednesday, November 10th, 1909, from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTE.—Candidates are to answer seven questions only.

1. Explain the origin of the Company of Montreal and the founding of Ville-Marie.
2. Outline the chief events of the administration of Sir James Craig, Governor of Canada.
3. Show the influence upon Europe of the discovery of America, and of the new route by sea to India.
4. What caused the war which led to the establishment of the United States of America?
5. Discuss the statesmanship of Henry VIII. of England.
6. Estimate the effects of Richelieu's work in France.
7. What caused and what resulted from the Thirty Years' War?
8. What causes led to the Union of England and Scotland?
9. Explain what the Congress of England achieved.
10. What effect had the Battle of Trafalgar on the power of Napoleon First?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Six questions to constitute a full paper.

1. Discuss briefly the advantages and disadvantages of division of labour.
2. Discuss the origin and basis of private property and the utility of inheritance.

3. (*a*) Define ad valorem and specific duties. Which are to be preferred?

(*b*) Under what circumstances would an export duty fall on the foreign purchaser?

4. What are the causes which affect the rate of interest? Is there any general tendency to a fall in the rate of interest? If the rate falls, does saving necessary slacken?

5. (*a*) Compare proportional and progressive taxation.

(*b*) Is the increased value which a fall in the interest rate confers on existing capital less social in its origin than the increased value of land which results from the growth of population? Unearned increment, indeed, but in modern society it is found everywhere, for society does not distribute incomes after the fashion of a schoolmaster rewarding the most laborious or the most meritorious pupil.' Comment.

6. Give an account of the mercantilist system of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, and estimate the success achieved.

7. (*a*) Compare the methods of safeguarding bank-notes in force in the United States and Canada.

(*b*) 'Since Jan. 1 the deposits in Canadian banks have increased $50,000,000. It is evident that the public had plenty of hard cash in pocket which it is now confiding freely to the banks.' Discuss this statement.

8. Outline the chief methods and policies of trade-unions.

GEOGRAPHY.

Thursday, November 11th, 1909, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

NOTE.—Only six questions to be answered. Two questions from each group.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. (*a*) Give in order of importance the different geographical divisions of the globe. (*b*) Give the political divisions of Europe and of America. (*c*) Give the approximate population of the different parts of the globe. (*d*) Give the approximate population of: Canada, United States, Great Britain, France and Germany.

2. Give the names of the different States of the American Republic fronting on the great lakes.

3. Trace the course followed by the St. Lawrence river and give the names of the towns along its shores.

4. Classify the British Possessions according to the following:—(*a*) Responsible Governments; (*b*) Representative Governments only; (*c*) Crown Colonies; (*d*) Protectorates; (*e*) Military or Naval Stations.

5. What places have no latitude? What other places have no longitude? What computations of longitude and time may be made, given the difference of longitude and time between places? Explain.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Define physical geography. Into what classes may the objects of which geography treats be divided?

2. What are volcanoes? Into what two classes may they be divided? Define active and extinct volcanoes.

3. What are earthquakes? What three kinds of earthquake movement have ben noted? What is the cause of earthquakes?

4. What constitutes the relief of a country? What two forms of relief exist? What influence has the relief of a country upon its climate, life and productiveness?

5. How are waters dispersed over the earth? What are the sources of rivers? Where are springs most numerous?

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. Would the Georgian Bay Canal prove beneficial to Canada? Why?
2. Name three cities in each of the following countries:—England, United States, France, and tell what is the cause of their commercial importance.
3. Name in order of commercial importance the provinces of the Dominion, and tell:

(*a*) What are the employments of their people?
(*b*) What are their chief exports?
(*c*) What are their principal industries?
(*d*) What are their sources of wealth?

4. What are the chief imports of Canada from England, the United States and France?
5. Why are following cities great commercial centres:—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver?

CIVIL LAW.

Friday, November 12th, 1909, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Candidates will answer 8 questions only.

1. By whom are the Registers of Civil Status kept in the Province of Quebec?
2. What is the meaning of Separation from bed and board (*Séparation de Corps*)?
3. Give a definition of Ownership in law.
4. Mention certain methods or titles by which ownership is acquired.
5. What is a Contract?
6. What persons are incapable of entering into a contract?
7. What is the distinction between Community of Property and Separation as to property between Consorts?
8. Give a definition of the Contract of Partnership.
9. Discuss whether Gaming contracts are permitted by law.
10. What is Prescription?

TYPEWRITING.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 115.)

BOOKKEEPING.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 118.)

SHORTHAND—Eighty Words a Minute.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 117.)

SHORTHAND—100 Words a Minute.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 117.)

SHORTHAND—120 Words a Minute.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 118.)

VII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL PROMOTION EXAMINATION, DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE, NOVEMBER, 1909.

SPELLING.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 120.)

DICTATION.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 121.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 121.)

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 123.)

ARITHMETIC.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 124.)

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 124.)

ALGEBRA.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 125.)

GEOGRAPHY.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 132.)

DUTIES OF OFFICE.

GENERAL PAPER.

Values.	
20	1. State in detail the various duties attached to the vacant post for which this examination is held.
20	2. State in detail the system in force in recording and filing the general correspondence of the Department.
15	3. When letters received are filed on the respective files, what instructions are to be observed before they are returned to the filing cases?
15	4. Describe the course of an official communication despatched from the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa to H. M. Foreign Office at London, England.
15	5. State briefly the branches of the Government Service administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce.
15	6. In what way does the filing of the Trade Inquiries differ from the general files of the Department?

DUTIES OF OFFICE.

SUBSIDIES PAPER.

Values.

15 1. State what delays from the elapsed time of voyages on the Canada-Great Britain Steamship Service are usually made.

10 2. What delays are always allowed with the present contract for the Canada-Great Britain Steamship Service in calculating the subsidy payable for each voyage?

10 3. What delays are always allowed in the discretion of the Minister in the Canada-Great Britain Steamship Service when calculating the subsidy for each voyage?

15 4. What time is used in calculating the elapsed time of a voyage for the purpose of arriving at the subsidy payable in the case of the Allan Steamships?

(*a*) How is the difference in time between Liverpool and Montreal eliminated from the computation?

(*b*) Why is it necessary to ascertain the time of each voyage?

(*c*) From what documents is the elapsed time checked?

10 5. What documents are required to be filled with steamship subsidy claims by all the more important subsidized steamship lines?

20 6. What subsidy under the present contract would be payable to each of the undermentioned steamships for one round voyage, say from Liverpool to Halifax, under the conditions stated below and allowing all detentions:—

Steamship.	Elapsed time of Voyage.	Distance run.
Corsican	14 days, 11 hrs., 15 min.	5,272 knots.
Empress of Ireland	12 days, 1 hr., 15 min.	5,125 "
Virginian	13 days, 2 hrs., 36 min.	5,358 "

20 7. What steamship companies are at present performing subsidized services to the following countries:—

(*a*) England,
(*b*) Mexico,
(*c*) British Guiana,
(*d*) China,
(*e*) France.
(*f*) Ireland,
(*g*) South Africa,
(*h*) Jamaica,
(*i*) Australia,
(*j*) Scotland

DUTIES OF OFFICE.

CHINESE PAPER.

Values.

10 1. State in detail the system in force in the Department in dealing with the C. I. 4 Statement and Declaration in connection with Chinese Immigration.

10 2. What details are recorded on said Statement and Declaration?

10 3. What is the purpose of and what are the details entered on C. I. 5 Certificates?

15 4. In view of the law limiting the number of Chinese Immigrants according to the tonnage of the steamship upon which they arrive, what is the system adopted to observe the requirement of the Act should a person of Chinese origin desire to pay the tax at an interior point in Canada when ex Steamship Vancouver?

10 5. Under the Chinese Immigration Act, how many capitation-paying Chinese may land in Canada per ton of the steamship on which they arrive?

15 6. What form is necessary to be filled out by the Chief Controller, of the Chief Clerk of the Department, acting for him when a Chinese merchant desires to visit the United States?

(*a*) State generally what particulars are entered on the form.

10 7. After form referred to in Question 6 is completed in behalf of the Canadian Government, before what official of the United States is it necessary for the bearer of the certificate to appear? In what way is the document then completed?

20 8. Under the most recent regulations how are the two chief classes of students treated in being admitted to Canada?

VIII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF ASSISTANT CEREALIST, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, NOVEMBER, 1909.

SPELLING.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 120.)

DICTATION.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 121.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 121.)

ARITHMETIC.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 124.)

GEOGRAPHY.

Same paper as for Second Division Examination. (*See* page 132.)

CLASSIFICATION AND CULTIVATION OF CEREALS.

Values.

20 1. Mention the principal kinds of cereals under cultivation. Give their botanical as well as their common names; and mention the wild plants to which they are most closely related.

10 2. In what group can the various kinds of wheat be placed? Give the distinguishing characteristics of each group.

12 3. Describe in detail a fully matured, ripe plant of wheat (any variety) and one of oats (any variety).

8 4. How can one distinguish between wild and cultivated oats?

12 5. Mention the advantages and disadvantages which generally characterize early-maturing varieties of grain as compared with later sorts.

12 6. Give the legal weights per bushel in Canada of all the cereals commonly grown in this country; and state what quantity of seed per acre you would usually recommend for sowing.

8. 7. How would you thoroughly purify a considerable quantity of seed wheat which contains chaff, wild oats, flax, small weed seeds and an occasional kernel of six-row barley?

18 8. A farmer in the neighbourhood of Ottawa, having harvested a crop of barley early in August, wishes to sow oats on the same field the following season. The land is a rich loam but contains some troublesome weeds, and the farmer desires to produce oats for sale as seed. Give a full account of the proper treatment of the field from the time of harvesting the barley to the time of sowing the oats.

IX.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF PATENT EXAMINER, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, NOVEMBER, 1909.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, I.

1. Give a complete explanation of the operation of the invention shown by the accompanying drawings, giving the proper names for each part.

2. Explain the following terms by description or illustration or both:—(1) Cam, (2) Pawl, (3) Cotterpin, (4) Setscrew, (5) Capscrew, (6) Ratchet-wheel, (7) Spur gear, (8) Needle valve, (9) Worm gear, (10) Mitre gear.

3. Name 6 methods of transmitting power from one shaft to another.

Draw in 1½-inch squares the conventional cross-sections for: cast-iron, steel, wrought iron, brass and babbitt.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, II.

Make an assembled pencil drawing of a connecting rod for a side crank steam engine, complete with straps, brasses, &c.; using the following main dimensions and putting in all other necessary dimensions according to your best judgment:—

Centre of crank pin to centre of crosshead pin, 28″.

Diameter of crank pin, 2″; length, 2½″

Diameter of crosshead pin, 1⅝″; length, 2″.

Connecting rod to be rectangular in shape; scale, ½ size.

Make as many views as you deem necessary.

X.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE POSITION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, NOVEMBER, 1909.

PENMANSHIP.

DEFENCE POLICY OF NEW ZEALAND—COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE FOR INTERNAL DEFENCE.

Value—100.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Nov. 10.—The New Zealand budget proposals include the raising of a loan not exceeding $10,000,000 at 3½ per cent, for the fulfillment of the

Dreadnought offer. The naval proposals involve a total expenditure of $125,000 annually; $750,000 towards the cost of a Dreadnought and $500,000 as a contribution to the admiralty to cover the difference between the Imperial and the local rates.

Regarding internal defence it is proposed to reorganize the present system on the lines approved by the Imperial defence conference as applied to local conditions. All boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen will undergo an elementary and progressive training in the cadet division; all young men between eighteen and twenty-one to two years compulsory training on stated evenings, half days and whole days, also fourteen days annually in camp. A volunteer force of 20,000 will also be maintained and rifle clubs encouraged.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled, and the duty of the candidate is to make a clean copy with the necessary corrections. For every word wrongly spelled 5 marks will be deducted. The improper use of capitals will also reduce the value of the work.

MISSING GREAT CHANCES.

Itt is quoit kommon to heer people desscribe sum grate chances of geting ritch, wich oing too sum blonder they mist. Iff thay had onely dun diferrently, orr iff things had turned out differrentley thay wood have secuered a posichun, but manny miss grate chances of obtaning sumthing better thann gould—true wissdom.

Yong mann thare waz a pecriod in yoor life wen yoo hadd goodd oporchunities of obtaning an educashion and aksess to goode bookes for studdy in youre eaveing ours. Butt yoo luved pleyshure moore than studdy, and wen the tyme caim for yoo too engaige inn the wurk of lyfe yoo ware nott quallified for any wurk that rekwired inteligeance and a cullttivaited intellekt. Yoo mist a grate chance ov maiking a mann ov youreself and soe yoo must taike a loer graid of wurk begaus ov yoore falure. Lett Others taik warrning.

DICTATION.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed: 30 minutes.

TO ORGANIZE FARMERS—GRAIN GROWERS' REPRESENTATIVES IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Value—50.

Regina, Saskatchewan, Nov. 11.—President Hopkins, F. W. Green and E. A. Partridge of the Grain Growers' Association have been touring Saskatchewan by automobile, and holding daily meetings, for the purpose of inducing the farmers of the province to organize, and to explain the disadvantages of not doing so. The most important meeting of the trip was held at this place when it was pointed out that organization is indispensable if the farmers desire to raise their position to the dignity it deserves, as well as to take a hand in fixing the price of grain rather than being left entirely at the mercy of the milling interests and large grain dealers.

Mr. Partridge, generally known as 'the man who fought the Grain exchange,' explained that the object of the association, among other things, was to handle the grain consigned to them independently of grain speculators. The first year the association handled 2,500,000 bushels, which increased to 8,000,000 last year.

ARITHMETIC.

NOTE.—Time allowed: an hour and a half.

Values.	
20	1. Write in figures: Five million, two hundred and sixty-eight thousand, nine hundred and forty-nine; also thirty-two billion, sixty-one million, three hundred and forty-three thousand, four hundred and four.
10	2. Write in words: 8968648605; also 200798013400019.
20	3. Add the following: 81376039453065; 97653292042758; 6949876427s; 8894287567321; 29356125945; 49783657427633.
10	4. Subtract 563476852 from 987654758 and multiply the remainder by 76.
20	5. Divide 64329756125945 by 937.
20	6. A lumber merchant had 2182565 feet of lumber. After selling 20 per cent of it, he lost 15 per cent of the remainder by fire. How many feet of lumber were burned?

XI.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE PROMOTION EXAMINATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, DECEMBER, 1909.

PENMANSHIP.

Thursday, December 23rd, 1909, from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

GLIMPSES OF HISTORY—'DARTMOUTH COMMON AND FRENCH PRISON.'

His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Third, by indenture bearing date the 4th day of September, 1788, transferred as a gift to the people of Dartmouth, a large tract of land in the northern part of the town, the greater portion of which is now known as the Common or Dartmouth Park. The land transferred at that time extended from Stairs street north to Lyle and Jamieson streets, and from the Harbour east to Wilson street. The part which I propose to deal with at present, is that running north from Stairs street to Lyle street, and lying between Windmill Road and the water. This large tract of land was divided into lots and sold at public auction, under the authority of an Act passed in 1841. This Act, among other things, provided that three trustees should be appointed, that the grant to the Roman Catholics for a burying ground be confirmed, that a road sixty feet wide, now known as Upper Water street, be constructed along the shore, and that the section of the Common above described, should be divided up in lots and sold as the trustees thought fit, 'and that all money derived therefrom shall be paid and applied to the improvement of the remainder of the common and the road leading to the same hereinbefore mentioned.' Thus it will be seen that all the money and rents received were to be devoted to the improvement of the Common.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

Thursday, December 23rd, 1909, from 9.30 a.m. to 10 a.m.

Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; 5 marks will be deducted for each misspelled word in your copy.

Such being the reesons which make it imperetive that human beings shuld be free to form opinions and to express their oppinions without reserve, and sutch the bain-

ful consequences to the intelectuel natuere and through that to the moral natuere of man, unles this liberty is either conseded or aserted in spite of prohibision; let us next examine whether the same reesons do not require that men shuld be free to act upon their opinions, to carry thees out in their lives without hinderence, eether fisical or moral, frome there felow-men, so long as it is at there one risk and perral. This last provisoe is of course indispennsible. No won purtends that actions shuld be as free as opinnions. On the conterrary, even oppinions loose their imunity when the circumstaunses in which they are expresed are sutch as to constitut there expresion a positiv instigation to sum mischevus act. Acts, of whatever kind, which without justeficable cawse do harm to others, maie be and in the moar importent cases rekwire to be controled by the unfaverable sentimens, and when neadfull by the activ enterfearence of mankine.

DICTATION.

Thursday, December 23rd, 1909, from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Old-fashioned people have comforted themselves with the reflection that in spite of the overwhelming march of modern ideas some few things yet remained fixed and immovable. One of these they supposed to be the multiplication table. Even this comforting reliance is now denied them. Everything else having been reformed by the modern schoolmaster, the multiplication table itself is to be simplified, and thus better adapted to the juvenile mind. The one great object nowadays is to make everything easy and pleasant for the children. Whatever is difficult must be cut out. If they find 'twelve times' hard to learn, they must not be asked to learn it. When they consider all the stumbling blocks that have been removed from the path of the modern child, the old-fashioned people must often wonder at the achievements of their own childhood. But the modern child has so many things to study—or at least to be told about—of which his parents never heard, that he really has not time to learn all of anything. Even the multiplication table must be cut down to get it into the 'curriculum.'

COMPOSITION.

Thursday, December 23rd, 1909, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 a.m.

1. Write a letter of about 100 words to any branch of the Department of the Interior, asking for information relating to matters dealt with by that branch.

2. Write a letter of about 150 or 200 words in reply to the above, giving, with necessary details, the information asked for.

ARITHMETIC.

Thursday, December 23rd, 1909, from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

N.B.—The work of each question must be given in full. No marks will be given for answers to questions 1, 2 and 3 that are not absolutely correct.

Values.	
8	1. Add together 694785, 749776, 98767, 4897646, 879677, 987678, 7789899, 647285, 89967, 4986738, 998767, 7968579
8	2. Multiply 7689548769 by 8709.
8	3. Divide 78908699421 by 879.

10 4. Make out and receipt a bill for the following: —W. J. Thomas bought T. G. Alton & Co., on 23rd May, 1909, 23¾ lbs. of sugar at 5c., 18¼ lbs. of tea at 37½c., 9½ lbs. of coffee at 35c., 26¾ lbs. of raisins at 7½c., 17¼ lbs. of currants at 8½c., 38½ lbs. of sage at 9½ c., 68½ lbs. of cheese at 12½c., and 47½ lbs. of bacon at 13½. (It will be sufficient to compute each item to the nearest cent.)

12 5. A train 80 yards long crossed a bridge 140 yards long in 22½ seconds, find the average speed of the train while crossing.

12 6. A merchant sold 19 yards of silk at $1.86 a yard and thus gained the cost price of 12 yards. Find the cost price per yard.

12 7. A can do a certain piece of work in 10 days, working 8 hours per day. B can do the same work in 9 days, working 12 hours per day. They decide to work together and finish the work in 6 days. How many hours a day must they work?

14 8. The interest on $270.25 for 93 days was $4.82; to what sum would $725 amount in 125 days at the same rate of interest?

16 9. Find the proceeds of the following note discounted in Ottawa on the 8th May, 1909, at 6 %, exchange ⅛:—

$4,786.50. TORONTO, 2nd May, 1909.

Three months after date I promise to pay to the order of John G. Jones & Sons, of Toronto, four thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six $^{50}/_{100}$ dollars, at the Bank of Commerce. Value received.

W. G. H. ANDREWS.

BOOKKEEPING.

Thursday, December 23rd, 1909; from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

1. George Wilson opened up business with cash, in safe $500, and in bank $3,000.
2. Purchased Mdse. from Bryant & Co., as per Inv. No. 1 and settled per cheque $350.
3. Prepaid rent of store for one month per cheque $50.
4. Paid cash for set of books for office $10.
6. Sold J. K. Watson on account 50 yards of Tweed at $1.12½.
7. A. R. Stewart paid cash for 70 yd. Silk at 87½c.
8. Deposited all but $250.
9. Received from J. K. Watson on account his cheque for $16.25 which was immediately deposited in the bank.
10. Sold for cash 27 gro. Thread at $5.00.
13. Bought of J. K. Watson on account 9 cords of Firewood at $4.50.
14. Sold P. D. McDonald on an order from J. K. Watson goods to the value of $85.00.
15. Purchased for cash an office desk $35.
18. Gave J. K. Watson as a loan a cheque for $730. He gave me his note for that amount at one month, bearing interest at 7%.
20. J. K. Watson made repairs to store amounting to $75, for which he is credited.
21. Donated as Christmas gift, cheque for $25.00 to General Hospital.
22. J. K. Watson settled his account per cheque which was immediately deposited in the bank.

Values.

15 1. (*a*) Make the necessary entries in a Cash Book with special columns for the bank.

5 (*b*) Close the Cash Book showing the amount in safe and amount on deposit in the bank.

10 (*c*) Open an account with J. K. Watson, make the necessary entries and close the account.

5 (*d*) Write the note of the 18th, giving due date.

5 (*e*) Find the value of the note at maturity.

5 (*f*) Write the cheque of the 2nd.

5 (*g*) Give in order the different events that would likely take place in connection with the cheque.

5 2. The total cost of goods bought as per purchase book during the first year of a business is $3,497.75. The total sales as per sales book amount to $2,470.85. The goods on hand are worth $1,875.

Open a summarized Merchandise account, make the proper entries and close the account.

15 3. Explain fully the following terms: Net investment, journalizing, net solvency, bill receivable, interest, inventory, wholesale, liability, joint and several note, and acceptance.

8 4. What is a cheque? What are the advantages of making payments by cheques? What is the significance of the word 'order' on a cheque? Why do banks generally use the word 'bearer' on their cheque forms?

10 5. Tell clearly how you would find:—

(*a*) The net investment.
(*b*) The cost of the Merchandise bought.
(*c*) The cost of the Merchandise unsold.
(*d*) The cost of the Merchandise sold.
(*e*) The present worth of a firm.

9 6. Give rules for guidance—

(*a*) In journalizing.
(*b*) In the use of red ink.
(*c*) In debiting and crediting the interest account.

3 7. An error or false entry has been made in your journal. Tell how you would deal with it.

XII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR TWO LOWER GRADE POSITIONS, IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF JUSTICE AND THE INTERIOR, RESPECTIVELY, DECEMBER, 1909.

PENMANSHIP.

Friday, December 31st, 1909; from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

KENDALL VEIN IS RICH PRODUCER.

From it Nipissing Company received over $50,000 last month.

For the past two years the Kendall vein of the Nipissing has been the great reservoir upon which in the main the mine drew for their ore. That it is by no means

exhausted yet is seen by the returns for November, which are higher than any previous month, with but one exception. To date the Kendall vein has produced $1,600,000, clear of all expenses, since its discovery in May, 1907. It shows a great exposure of silver plate on the surface and immediately began to yield great values from the grass roots down. This will be understood when it is pointed out that the month in which the ore from the famous vein brought to the Nipissing $95,000 was August, 1907, or only three months after discovery. Since then it has been a steady producer, yielding between $50,000 and $60,000 each month. Last month it came within a thousand dollars of the record mark, the output reaching $94,000.—*Cobalt Daily Nugget.*

SPELLING.

Friday, December 31st, 1909, from 9.30 a.m. to 10 a.m.

NOTE.—Copy the following extract, correcting the errors in spelling; for every word wrongly spelled, 3 marks will be deducted. The improper use of capitals will also reduce the value of the work.

In viewe of there grate importence and valu to a nashun, as an articel of food and traid, the grate decrese in the numbers of fish in many parts of the wurld has, as is well knowen, invocked the atention of goverments, as well as of private associations, towerd restoreing the suply, this being capebel of acomplisment in too ways; first, by proteksion of the fish durring the spawneng or migrashion, and by removeing the obstruktions to their pasage up the rivers, or elsewhare, to their spawning groundes; and, sekondly, by their artificial propegasion, secureing the aggs and haching these out, and then rering the young fish to a certane condicion of maturety, or else turning them at oncee into the water. The utility of the seconde methode depends upon the fact when fish spawn naturaly, the eggs in large part are impropperley fertelized, and consequentley, do not come to maturety.

DICTATION.

Friday, December 31st, 1909, from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. For every misspelled word, 3 marks will be deducted. The improper use of capitals will also reduce the value of the work.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 25.—Although the holiday feeling was apparent on the stock exchange the prevailing tone kept remarkably firm, on the prospects of cheaper money in the new year. This induced the marking up of investments in gilt-edged stock, while the dealers marked up quotations in other directions in anticipation of a broadening demand with the distribution of dividends. Some option buying in anticipation of a Unionist victory has also aided in the improvement. Fears of labour troubles and dearer money have offset in a measure the spurts occasioned by increased dividend announcements. Rock Island stock has been the feature on rumors of a coming deal while Wabash issues made a sharp advance at the end of the week. Movements generally, however, have been quiet and final quotations were two dollars higher and two dollars lower than last Saturday. The money market has shown much irregularity. The Bank of England loaned a large amount early in the week, but released funds later, and indications point to easier conditions with the turn of the year.

ARITHMETIC.

Fridty, December 31st, 1909, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Values.	
5	1. Write in figures fifty-seven million, three hundred thousand and forty-six.
5	2. Write in words, 7465885306.
20	3. Add 587346321; 385869788; 643076434; 539655; 293745; 6949876427; 9356375946; 76543288; 595678; 46537.
20	4. Find the difference between 58329478121984 and 39050887355782 and multiply the remainder by 709.
14	5. A man can buy 45 sheep for $112.50. How much will 18 sheep cost at the same rate?
20	6. The American Civil War began April 11th, 1861, and ended April 9th, 1865. How long did it continue? (Answer in days.)
16	7. A man bought a horse for $115, and after keeping him for 3 months, sold him for $155. If he paid $30 for his keep and received $50 for the use of him during that time, how much did he gain?

XIII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF TRANSLATOR ON THE STAFF OF THE SENATE. FEBRUARY, 1910.

COMPOSITION.

Mardi, le 8 février 1910.

1. Faire une composition française de 300 mots environ sur le sujet suivant: *Quelles sont les qualités d'une bonne traduction?*

2. Write a short composition in English (about 150 words) on the subject: *The Employment of Leisure.*

TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS A L'ANGLAIS.

Mardi, le 8 février.

Traduire en anglais:

LES ARCHIVES.

M. F. D. Monk (Jacques-Cartier): (Texte.) M. le Président, je tiens à dire que nous sommes fort satisfaits des déclarations que nous venons d'entendre de la part de l'honorable ministre à la suite des observations faites par le député de l'Islet (M. Paquet). Mon honorable ami de l'Islet a exposé un point auquel nous, de la province de Québec, attachons une trés grande importance, et je crois qu'aucune province n'est aussi anxieuse que la nôtre de veiller à la conservation et à l'installation convenable de nos archives nationales. Tous, l'honorable député de l'Islet ainsi que l'honorable ministre qui vient de parler et moi-même tenons à ces archives.

Je suis heureux de constater que l'honorable ministre a bien voulu rendre justice à l'opposition en reconnaissant qu'elle n'avait jamais repoussé les demandes des sommes nécessaires à l'installation convenable de nos archives. Ceci a l'air de surprendre un peu l'honorable ministre, mais l'expérience a dû lui démontrer depuis longtemps que, lorsqu'on demande d'autoriser des dépenses qui sont raisonnables, et pour le bien du pays, le Gouvernement ne rencontre jamais l'opposition du côté gauche de la Chambre.

Nous avons dans la personne de M. Doughty un homme d'une si complète compétence qu'on n'en pourrait désirer un meilleur, et je crois que nous devrions prêter l'oreille la plus favorable à toutes les suggestions qui peuvent nous venir de lui.

Je serais reconnaissant au ministre s'il voulait nous dire de quelle façon il entend procéder pendant l'année prochaine, à la collection des copies de ces immenses volumes d'archives qui se trouvent actuellement en France? Quelle est la somme qui va être affectée à cette partie du travail que nous faisons tous les ans? Il est évident que nous pouvons obtenir beaucoup en n'employant pour cette tâche que des personnes absolument compétentes. Il en est un peu de cela comme de l'immigration; mais plus encore des archives. Pour l'immigration nous pouvons employer une quantité de monde, comme nous l'avons fait depuis quelques années, pour recruter des immigrants et dépenser des fortes sommes parfaitement inutiles.

Je crois qu'il serait bon que l'honorable ministre nous dise ce qu'il entend faire avec cette somme de $28,000 et en France et en Angleterre, pendant l'année à venir.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

Tuesday, 8th February, 1910.

Translate into French:

RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENT—POWERS OF RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Mr. W. B. NORTHRUP (E. Hastings) moved for leave to introduce Bill (No. 39) to amend the Railway Act. He said: Last session the government introduced a Bill to amend the Railway Act so as to confer certain additional powers on the Board of Railway Commissioners, giving the Board jurisdiction in complaints made by the Crown or by a corporation with regard to certain specified matters. The list included a number of matters on the face of it, but mainly matters with regard to which negotiations are not usually conducted as contracts made between a corporation or the Crown and the railways. I propose to add, along the same line, that the commissioners should have power in contracts made with regard to the operation of the road. It is well known that contracts are made between municipalities and the government or a railway company, and that in the overwhelming majority of cases, they refer to the operation of the road. In consideration of the operation of the road, a bonus is given by the municipality or a subsidy granted by parliament. Exactly in the line with the government measure of last year, I propose to give the commissioners authority with regard to such contracts.

In one other respect this Bill goes further than the amendment of last session. Under that law, appeals of the kind to which I have referred can only be made in cases between the Crown or corporation and the railway with which the contract was made. It is well known that, in this country, there are practically only two or three railways. In the great majority of cases contracts are made between the Crown or a corporation and some minor railway which has been subsidized for a part of the country through which it runs; and, usually after the contract is made and the railway constructed, this minor railway is absorbed by one of the larger railway corporations. The result is that the larger railway has the benefit of the money which the municipality or Crown has expended, while the municipality or the Crown loses the benefit

of the contract on account of which alone the money was advanced. The Bill which I have now the honour to propose would allow the Board to act in such a case, and would provide that the railway which has possession of the property in consideration of which the bonus is given should be held responsible for carrying out the contract made by the road which has been absorbed and which, having gone out of operation, cannot be held to its contract. This, it will be seen, is on the same line as the government Bill of last session, but it extends the principle a little further in the two directions I have indicated.

Motion agreed to and Bill read the first time.

THE PATRONAGE SYSTEM.

Mr. FOSTER. I think this is an opportune moment for finding out, if we possibly can, what the government means and whether it is playing to the gallery and concealing what it is actually doing. In the last two or three weeks an impression has gone broadcast, through the publication of Mr. Justice Cassels' report, that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had done away with the patronage system. I am not sure that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries anywhere said that he did away with the patronage system. The communication, as I find it, is that he had instructed that the present patronage lists be done away with. That has gone broadcast through the country and the press supporting the hon. gentlemen opposite are heralding it as a great and important reform, and now the government, seeing the error of its ways, has determined to do the square thing and have no more of this system of patronage. I looked at the communication which was sent by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to Judge Cassels, through Mr. Watson, and it was accorded a very prominent place in the report, for what reason I do not know, and the essence of it, boiled down, is simply that the Minister had instructed that the present patronage lists should be dispensed with. Now, we ought to have the same method of dealing by the government through all its departments. I think my right hon. friend the Prime Minister will bear me out in that statement. On the question of public policy what one department does the other department ought to do. If the patronage system is wrong and something else should be substituted in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the same method of dealing should hold in the other departments. I do not think the right hon. gentleman will controvert that statement. The Solicitor General has, by a concrete instance, shown that the patronage list is not abolished in reference to this department. He has not even gone as far as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

XIV.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR POSITION OF TRANSLATOR ON THE DEBATES STAFF OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY, 1910.

COMPOSITION.

Mardi, le 8 février 1910.

1. Faire une composition française de 300 mots environ sur le sujet suivant: *Quelles sont les qualités d'une bonne traduction?*.

2. Write a short composition in English (about 150 words) on the subject: *The Advantages of a Good Education.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

TRADUCTION DU FRANÇAIS A L'ANGLAIS.

Mardi, le 8 février 1910.

Same paper as in No. XIII. above.

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO FRENCH.

Tuesday, 8th February, 1910.

Translate into French:

Notice of incorporation.

2. The Minister shall publish a notice in *The Canada Gazette* declaring that the society has been incorporated and is authorized to commence business, and such notice, so published, shall be evidence that the society is regularly organized.

Capital stock.

7. The capital stock of the society shall be formed by shares, the par value of which shall be determined by the rules and regulations of the society.

Increase and decrease of capital.

8. The capital stock of the society may be increased by the subscription of new shares or the admission of new members, or it may be diminished by the total or partial withdrawal of shares paid in.

Limited liability.

9. The responsibility of members of the society shall be limited to the value of the shares subscribed by them.

Votes and proxies.

10. A member shall have only one vote. Proxies shall be prohibited for individuals, but corporations that have become members of the society may vote by duly constituted attorney.

Business with members only.

11. The society shall transact its business of credit, loan and savings with its members only.

Guarantee fund.

12. The society shall create a guarantee fund by means of an annual assessment amounting to twenty per cent of the net profits of the year and levied on such profits.

Assessment for, and amount of guarantee fund.

2. This assessment shall continue to be levied annually as long as the guarantee fund has not attained an amount equal to the maximum capital paid in at any time in shares to the society. In any event, the total guarantee fund shall equal one-half of the society's assets represented by its paid up capital and deposits. Such guarantee fund assessment shall continue in case the fund has attained the required amount, but becomes impaired by losses or in any other way. The said guarantee fund shall be increased whenever the maximum capital paid up, or the total amount of paid-up capital and deposits, has increased, and it cannot be diminished when the said capital is reduced by withdrawals.

Increase and decrease of guarantee fund.

Investment of funds. Rules of society.

13. The society may invest its available funds or its guarantee fund in securities of the Government of Canada, or of any province of Canada, or of municipalities of cities, towns or villages, or in loans made to the said municipalities.

14. The rules and regulations of a society shall make provisions respecting the subjects mentioned in Schedule B to this Act.

Administration of society by—board of administration; credit commission; advisory council.

15. The affairs of the society shall be administered by—

(*a*) a board of administration, composed of at least five members;

(*b*) a credit commission; and

(*c*) an advisory council.

Number of members.

2. Each of such bodies shall be composed of at least three members.

Members on one only.

3. No member may be elected to more than one of the bodies mentioned in subsection 1 hereof.

Loans to be approved by credit commission.

16. All loans, giving of credit, or investment of funds, shall be approved by the credit commission.

Borrowing or endorsing by officers prohibited.

17. No member of the credit commission or of the advisory council may borrow, directly or indirectly, from the society, nor become an endorsor or guarantor of any loan or advance made by the society.

Changes in rules to be approved.

18. Every change in a rule or regulations of the society shall, in order to be valid, have the written approval of the Minister; and the production of such written approval shall be evidence of the validity of such change.

Copies of rules.

2. A copy of the rules and regulations in force shall be given to every person demanding it, on payment of the fee determined by such rules.

THE PATRONAGE SYSTEM.

Mr. FOSTER. I think this is an opportune moment for finding out, if we possibly can, what the government means and whether it is playing to the gallery and concealing what it is actually doing. In the last two or three weeks an impression has gone broadcast, through the publication of Mr. Justice Cassels' report, that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries had done away with the patronage system. I am not sure that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries anywhere said that he did away with the patronage system. The communication, as I find it, is that he had instructed that the present patronage lists be done away with. That has gone broadcast through the country and the press supporting the hon. gentlemen opposite are heralding it as a great and important reform, and now the government, seeing the error of its ways, has determined to do the square thing and have no more of this system of patronage. I looked at the communication which was sent by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to Judge Cassels, through Mr. Watson, and it was accorded a very prominent place in the report, for what reason I do not know, and the essence of it, boiled down, is simply that the Minister had instructed that the present patronage lists should be dispensed with. Now, we ought to have the same method of dealing by the government through all its departments. I think my right hon. friend the Prime Minister will bear me out in that statement. On the question of public policy what one department does the other department ought to do. If the patronage system is wrong and something else should be substituted in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the same method of dealing should hold in the other departments. I do not think the right hon. gentleman will controvert that statement. The Solicitor General has, by a concrete instance, shown that the patronage list is not abolished in reference to this department. He has not even gone as far as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

XV.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE POSITION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, MARCH, 1910.

WRITING.

Thursday, March 3rd, from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

Copy the following:—

In the year 1812 Canada was called upon to undergo a severe ordeal through the United States declaring war against Great Britain, partly because of sympathy with France and partly through misunderstandings between the two governments. The United States naturally selected Canada as the first object of their attack. The position of the two countries was very unequal. Canada was totally unprepared for the conflict. She had less than 6,000 troops to defend a frontier of 1,500 miles. Her entire population was under 300,000 while that of the United States was eight millions. Despite this startling disparity, the Canadians, rallying as one man to the loyal support of their government, bore themselves so nobly throughout the two years' struggle which ensued, and when it ended the advantage lay clearly upon their side, and the victories of Queenston Heights and Chateauguay are to-day pointed to with the same patriotic pride as the Englishman takes in Waterloo or the Frenchman in Austerlitz.—*'Canada,' London Exhibition, 1886.*

SPELLING.

Monday, March 14th, from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. Candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling, three marks will be deducted.

Value—50.

It is refresinge to find that, amedst the cares and vexashons that atendid a goverment withoute citisens or subjecks to whum it culd look for suport, a fortres whos ramperts and lodgins were tumblin downe, or washd away by the reins of autum,—a provence without any revinu and but littel comerce, and a garison whose suplies of cloathing, hay or provishion were scantey and precarius,—a smal millitery comunety pertched upon a strip of land, environed by races hostil in manny respeks, and themselvese not tu frindley or confidin in each other, their shuld yet exsist a spark of helthy, cheirful feling, and a luve of inocent recreashion. The dekay of baracks and storhouses, the embezelment of regemental funds, the recked condision of the provinshal vesel 'William Augustus' becom tedius to him who investegaits the manuscripe records of those days.

DICTATION.

Thursday, March 3rd, from 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

Value—50.

CANADIAN FEDERATION.

The general object of the federation is stated to be co-operation in matters affecting the interests of trade and commerce throughout Canada. It is understood that the organization looks more especially to the furtherance of measures for the advancement of the Ottawa Valley, including under that name the territory between Montreal and Fort William. Naturally the chief practical aim so far has been to do everything possible to hasten the construction of the Georgian Bay canal.

A permanent office has been located in the Central Chambers, where during the past year large quantities of canal literature have been prepared and sent out all over Canada. Among many other publications, the most notable has been a concise and handy summary of the report of the government surveys, carefully compiled, neatly gotten up, and illustrated, which is a mine of information on the engineering features of the canal, and for which there has been a large demand.

ARITHMETIC.

Thursday, March 3rd, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be fully given.

10 1. Write in figures: seventy-three million, two hundred and fourteen thousand and seventy.

10 2. Write in figures: thirty-six billion, five million, four hundred and twelve thousand and eighty-eight.

10 3. Write in words: 212375647 and 3050050183.

20 4. Add 8137603945, 9765732854, 4327568769354, 78894275386, 64278576-543288, 876752876565, 4939849874 and 5956848759.

20 5. Find the difference between 975684532 and 563420785, and multiply the remainder by 79.

20 6. Divide 67832075327 by 679.

10 7. A tailor having $585 wished to purchase with this an equal number of yards of two kinds of broadcloth. One kind was worth $6 per yard; the other $7 per yard. How many yards of each kind could he buy?

XVI.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE POSITION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MARCH, 1910.

WRITING.

Monday, March 14th, from 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

SEALERS START FOR SEALING GROUND.

St. John's, Nfld., March 11.—With 3,500 men on board, the sealing fleet of eighteen steamers will start to-morrow on its annual cruise to the sealing grounds. The date is two days later than last year and was fixed by an agreement entered into by all the ship-owners involved. Because of the unusual number of immature seals killed last year, it was deemed inadvisable to set back the date for sailing. Of the 18 ships, 14 will operate off the Labrador coast and four in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The sealing season is always awaited with great expectations by both sailors and employers, and both are determined to make this cruise the most profitable on record.

SPELLING.

Monday, March 14th, from 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

Note.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling, 3 marks will be deducted.

DEATH OF HENRY THE 2ND OF ENGLAND.

When the French Embasaders were ushired into his preecence, sic and bed-riden as he was, and he enquired the name of Richard's suporters, the first name on the liste was that of his beluved John. On heering his name, he was seized with a sorte of convulcive muvement; he sat up in bed, and gasing arounde with serching and hagard look, he exclaimed, 'Can it be tru that John, my hart, the son of my choise, he whom I have doated on more than all the rest, and my luve for whom has brought on me all my wose, has falen away from me?' They replide that it was even so, that nothinge coulde be more tru. 'Well, then,' he saide, faling back on his bed, 'henceforeward let all go on as it may, I no longar care for myselfe or for the worlde.'

DICTATION.

Monday, March 14th, from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Note.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

FINE SITE FOR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Pretoria, Transvaal, March 9th.—From the beginning of last year, when Pretoria was selected as the administrative capital of the Union, much consideration has been given by the Transvaal Government to the selection of a suitable site for the necessary public buildings.

The site lately chosen is on a broad natural ledge midway between the edge of the town and the summit of the highest peak of the ridge of hills encircling the city. The position is an ideal one, overlooking the town and yet conveniently situated to the official residences of ministers and judges, and the Government House on the plateau above. In front and facing the town there will, in process of time, be gardens and terraces and public statutes; and on the slopes below is ample room for additional blocks of buildings.

The new buildings will be visible from almost every part of the town, and when the hill is cleared of scrub and boulders, the stately buildings united by a chain of white pillars will challenge comparison with any to be seen from any capital in the world.

ARITHMETIC.

Monday, March 14th, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given in full.

Values.	
10	1. Write in figures: Three million, twenty-eight thousand and twenty-two; Forty-seven million and sixty-seven.
10	2. Write in words: 684753027 and 500730059.
20	3. Add 67345645, 2954375, 68753254, 185965278, 657592743 and 48369785[illegible].
20	4. Multiply 482078543 by 674 and divide the product by 985.
12	5. The earth is 91,500,000 miles from the sun. How many seconds does it take light to come from the sun to the earth, if it travels 185,000 miles per second?
14	6. A speculator purchased a certain number of bushels of wheat for $8,735. He sold it for $9,215 and in so doing gained 25 cents per bushel. How many bushels did he buy?
14	7. If 20 men can do a piece of work in 31 days, how many days will be required to do an equal amount of work if 11 additional men are employed?

XVII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE POSITION IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MARCH, 1910.

WRITING.

Tuesday, March 22nd, from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURE.

The Canadian agricultural belt extends across the continent. It forms a tract about 2,500 miles long and several hundred miles wide. The area now under cultivation amounts to more than thirty million acres. There remains a larger area unmarked by the plough. Virgin land is to be had in all the provinces, but especially in the West.

Altitude has an important bearing on agriculture. The nearer to the sea level the better for farming. Europe has a mean elevation of 671 feet above sea level and North America 748 feet, while that part of North America occupied by Canada is 300 feet.

It is estimated that the annual value of all farm crops and products in Canada is upwards of $363,000,000. The total value of farm property, lands, buildings, and farm implements is $1,500,000,000.

SPELLING.

Tuesday, March 22nd, from 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

NOTE.—Copy the following, correcting the misspelled words. For every mistake in spelling, 3 marks will be deducted.

Value—50.

MATERIAL PROGRESS.

In erlier percods of the historie of mankinde, when the strongir rases domminated the earth, the uper clases were stronger than those at the botome of the sosial scale. Amung the aristokratic sexions the burth rate was probebly higher, but in moderne sosiety the case is quite utherwise. The clas in which phisical strenth and a culltivated inteligence are heredetary increses more slely and it is fortunat that the lines of distinxion betwen the uper and lower clases are comeing to be much les sharply drawne than they were a fu senteries ago. Stil we have a new caus which may tend to depres the avarage level of humane capasity. There has been an extrordinary improvment in the matter of food, cloathing and houzing. These are the things most comand of natur ashur us that their will be an ineres in inteligence, in verta and comand of natur ashur us that their will be an ineres in inteligence, in verta and in all that is coverd by the word Happines.

DICTATION.

Tuesday, March 22nd, from 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

Value—50.

SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON OPENS NEW SCIENCE LABORATORIES AT ST. ANDREWS, SCOTLAND.

An important chapter in the history of that well-known school for girls, St. Leonards, was marked yesterday by the opening of new science laboratories by Sir Ernest Shackleton. A large and distinguished company assembled to do honour to the famous explorer and to show their interest in the work and progress of the school. The pupils, teachers and a large number of friends gathered round the platform erected outside of the laboratories to witness the opening ceremony.

Miss Smith, headmistress of the school, warmly thanked Sir Ernest Shackleton for the honour he had done them by giving up some of his very valuable time to perform a ceremony which marked a new era in their school life. She then presented him with a silver key with which to carry out the duty imposed upon him.

Addressing the gathering, the explorer said that this was a new thing for him to receive,—referring to the key,—but that he would do his best in the duty that fell to him. He spoke of the value of being trained in the study of science, which helped human knowledge of the conditions in which they lived.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, March 22nd, 1910, from 4.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

NOTE.—The word of each question must be given.

Values.

10 1. Read the following: MDCCCLXXX; and write the following: Twenty-six billion, eighty-five million, one hundred and sixteen thousand and twenty-two.

10 2. How many days from January 13th, 1848, to September 17th of the same year?

15 3. Add the following: 58329478121984, 69257884535872, 763574, 58334968765932, 654257862, 739453635763, 897198966599.

15 4. Subtract 81376039453963 from 97650092742356 and multiply the remainder by 764.

15 5. Divide 1234567895437 by 6357.

18 6. A starts on a journey at the rate of 3 miles an hour; 6 hours afterwards, B starts after him at the rate of 4 miles an hour. How far will B travel before he overtakes A?

17 7. If a man takes two steps of 30 inches each in three seconds, how long will it take him to walk a mile?

XVIII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR THE POSITION OF ACCOUNTANT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, MARCH, 1910.

BOOKKEEPING, THEORETICAL.

Thursday, March 29th, 1910, from 9.30 a.m. to noon.

1. Define:—Double entry bookkeeping, Accounts receivable, Accounts payable, Fixed assets, Mortgage, Bill of sale, Bond, Debenture, Coupon, Cheque, Draft, Note, Trade discount, Cash discount, Bill of Exchange.

2. Write a cheque complete, also a draft and a note and state various forms in which a cheque may be made payable.

What effect has the endorsation of a note by a third party?

3. (*a*) For what purpose is a bill protested?
(*b*) When is it not necessary to protest a bill?
(*c*) What parties to a bill are liable for the protest fees?
(*d*) What is a holder in due course?
(*e*) What is the effect if a party becomes the holder of a bill after maturity?

4. A block of debentures for $10,000.00 paying interest at 4% semi-annually for 20 years is bought by an investment company at $96.65 and accrued interest, thus yielding the purchasers 4¼% on their investment. Interest accrued at time of purchase is $100.00. Show by Journal entries the necessary record of this purchase, as well as entries when first interest payment is received by the company.

If same debentures had been bought at $103.50, yielding 3¾ per cent, with $100.00 accrued interest, show corresponding entries.

5. (*a*) In the case of a loss by fire in a business owning its buildings, plant, furniture and stock, what disposition would you make, upon the books, of the insurance money received, and why?

(*b*) By what method would you arrive at the approximate value of stock on hand, for the purpose of assisting in the adjustment of a loss by fire in the middle of a financial year?

6. (*a*) What are estimates of revenue and expenditure, and how are they prepared?

(*b*) What are parliamentary appropriation and departmental appropriations?

7. If you had appropriations under ten headings say, Salaries of deputy head, chief clerks, three classes of clerks, travelling expenses, contingencies, agents, &c., how would you keep ledger accounts showing the monthly expenditure and unexpended balances in each account? What books of original entry would be required, and how would they be used? Draw plans of the ruling of each book and illustrate the operation of the system by entries of your own, using one item under each heading to represent a number of items.

8. What is the nature of a voucher you would require to satisfy yourself and the auditor that the payments you have made are properly authorized and legally receipted?

Draw up a sample of such a voucher.

9. After what time is an ordinary debt unsecured non-collectable under the Statute of Limitations, also a promissory note and a mortgage?

What circumstance can renew a debt?

10. Make a statement of unearned fire insurance premiums as on December 31, 1909, on the following policies:—

Atlas,	dated	May 15,	1909,	one year	premium.....	$ 72	50
Ætna,	"	June 1,	"	"	"	86	45
Manchester,	"	July 20,	"	"	"	138	60
L. L. & G.,	"	Aug. 4,	"	"	"	75	00
Phœnix,	"	Sept. 18,	"	"	"	125	00
Hartford,	"	Oct. 17,	"	"	"	67	50
Royal,	"	Nov. 3,	"	"	"	87	00

BOOKKEEPING, PRACTICAL.

Tuesday, May 29th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

1. A partnership printing business shows the following Statement of Assets and Liabilities on December 31st, 1908:—

ASSETS.

Plant	$14,600 00	$
Land and Buildings	19,700 00	
Office Furniture	500 00	
Mdse. per inventory	12,900 00	
Accounts Receivable	10,000 00	
Bills Receivable	2,000 00	
Bank of Montreal, bal	600 00	
Cash on hand	100 00	
		60,400 00

LIABILITIES.

Bills Payable	$ 2,000 00	
Accounts Payable	6,980 00	
Bank of Montreal loan	5,600 00	
Plant, reserve for depreciation	3,000 00	
Bad debts reserve	1,000 00	
Robertson, capital a/c	20,000 00	
Thompson, "	20,000 00	
		58,580 00
Surplus		1,820 00
		$60,400 00

Make entries in Journal and Cash-book to cover the following changes in the accounts between the beginning and the end of the year:—

Purchased Plant from Accounts Payable		$ 139 19
" Office Furniture from Accounts Payable		59 69
Received Cash from Bank of Montreal on loan		868 43
Deposited Cash in Bank of Montreal		200 00
Received note (Bills Rec.) from Accts. Rec.		281 51
Accepted draft on Accts. Payable for		500 00
Purchased from Accounts Payable goods valued at		11,677 85
Sold to Accts. Rec. goods valued at		42,108 92
Received from Accounts Receivable, cash		41,778 09
Paid Accounts Payable for goods, cash		10,841 35
Paid in Cash accounts chargeable under the following headings:—		
Plant repairs	$ 129 64	
Light, Heat and Power	702 08	
Cartage	22 10	
Insurance	546 30	
Advertising	283 09	
Office salaries	933 00	
Interest and exchange	1,300 96	
General expense	570 50	
Office "	604 97	
Travellers' expense	1,223 77	
" salaries	1,683 30	
" commission	2,339 25	
Rent and taxes	1,301 07	
Factory expense	814 64	
" wages	16,114 30	
Partners' salaries	3,006 02	
		31,574 99
Allowed discounts to customers (Accounts Receivable)		66 79
Earned discounts from creditors (Accounts Payable)		66 79

Draft a Cash-book providing columns for Bank and Cash accounts, Discounts allowed, Discounts earned, Merchandise, Expense, Bills Receivable, Bills Payable and Sundries. Arrange for posting totals of columns and for balancing the cash by the addition of one column on each side of the book, and balance the Cash-book.

Inventory of Mdse. on hand Dec. 31, 1909, is valued at $17,910.41, and Insurance unearned premium, $235.00.

Open Reserve account for depreciation of Plant and Machinery, and allow 5 per cent.

Open Reserve account for loss on Accounts Receivable, allowing 5 per cent.

Write off 10 per cent for depreciation in value of Office Furniture.

Close the accounts and prepare a balance sheet, including a trading and profit and loss account, distributing the net profit equally between the partners.

2. How would you make an entry for three days' wages accrued at the end of the year but not due, so that Factory Wages would be charged with the amount, and it would also appear as unpaid?

What entry would be made for the full week's wages when due?

3. What is the cost laid down of the following invoices of goods:—

4 doz. pans @ $4.80; 5 doz. pails @ $21.50; 7 doz. pans @ $9.75; discount, 75%, 12½%, 10% and 5%; duty, 30% of invoice price; add freight, $1.78. To the cost add 33⅓% to find selling price.

Also: 3 doz. Jap. pans @ $1.30; 2½ doz. Jap. pans @ $1.65; 7½ doz. Jap. pans @ $2.40; discount, 50%, 12½% and 5%; duty, 30% of invoice price; add freight, $1.06. To the cost add 50% to find selling price.

4. Give a sample of a ledger account in which you would keep a record of a loan secured by a mortgage, showing all information necessary as to amount, time, rate of interest, due dates, having principal and interest separated.

5. Draft a form of pay-roll which will provide columns for name, amount earned, net amount due, amount paid, deductions for goods and Accident Insurance, rate per day or week and time, arranged in their proper order. Fill in six names and amounts in their proper columns, and prove the correctness by vertical and cross additions.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, March 30th, 1910, from 9.30 a.m. to noon.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

1. R. D. Stewart, Ottawa, bought of Heintzman & Co., of Toronto, March 1st, 1910, on account 60 days, 5 per cent 10 days: 5 pianos at $450, 6 pianos at $575, 4 pianos at $250, less 40 per cent from each list price; 10 organs at $125, less 25 per cent and 10 per cent.

Prepare in good form an invoice for the above, and properly receipt it in full on March 7th, 1910.

2. What is the face of a seventy-day note bearing interest at 6 per cent which, when discounted on the day it is made, at 8 per cent, yields $622.38?

3. An agent sold a consignment of 200 barrels of apples at $3.50 a barrel on a commission of 3 per cent. He paid freight at 20 cents a barrel out of the proceeds. After deducting his commissions and reserving a sufficient sum to prepay freight at 12½ cents per cwt., he buys sugar at 6¼ cents a pound on a commission of 2 per cent. Find the number of pounds of sugar bought.

4. On a bill of $380, a buyer is offered (1) four successive discounts of 10 per cent each, or (2) 35 per cent discount. How much does he gain by accepting the better offer?

5. A Montreal merchant orders from Liverpool sufficient Axminster carpet to cover a floor 27 feet long and 20 feet wide. The carpet is laid in the most economical direction; it is 27 inches wide, and it has a complete pattern every 7 feet. The price of the carpet is 6s. 10d. a yard. Find the cost of the draft mailed to Liverpool to pay for the carpet, sterling exchange being at 9¾ per cent.

6. Given $(1{\cdot}07)^9$ equals 1·83846, find what $500 will amount to in 18 years at 7 per cent, compound interest.

7. Find the date when the balance of this account should be paid:

MACDONALD & Co.

1910.		1910.	
Jan. 3.	Mdse. 10 days....450	Jan. 13.	Note 1 month..300
Jan. 29.	Mdse. 1 month..220	Feb. 20.	Cash.....200
Feb. 17.	Mdse. 45 days....475	Mar. 3.	Cash.....250

8. A man has $25,000 stock which pays a dividend of 8 per cent. When money is worth 7 per cent, he sells out and buys 12 per cent stock at 205. Find the change in his income, after allowing ½ per cent brokerage for each transaction.

9. A man lends $4,800, part of it at 7 per cent and the remainder at 8 per cent. His annual receipts from both investments are $359. Find the sum lent at each rate.

10. Three merchants enter into partnership. The first, A, puts in $960 for 6 months; the second, B, a certain sum for 12 months; and the third, C, $640 for a certain time. When the accounts were settled, A received $1,200 for his stock and profit, B $2,400 for his, and C $1,040 for his. What was B's stock and C's time?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, March 30th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Values.

30 1. Write an essay of about 400 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) The Canadian Navy.
(*b*) The Rivalry between Britain and Germany.
(*c*) United South Africa.
(*d*) Aerial Navigation.
(*e*) The Reformed British House of Lords.
(*f*) The American Invasion of the Canadian West.

25 2. Fifty English teachers are soon to visit Canada, and they purpose spending two or three days in your city. The head of the party has written to you, the secretary of the local board of education, requesting information on the following:—the names and rates of a few local hotels; the places in and about the city of interest to tourists; the names of the chief educational institutions and of the leading educationists of the city.

Write the letter and give the required information. Promise that the visiting teachers will be taken charge of by a committee of local educationists.

25 3. Write a dignified reprimand to one of your subordinates who has for some time shown gross carelessness in his work, a lack of punctuality in his attendance, and a general indifference or negligence in the observance of his duties. Tell him that, unless a marked improvement takes place, he will be dismissed from the service.

10 4. Show by examples of their use or by precise definition that you are able to use the following pairs of words with discrimination:—

anticipation and *expectation;*
precedence and *precedents;*
federation and *confederation;*
attorney and *barrister;*
pronunciation and *articulation.*

10 5. Criticise the form of the following:—

(*a*) I like Canada as well if not better than England.
(*b*) He don't care for those sort of apples.
(*c*) Neither the first nor the second series are required.
(*d*) Whom do men say that I am?
(*e*) The equanimity of mind of that young widow woman was most admirable.

100

FRANÇAIS.

Mercredi, le 30 mars, de 4.30 p.m. à 6 p.m.

1. Traduisez en Français la lettre suivante:—

AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA, September 11, 1909.

SIR,—At the time the account for 1907-8 was closed, there was an amount outstanding of $234.98 for fees for inspection of staples at Toronto.

During the year 1908-9, $93.62 came to account for these arrears, leaving a balance yet outstanding of $141.36. This calls for explanation.

In my letter of August 28, 1908, I called attention to the small amount accounted for samples sold at Montreal ($13.40) compared with the amount from same source at Toronto ($192.72.)

During the year 1908-9, the receipts from this source were $47.72 from Montreal and $408.59 from Toronto, still a large disproportion.

The receipts from all sources in 1908-9 were $1,961.92 from Montreal, compared with $2,743.30 in previous year, while the receipts from Toronto increased from $1,633.22 in 1907-8, to $3,898.91 in 1908-9.

The returns furnished to this office do not furnish any means of determining that all the fees collected are accounted for. What means has your department of doing so?

Have you considered the advantages, if it is practicable, of using stamps for the collection of revenue? If the inspectors were required to affix stamps covering the fees, on the certificates or receipts they issue, it would insure complete supervision of the revenue.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. FRASER, *A.G.*

The Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.

2. Ecrivez une lettre de reproches pleine de dignité à l'un de vos subordonnés qui depuis quelque temps a fait preuve d'une négligence grossière dans son travail, a manqué de ponctualité et montré une indifférence générale dans l'accomplissement de ses devoirs. Dites-lui que si sa conduite ne s'améliore pas, il sera renvoyé.

XIX.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE POSITION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, APRIL, 1910.

WRITING.

Tuesday, April 5th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

MANUFACTURES IN CANADA.

The manufactories are increasing in Canada in a surprising manner. The rapid growth and the prosperity of the agricultural population, particularly in the west, has made an extensive market for factory products. The capital and the energy of Eastern Canada are now largely devoted to meeting the demand for manufactured goods.

When Canada made the first display of products before the world at the Paris Exposition of 1855 she could only tell of 28 or 30 different manufactures established in the country. There were saw-mills, grist-mills, carding-mills, woollen mills, distilleries, tanneries, breweries and foundries of small size and number.

The whole industrial class numbered a little over 71,000.

By the year 1891 the 30 manufactures of 1851 had expanded to 300, and the number of the industrial class to 370,000.

SPELLING.

Tuesday, April 5th, 1910, from 9.30 a.m. to 10 a.m.

NOTE.—Rewrite the following, correcting the mistakes in spelling. For every misspelled word, three marks will be deducted.

Value—50.

THE CANADIAN WEST.

In the yere after Ruepart's Land and the Indianne terettores were transfered to Canada it was the fortun of the riter to tak up his aboad in Winipeg, as the vilage in the neghborhood of Fort Garry was then cald. The ralway was in that yere stil four hundred miles from Winipeg. From the termenus in Minesota the stage coch drawn by four horsis, with relais evry twenty miles, sped rapedly over praries smuth as a lon to the cite of the futur city of the planes. The fort was in its glorie; it was stil the seen of gaety, as the better class of the old setlers united with the leders of the new Canadien sosiety in soshial joys under the hospetabel roof of the guverner.

DICTATION.

Tuesday, April 5th, 1910, from 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

NEW SETTLERS WELL SUPPLIED.

MONTREAL, April 1st.—Seventeen special trains from Halifax and St. John are due at Montreal this week with over six thousand emigrants, this big rush ending the

biggest week in the immigration line that Canada has had for a good many years. Over twelve thousand settlers have reached this country during the week. In this party there are six special trains from the *Empress of Britain* and several from other boats, while six specials laden with immigrants are coming in over the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk.

Most of the settlers are bound for the far west. That they are well laden with supplies is shown by the fact that the C.P.R. had to send fifteen baggage cars to St. John to bring forward the effects of the people coming over that line. Included in the party are thirty families comprising about one hundred and fifty people who are going to Calgary to take up farms for the settlers in the irrigation districts.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, April 5th, 1910, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given in full.

Values.	
5	1. Write in figures: Twenty-six million, twenty-six thousand and twenty-six.
5	2. Write in words: 5907536485, 270547896, 12345678975.
10	3. Add 5926431643, 14293624675, 56243121685, 92348726897, 786935846-378, 9681395784.
10	4. Subtract 7401517938694 from 811364853968? and multiply the remainder by 97.
10	5. Divide 6654664123612 by 708.
20	6. A man being asked how many sheep he had, replied, 'If I had 3 times as many as I have and 5 sheep more, I would have 185.' How many sheep had he?
20	7. Mr. A. sold a farm of 325 acres at $65.50 per acre, and received in payment 345 sheep at $3.25 per head, a note for $2,684.95, and the remainder in cash. How much cash did he receive?
20	8. If 20 men can do a piece of work in 31 days, how many days will be required to do an equal amount of work if 11 additional men are employed?

XX.—PAPERS SET AT GENERAL EXAMINATIONS FOR LOWER GRADE OFFICES, MAY, 1910.

WRITING.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 10 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Value—100.

DOCTORS DIFFER.

The charge which has become crystallised into the saying 'doctors differ,' cannot be denied even by the most ardent champion of the medical profession. And as there is no doubt that on all these questions regarding which differences are exhibited there must be one right opinion, as distinguished from the others which are wrong, it only the first place *humanum est errare,* and among creatures so prone to error as men it remains to explain how it is that these unfortunate differences of opinion emerge. In would be wonderful indeed if unanimity could be always or even as a rule attained; and in the second place, although doctors may expound divergent and contradictory views on a given subject, this is possibly due simply to the fact of the particular subject being viewed from different stand-points, appearing thus in entirely different aspects. The disputants are talking of the same thing while really thinking of quite different things, and may really be perfectly in accord were the different points of view discounted. Thus, misunderstanding may explain much of the difference of opinion.

SPELLING.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 10.30 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 3 marks will be deducted.

Value—50.

BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

Perceving that oppen atacks were of no avale, the Duk of Normandy, after having restorred order, had recorse to one of his favoryte strattegems. He ordered a genarl attack on the positions of the English, by his whol line, but aded secrete instruckshons that, in the heate of the strugle, his soldyers shuld again retreet; and on this last occashion Harold could no longer restrane the impetuossity of his troups. Of a franc and nobel spirite, their adrant hop of victorry caried them awa. They fel into the snair. The Normans, in compakt order, turned upon their pursiuers, who had broken rank, and seezing the advantagge, pereed their squarres on all sides and made a cruell butshery.

DICTATION.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 11.15 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.

NOTE. This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The Examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

Value—50.

AGRICULTURE IN CANADA.

The chief industry of the country is farming. It engages the efforts of more people than all other industries combined, and the value of its products is greater than the annual aggregate of the other industries. Nature has arranged that Canada shall be one of the greatest agricultural countries. The vast territory, the fertility of the soil, the rainfall of summer, snow and frost of winter and all climatic conditions tend towards the production of grains, roots and fruits. As land can be obtained for practically nothing, and as possession of a farm protects a man against poverty, it is not surprising that Canada is attracting thousands of settlers from Europe. The settlement of the vacant land is heartily encouraged by the government, because a fertile soil and great natural resources are of no benefit unless people are there to cultivate and develop them.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.

NOTE.—The work of each question must be given.

Values.	
10	1. Write in figures: Seventy-three million, forty-five thousand and twenty-seven.
10	2. Write in words: 865479365 and 20756530064.
10	3. Add 8756326, 987654321, 58375847, 684735279 and 87657943275.
10	4. Multiply 97546587 by 807, and divide the product by 947.
20	5. If a man takes 2 steps of 30 inches each in 3 seconds, how long will it take him to walk 10 miles?
20	6. A starts on a journey at the rate of 3 miles an hour; 6 hours afterwards B starts after him at the rate of 4 miles an hour. How far will B travel before he overtakes A?
20	7. How many days will it take 30 men to do a piece of work which 20 men can do in 45 days?
100	

XXI.—PAPERS SET AT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE THIRD DIVISION, MAY, 1910.

SPELLING.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

The deth of Nelson was phelt in Ingland as sumthing moare then a publique kalamaty; men started at the intellegence an turnd pail as if they had herd of the loss of a neer frend. An objeckt of our admirashun, of our pried and of our hoppes was sudenly takin from us and it seamed as if we had never untill then reelizid howe deaply we loved and reverreused him. What the cuntry had lost in it's grate navel leraw was skarsely taken intwo the ackownt of greef. So perfeckly indede had he performed his parte that the maretyme war after the battl of Trafalgar was koncidered at an ende. The fleats of the eneme ware not mearley deefeated, they ware distroyd, new navees muste be bilt and a new rac of seemen rered for them befoar the posibillity of their invadeing our shoars cood agen be contemptlated. It was knot theirfore from anny sellfish reflexun upon the magnetud of our loss that we moarned for him: the jenerel soro was of a hier karackter. The peopel of Ingland greeved that the funerel seremones and publique monuments and posthumous rewards ware awl that they cood now bestow upon him hom the kyng, the legislatur and the nashun wood have alike delited to honor, hom everi tung wood have blesed. The victure of Trafalgar was selebrated indede with the usule forms of rayjoysing but they ware without joy, for such all redy was the glorie of the British navey, threw Nelson's sirpesing geneus, that it skarsely seamed to receive enny adishun from the most signel victure that ever was acheeved upon the sees.

DICTATION.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 4.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

The beginnings of commerce and intercourse among people of different nationalities were undertaken originally by land. Merchants assembled to consider the most expeditious ways of conveying bulky commodities. Finally a temporary association, known afterwards as a caravan, was formed, subject to regulations which experience had taught them as being essential to safety and utility. But notwithstanding every improvement that could be made in the manner of conveying the productions of one country to another by land, the inconveniences which attended it were obvious and unavoidable. It was often dangerous, always expensive and both tedious and fatiguing. A method of communication more satisfactory was sought, and the ingenuity of man gradually discovered that the various bodies of water were destined to open and facilitate communication with various regions between which these waters appeared as insurmountable barriers. Navigation and ship-building are such complicated sciences that they require the talents as well as the experience of many successive generations

to bring them to any degree of perfection. From the raft or canoe which first served to carry a savage over the river that obstructed him in the chase, to the construction of a vessel capable of conveying a numerous crew and a considerable cargo of goods to a distant coast, the progress of improvement is immense. Many efforts had to be made, many experiments tried and much labour and ingenuity employed before the arduous and important undertaking could be accomplished. The Egyptians were among the most ancient navigators mentioned in history, and their voyages were made on the Mediterranean. By degrees they extended the sphere of their commerce and maritime operations, until they actually opened up trade with the countries of Southern Asia.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Values.

50 1. Write to a friend a letter of about 400 words describing a journey which you have taken, by rail or water. The following plan is suggested as the basis of such a description:—

1. Circumstances leading up to the journey.
2. Scene at the point of departure.
3. Nature of the landscape *en route*.
4. Impressions produced upon you by fellow-travellers.
5. Noteworthy incidents on the way.
6. Scene at the terminus of the journey.
7. General conclusion.

50 2. Make a synopsis of the following correspondence which will give in a clear and concise form the important points in it. This synopsis should not exceed *two* pages of foolscap. Candidates are requested to give attention to spelling, writing, punctuation, grammar and style.

100

Letter from Sir John Pender to Mr. Sandford Fleming.

'The Eastern Extension Australia and China
'Telegraph Company, Limited.

'Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street,
London, E.C., 22nd July, 1890.

'Dear Mr. Sandford Fleming,—I have read your circular letter of the 18th instant, together with the annexed correspondence with the Colonial Office on the subject of the recent unfortunate interruption of telegraphic communication with the Australian Colonies, and the establishment of an alternative route *via* the Pacific, and if the various Governments interested are determined to have a line across the Pacific, and are prepared to incur the requisite expenditure for the purpose, I am quite ready as I have always told you, to co-operate in carrying out the work on fair and reasonable terms, and in this way the object might be attained more easily and economically than if third parties were employed. But if it should be decided to establish a Pacific communication as a separate and distinct undertaking, from the existing lines, it must not be forgotten that two cables across the Pacific will be required, which, according to your own figures would cost £3,600,000, or £108,000 per

annum, as one line could no more be relied upon in the Pacific than in the Java seas, where all our three cables between Java and Australia were suddenly and simultaneously interrupted by earthquake a few days ago.

'Fortunately, however, this is a very rare occurrence, only one previous interruption of the kind having occurred on our system during a period of over twenty years. Moreover, the Java seas are mostly shallow, so that repairs can be easily and promptly made, as in the present instance, while the Pacific Ocean is not only subject, perhaps in a greater regree than the Java waters, to volcanic disturbances, but the depths are so great that repairs would be most difficult and costly when an interruption occurred.

'The cost of maintaining the present system amounts to over £100,000 per annum.

'I am looking forward, if spared, to visiting Hong Kong next year, travelling through Canada by the Canadian Pacific line, when I hope to inspect that wonderful undertaking in which you have played such a prominent part, and at the same time discuss with you the best means of establishing closer telegraphic communication between Canada and the Australian Colonies when the time is ripe for carrying out the work.

'Faithfully yours,

'JOHN PENDER.

'P.S.—Your letter to Lord Knutsford ignores the fact that there is at present an alternative line to India *via* the West and East Coasts of Africa quite independent of the Red Sea route.'

Letter from Mr. Sandford Fleming to Sir John Pender.

'17, Victoria St., London, S.W., July 24th, 1890.

'Sir John Pender,

'50, Old Broad St., London.

'Dear Sir John,—I received late last evening your favour of the 22nd, and desire to thank you for it. I am very glad to find you are coming to realize that it is absolutely necessary to have an alternative cable to Australia by way of Canada and the Pacific. I have always held and I now hold that the means taken to establish the new telegraph connection is entirely secondary provided that the new line be secured. Its establishment by whatever means is the primary consideration, and it is for the Governments concerned to decide how it is to be done. In my humble judgment, if they consult economy and desire to secure cheap telegraphy, they will act wisely in making the work a public undertaking and in retaining it in their own hands under an efficient management.

'I notice what you say about having two cables across the Pacific on account of possible interruptions, but it seems to me this conclusion on your part is scarcely logical, if, as you say, interruptions are so exceedingly rare. A breakdown once in twenty years would not of itself justify the laying of a second cable at an additional cost of £1,800,000.

'Are you, however, quite accurate? Is it the case that interruptions on your cable are so infrequent? I have a list before me by which it would appear that the Eastern Extension cables between India and Australia have broken down thirty-six times within the last eighteen years, and of these fourteen breaks were between Port Darwin and Banjoewangie, the nearest sections to Australia. I notice also that one of the fourteen breakdowns referred to caused an interruption of four months, and another of three months and a half. The other interruptions were generally for much shorter periods. It is quite true that you now have more than one cable on that section, but I do not see that duplicating, even triplicating the cable on the same route is an absolute security from interruptions, as shown by the simultaneous breaking down of all three cables for a period of ten days during the present month.

'Be all that as it may, my contention is simply that a line from Australia to England by way of Canada would be a great advantage all round. That to Australia and New Zealand it would be better than relying wholly on the one existing route. To these colonies it would give two strings to their bow, and that is commonly held to be an advantage. You say that under certain circumstances two cables across the Pacific will be required. In this I am not disposed to disagree with you, as I believe more than two will eventually be required, but let us have one at a time, and the sooner we get that one the better. In after years other cables can be laid as they are required to meet the demands of a wonderful development of commerce which I am satisfied will come in the not distant future.

'You suggest that repairs in the deep water of the Pacific would be most difficult and costly. Let me remind you of the fact established by experience on the line between Lisbon and Pernambuco, passing through waters about the same depth as the Pacific, that no repairs of any consequence have been found necessary in the deep-water section of that line, since it was laid some thirteen years ago.

'Referring to the postscript of your letter, there is indeed a cable laid round the west and east coasts of Africa connecting England with Aden in that way, but that line of cable passes through no less than ten foreign ports, beginning with Lisbon and ending with Mozambique. You are aware, too, the existence of that line did not obviate the necessity so recently as the month of May last of sending Australian messages through Russia, Siberia, China and French Cochin-China, when two of your cables east of Aden broke down.' I still think I was strictly correct in my statement to Lord Knuteford respecting the proposed Pacific cable: 'It will indirectly give a new means of communication with India should the lines through Europe and the Red Sea become through war or other cause unusable.'

'Receive my thanks for your friendly letter and for the evidence it conveys to my mind that you are prepared to accept the conviction that Canada and Australia must be connected telegraphically. In this you merely evince your usual wise discernment, and few men have it in their power in a larger degree than you to hasten the advancement of a public undertaking fraught with so many advantages to the Colonies and the Empire.

'Yours faithfully,

'SANDFORD FLEMING.'

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.

The candidate is required to make a neat, clean and correct copy of the manuscript handed to him with this slip, writing out all abbreviations at full length, and correcting any misspellings. The words scored through are to be omitted, and the interlineations and the marginal and other additions are to be inserted in their proper places as indicated. All changes or corrections, other than these, *will be counted as errors.* This paper will be taken as a test of writing also.

TYPEWRITING.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

Report of the nature of the country and soil through that part of New Brunswick traversed by the Transcontinental Railway.

Generally the soil is fairly good and the country well fitted for agriculture.

From Moncton to Chipman, mile 0 to 59, about 10 miles is through a cultivated region, and the balance is fairly well wooded, with a mixed growth of soft and hard

wood, soil for the most part fairly good. From Chipman to the crossing of the Canada Eastern Branch of the Intercolonial Railway, mile 57 to 97, about 10 miles through a cultivated country, the balance fairly well wooded with a mixed growth of soft and hard wood, soil for the most part fairly good.

From the Canada Eastern Railway to the Tobique, mile 97 to 165, through a heavily wooded country, with soft wood in the low lands and heavy hard wood on the ridges. These ridges are good farming land, and the hard wood of value as soon as the railway is built. From the Tobique to Grand Falls, mile 165 to 197, about 12 miles through farming lands or skirting along the edges of farms, the balance through heavy timber and land of mixed growth, the most of it excellent farming and grazing land.

From Grand Falls to the boundary of Quebec, mile 197 to 266, mostly in the St John River valley, through a well-settled country, with good soil.

This report is based on the personal knowledge of the writer, who has travelled over nearly every foot of the line in New Brunswick.

Very respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. O. FOSS,

District Engineer, District A

PRIVATE BILLS

Considered in Committee—Third Readings.

Bill (No. 158) respecting the Bank of Winnipeg.—Mr. Molloy.

Bill (No. 177) respecting the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company, and to change its name to the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company of Canada.—Mr. Sutherland.

Bill (No. 103) respecting the National Accident and Guarantee Company of Canada.—Mr. Pardee.

Bill (No. 169) respecting the Patents of Washington McCloy.—Mr. Rivet.

Bill (No. 182) for the relief of Flectwood Howard Ward.—Mr. Lewis.

Bill (No. 183) for the relief of Aaron William Morley Campbell.—Mr. W. H. White.

The Canada Life.

DEAR SIR,—Thanking you for the stand you have taken in *re* 'Canada Life Bill' in opposing the same, I am persuaded three-fourths of the Canadian policy-holders will appreciate the efforts of the members opposed to it, and would show a united front in a strenuous opposition to it, if the Bill could be laid over for another session.

I beg to inclose you a protest mailed to Jno. Hoskin, Esq., vice-president of the Canada Life, which has received the endorsation of every policy-holder here to whom it has been submitted. If desirable you are at liberty to make use of the same.

I remain, yours truly,

FRED. MASON.

Summary of Expenditure—Total Expenditure, 1896 to 1908.

On consolidated revenue fund account	$625,735,490
On capital account	119,386,830
Railway subsidies and bounties, &c	43,838,705
	$788,961,025

For the year ended March 31, 1909, per budget—

On consolidated revenue fund account..	84,500,000
On capital account and for railway subsidies and bounties..	46,000,000
	$949,461,025

GEOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 10 a.m. to noon.

NOTE.—Only five questions to be answered.

1. Draw a contour map of your own province, indicating where the most important towns or cities are located. Tell also in which county such places are.

2. Group the following places according to provinces: Renfrew, Dundas, Sorel, Bathurst, Kamloops, Regina, Arnprior, Annapolis, Brantford, Brandon, Three Rivers, St. Stephen, Edmundston, Owen Sound, Kenora, Palmerston, Prescott, Antigonish, Edmonton, Levis, Chatham, Perth, Sherbrooke, Victoria, Summerside, Yarmouth, Westminster, Berthier, Granby, Winnipeg, Gananoque, Windsor, Joliette, Esquimalt, Selkirk, Mattawa, Hamilton, Charlottetown, St. Hyacinthe.

3. Name the thirteen (13) original States of the United States and give their capitals.

4. Name the leading mountain ranges of the world, and tell where they are situated.

5. Name the four (4) largest islands of the world, and tell where they are to be found.

6. Draw the outlines of the Great Lakes and of the St. Lawrence River, indicating the geographical position of the following cities: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Hamilton, Toronto, Prescott, Kingston, Three Rivers, Tadousac, Quebec, Montreal.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—Candidates are to do the first *three* and any other *five* questions. Not more than eight questions to be attempted. The work of each question must be given.

Values.	
10	1. (*a*) Multiply 582978 by 427964. (*b*) Divide 218860161 by 689.
10	2. An agent walked 15⅔ miles on Monday, 12¾ miles on Tuesday, 16½ miles on Wednesday, 11⅝ miles on Thursday, 13½ miles on Friday, and 14·125 miles on Saturday. How much less than 100 miles did he walk during the week?
10	3. Divide ·14 by 7; 140 by ·07, and ·014 by 7000; then add the three quotients.
14	4. If a clerk spends in four months as much as he earns in three months, how much can he save annually if he earns $420 in six months?
14	5. A offers for a house $5,000 payable at the end of three years. B offers $2,000 cash and $1,000 payable at the end of each year for three years, and C offers $4,500 cash. Which is the best offer, money being worth 6% simple interest?

14 6. A sixty-day note for $1,200 with interest at 6% is discounted on the day it is made, at 6%. Find the proceeds.

14 7. A merchant borrowed a sum of money on April 17th, agreeing to pay 6½% interest. On December 3rd his debt amounted to $3,338.50. Find the sum borrowed.

14 8. A labourer received $1.25 a day and his board every day he worked, but had to pay 80c. every day he was idle. At the end of 75 days his wages amounted to $69.15. How many days was he idle?

14 9. A house that cost $15,500 rents for $155 a month. It is insured for $10,850 at ⅘% yearly, the taxes are 15 mills on the dollar on an assessment of $12,450, and $346.45 is spent each year on repairs. What rate of interest is cleared on the investment?

14 10. A building lot was sold for $2,500 at an advance of 25% on cost. What would have been the gain per cent if it had been sold for $2,800? What would have been the loss per cent if it had been sold for $1,800?

HISTORY.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Six questions only to be attempted.

1. Write briefly on the discoveries made by each of the following:—Jacques Cartier, Sir Francis Drake, La Salle and Henry Hudson.

2. What work was accomplished by each of the following for the advancement of Canada:—Bishop Laval, Frontenac, Lord Selkirk, Lord Durham?

3. Give an outline of the events that preceded the Canadian Confederation; also, give the date and chief terms of the Confederation Act.

4. Sketch the career of any *one* of the following:—Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Hon. Joseph Howe, Lord Strathcona, Sir George Cartier, Hon. William Macdougall.

5. Write brief notes of any *four* of the following:—Earl of Strafford, Francis Bacon, Thos. Cromwell, Rowland Hill, Richard Cobden, Lord Rosebery, Sir Robert Peel.

6. Outline the political condition of England at the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign.

7. Outline the important events during the reign of either Louis XIV. or Louis XV.

8. Write briefly on any *four* of the following topics:—The Fronde, The Reign of Terror, The *Coup d'Etat* of Louis Napoleon, The Jansenists, Congress of Vienna, Peace of the Pyrenees.

SHORTHAND—Eighty Words a Minute.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910.

(To be Dictated in Five Minutes.)

I want to be as brief as possible, but I desire to put this matter on record in such a manner that the minister and this House will understand something about the conditions which have prevailed on Lake Winnipeg during the last fifteen or eighteen years; and to do so, it will be necessary for me to give a short resumé of the operations of these commercial interests since their establishment. As I have said, this lake was depleted right under the eyes of the departmental officers. Any one, having as much experience as I have had on this question, would almost think that these men

had been hypnotized by these great interests and were consequently unable to realize what was actually taking place. In 1881, Messrs. Reid and Clark, two fishermen from Collingwood, started to fish in the extreme southern part of the lake, right opposite Big island. At that time that part of the lake abounded in fish. Its waters were teeming with magnificent specimens of whitefish, by long odds the best ever taken from any waters on this continent. Right alongside where they were fishing was a settlement of some 3,000 Icelanders that settled there early in the seventies. These Icelanders expected that they would be allowed to carry on a great industry and reap the reward which would have been theirs had these commercial interests not been allowed to come in and practically steal what really belonged to our own people. This great settlement had no difficulty up to 1890 in obtaining all the fish they required in the southern part of the lake, not only for their own use but for the Manitoba market, which was not then very large. In 1882, Reid and Clark moved their plant a little farther north to Bull Head, still in the south end, and caught an abundance of fish there. In 1885 they put on the first steam tug that was ever used in these waters and put up 150 tons of fish. This was the commencement of the export trade of whitefish from Manitoba to the United States. Soon the wealth of this lake became known and in 1886 the Manitoba Fish Company—Canadian in name only, 96 per cent of its stock being held by Americans—began operations on Lake Winnipeg and built a large plant at Swampy island, Reindeer island, and the Little Saskatchewan.

SHORTHAND—One Hundred Words a Minute.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910.

(To be Dictated in Three Minutes.)

But even in the case of any protectionists that there are in Nova Scotia, I fear it will be found to be true, if we examine it carefully, that their outlook is narrow, sectional and provincial, rather than national. I fail to see how protection ever works in any other way, and I fail to see that its outlook ever entitles it to the high-sounding name of national policy. Show me where it is a national policy in its operation as between the various classes of a country. It is constantly happening in the high protectionist countries of the world, that goods are sold in enormous quantities more cheaply abroad than they are in the country in which they are produced. A well informed American, intimately acquainted with the iron trade, told me the other day that in Pittsburg, in the month of January, 1908, steel rails were sold to the American people in pursuance of a national policy at $28 a ton, and on the same date were sold in Middlesborough, on the north-east coast of England, for $19.50 a ton. Now, if it be a national policy to rob your own people in order to sell cheaply to foreigners, with the incidental advantage of building up a few millionaires in your country, then a policy of high protection is a national policy, but otherwise it is not. Not only in its outlook but in its operation and its effects the National Policy in Canada proved to be no national policy because it failed to build a nation. When I was pursuing my campaign last year, I invested a modest sum in the purchase of the Canadian Almanac, and I found the trade figures of this country, which were there given, most instructive.

BOOKKEEPING.

Friday, May 13th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

1. Define: Commission, percentage, invoice, freight inwards, freight outwards, accommodation paper, insurance.

2. A note dated January 1st, 1910, at 90 days for $645.00, with interest at 5%, was discounted at a bank on January 21st at 7%. Find the rate of interest made by the bank on the amount advanced.

3. Journalize the following transactions:—

Sold goods to John Smith valued at $430.00, terms 2% 10 days or net 30 days.

Made sight draft on him in 7 days.

Gave draft to the bank for collection, which they placed to your credit, charging 25 cents collection. The draft was dishonoured upon presentation and charged back by the bank.

Smith paid $100.00 on account, on which he is allowed the cash discount. Twenty days later you received a cheque for the balance of the account.

4. REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Black & White invest $20,000.00 each in a partnership business on May 1, 1910. Black invests cash, which is deposited in the Bank, and White transfers to the firm four properties valued at $40,000.00, on which there are mortgages amounting to $20,000.00.

Property 'A' is worth	$10,000.00.	Mortgage on it is dated	Apr. 1,	$6,000.00.
" 'B' "	8,000.00.	" " "	Mar. 1,	4,000.00.
" 'C' "	6,000.00.	" " "	Jan. 1,	3,000.00.
" 'D' "	16,000.00.	" " "	Dec. 1,	7,000.00.

The taxes on the property in each case are 2% of the assessed value, which is three-quarters of the above valuations. Interest on the mortgages is at the rate of 6% per annum payable half-yearly. The firm assumes all liability on the property from May 1, and pays the interest and taxes when due, charging White the portion accrued to May 1, which he pays in cash. The interest runs from the dates of the mortgages, and the taxes are from Jan. 1, payable in May and November, with a discount of 5% if paid during those months.

The firm representing the Mercantile Fire Insurance Co. places a risk on each house to the extent of two-thirds of the value of the house, which is four-fifths of the total value of the property. The premium is 75c. per $100.00, and the firm's commission is 15%.

Sold property 'C' to Smith for $7,000.00 cash, and the firm pays off the mortgage July 1. How much do they make out of property 'C'?

Commission earned on the sale of properties are as follows:—

Lot 40, James Street	$ 25 00	cash.
" 17, Albert "	47 50	"
" 33 Queen "	135 50	"
" 24 King "	175 00	"
Sundries	2,000 00	
		$2,383 00

Deposit in bank all cash received.		
Commissions paid to agents	$ 250 00	by cheque.
Salaries paid	1,150 00	"
Office expenses	225 00	"
	$1,625 00	

Record all transactions for one year, and take off a trial balance.

XXII.—PAPERS SET AT COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE SECOND DIVISION, MAY, 1910.

SPELLING.

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

NOTE. This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 5 marks will be deducted.

Of all the arts, skullptur and arkitectoor, from their durebillitie and exellense, have the most powerfull clames to the proteckshun of a grate nation. They aford the only meens of shelding an indureing intrest and a nevar-faling luster over the historie and acheevments of a people. They are truely nashional arts. What imperrisheble faim and glory have they reflekted on the nations of antiekwitty for a long sucession of ages! Had the monnuments of these arts not remained to us, ruened and defased as they are, could we have formed so high an estemate of the nationale power and glorie of Egypt, Greace and Rome? The finest panetings, wheather in fresko or oil, cannot retane their koloring beyond a sertane lapse of time, shuld they even eskape the numberless axidents to which they are ourly exposed. Yet a few revolveing ages and the greater munber will no longer exist, posterrite will know them only by copys and engravings. When after a few fleating senturees, the admired produxions of the great masters shall have pereshed with those of antiekwitty, the works of the skullptur and arkitekt will kontinu to blum in all their freshness and vigar, and even when mutelatted, defased and in ruens, remane objeks of interast and admerashun to a distent posterrite. If rome and the serounding nations of antiekwitty wear indetted to Greace for their nollege of elasic art, the moderns owe her a cimilar dett of grattitud.

DICTATION.

Monday, May 9th, from 4.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, 30 minutes.

Agriculture is the foundation of manufactures; since the productions of nature are the materials of art. Under the Roman Empire, the labour of an industrious and ingenious people was variously, but incessantly, employed in the service of the rich. In their dress, their table, their houses and their furniture, the favourites of fortune united every refinement of convenience, of elegance and of splendour, whatever could soothe their pride or gratify their sensuality. Such refinements under the odious name of luxury have been severely arraigned by the moralists of every age; and it might perhaps be more conducive to the virtue as well as the happiness of mankind if all possessed the necessaries and none the superfluities of life. But in the present imperfect condition of society, luxury, though it may proceed from vice or folly, seems to be the only means that can correct the unequal distribution of property. The diligent mechanic and the skilful artist, who have obtained no share in the division of the earth, receive a voluntary tax from the possessors of the land, and the latter are prompted, by a sense of interest, to improve those estates, with whose produce they may purchase additional pleasures. In the Roman world the provinces would soon

have been exhausted of their wealth, if the manufactures and commerce of luxury had not insensibly restored to the industrious subjects the sums which were exacted from them by the arms and authority of Rome. As long as the circulation was confined within the bounds of the empire, it impressed the political machine with a new degree of activity, and its consequences, sometimes beneficial, could never become pernicious.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to noon.

ESSAY WRITING.

1. Write an essay of from 300 to 400 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) The British Empire.
(*b*) Canada in 1950.
(*c*) The Commonwealth of Australia.
(*d*) Your Favourite Character in History.
(*e*) The Characteristics of a Satisfactory Employee.
(*f*) 'The high cost of living is due to the cost of high living.'—*J. J. Hill.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

2. You have been requested to resign from the situation which you have held for the past three months, the reason given being that your qualifications are believed to be inadequate to deal with the duties of the position.

Write a vigorous but respectful protest, and request that your capabilities be thoroughly tested for a few weeks longer.

PRÉCIS WRITING.

3. Write in concise, well-constructed sentences and in carefully chosen words the salient points of the following evidence. Construct the synopsis so as to present the leading ideas in consecutive and readable form. Supply a suitable title to each of your paragraphs. Attend to spelling and punctpation:—

THE CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen, as you will see by the notice calling the meeting, we have with us to-day Prof. John Macoun, Naturalist and Botanist, who has been engaged in the western part of our great Dominion during the past season, and who will address us upon what he has seen there during that time. I have much pleasure in calling upon Prof. Macoun to address you.

PROF. JOHN MACOUN.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, before entering upon a description of the country, permit me to make a remark or two in connection with the past. I want to say to you at the start that I am not a tyro in the examination of the country, and therefore my statements to you to-day you can take, not perhaps as Gospel truth, but scientific truth.

When many of you, gentlemen, were much younger than you are now—34 years ago, in fact—Mr. Sandford Fleming invited me to accompany him across the prairies when he made his great trip in 1872. On that occasion I acted as a botanist to his party. Next year my report of that trip was published, and it was the first revelation of the possibilities of the Northwest. In 1875 I was invited by Dr. Selwyn to go with him to make an examination of British Columbia and the Peace River country, especially the latter, and Mr. Mackenzie, who was at that time Premier, appointed me to that expedition. I returned through the prairie country and afterwards made another

report on the immense west. Again, in 1877, Mr. Mackenzie, when he was pushing, as much as he could, the construction of a railway through to the west, asked me to write a report on the interior plains. I did so, and it was published in the year 1877 in the Railway Report. Afterwards, when the new government came in under Sir John Macdonald, ten parties were fitted out in the spring of 1879 to go and examine the whole of the Northwest. I was invited to take charge of one party and made only slight objection. They sent me to the south, and I came through this country (pointing to the map). I started from Winnipeg and went right through to the head of Long Lake, then to the Saskatchewan, passed along here to the Hand hills, next south to the Blackfoot crossing, then up into the mountains by the Bow River pass, and then north to Edmonton, and eastward to Batteford and Winnipeg. My report of the journey in that one season did more than anything else to wake the people up. It set them on fire.

By an hon. Member:

Q. Would you tell us your mode of travel?—A. I was the first man, that took iron-bound carts on to the prairie. The opinion up to that time was that an iron-bound cart used on the prairie would shrink up and fall to pieces. When I reached Winnipeg a gentleman who is there yet and has charge of the Canadian Pacific Railway was selling carts to anybody who would buy them. I said: 'I will take them; they are the best carts that are going.' I took those carts and travelled with them 1,800 miles. Two of them especially went 2,500 miles that year, and I brought them back to Winnipeg perfectly sound and good. They were from London, Ont., and were the first iron-bound carts that were on the prairie.

By Mr. Jackson (Selkirk):

Q. What year was that?—A. That was in the year 1879.

By Mr. Barr:

Q. Crossing the slough, would the carts sink?—A. There were many persons who would get stuck in the sloughs because they had not the sense to do as we did. Whenever we came to a slough, we put one wheel in the slough and the other on the hard ground, and we got through without any trouble. This was when we travelled on a trail. When there was none, we went around or crossed it boldly. We did that last year, and we never got stuck in a slough but once, although we travelled nearly a thousand miles last year with light wagons without roads.

By Mr. Staples:

Q. Why not have both wheels on the hard ground?

By Mr. Barr:

Q. If there was hard ground.—A. That is it, if there was hard ground. If not, you would get into a worse difficulty.

Q. How did you overcome the big sloughs?—A. In the early days we pulled the carts out by hitching a rope on to the tail of the horse. We took the horse through the slough and hitched its tail to a rope and the rope to the axle of the cart. Then two or three of us would get to work, and we would soon draw it out. We have done that repeatedly.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

Q. That was pretty hard on the tail of the horse. Did you never pull the tail out? —A. No, we did not pull the tail out. I will not spend any time on this, but to show you the difficulties that had to be overcome.

The government instructed me, in 1879, to go up past the head of that lake, Long lake (indicating on the map). Before I started out from Fort Ellice, the Hudson Bay people said: 'You cannot go there; we do not go that way. Go by the foot of the lake.' I said: 'I must go there, because I am ordered to do so.' They brought out a guide, and he said that I could not go by the head of the lake, as there was no trail. I told them: 'I was instructed to do certain things, and I am going to perform them.' I asked: 'Am I going to submit my brains to that man? No, sir.' I had two surveyors, and we did our own guiding. Then I was instructed by the government to go here, elbow of South Saskatchewan (indicating on map). Now, to show you the fallacies that were prevalent long ago. This is the Qu'Appelle (pointing to map). It was believed at that time that you could dig a canal from the Saskatchewan into the head of the Qu'Appelle. We measured it and found the distance to be 11½ miles. We also took the levels, and we found the Saskatchewan was 85 feet lower than the Qu'Appel'e, and that settled the canal question. Then we went west and finally went up into the mountains, and it was late in the winter when we returned to Winnipeg. Upon returning to Ottawa, I saw Colonel Dennis. He was at that time Surveyor General and had a whole series of maps ready to be issued showing 30,000 square miles of our grand Northwest to be part of the American desert—that is this section of country down here (indicating on the map). I said: 'There is no desert, it (Southern Saskatchewan and Alberta) is all fertile.' Colonel Dennis suppressed the map, and there are houses in this city that are lined with those maps on the inside as a substitute for felt. That was how the issuance of a map, showing a great part of the Canadian West to be desert land, was stopped in 1879. Then, in 1880, they said: 'Professor Macoun has got to go to the plains again.' This time Col. Dennis took a map and placed a blue line on it and said: 'Macoun, you have got to follow that line.' The blue line started south of Brandon and passed through all the bad spots, as then understood. That year I travelled 1,800 miles, following the blue line, and discovered no desert.

Gentlemen, since that time we have learned more than was known then. With all the information that has since been obtained, I undertook my journey last year joyfully. Why? Because I said: 'Now I shall know whether my ideas of twenty-five years ago are right, and if they are not right, I will try and put them right.' When we went the first time, I had a nephew with me, and I directed my nephew every half hour on the journey to dig into the ground to the sub-soil, and we did that for over a thousand miles that season. There was much discussion as to the character of the soil, and some said it was this, that and the other thing. It was maintained by some that this country about Long lake (indicating on the map) was all gravel and of no use, the reason was, the men who examined the country had not the sense to know that the strong winds that blow over the prairie had blown away the fine particles of dust. Of course, where badgers had made holes in the ground, earth and gravel were thrown up, the lighter material being blown away and the gravel remained. Because of this, these wiseacres said: "The whole country is gravel, and it is not fit for anything."'

Now we know that the Long Lake country is first-class. Well, as I say, on a former occasion we dug into the soil. This year we had nothing of that to do, and why? Because the people were on it and had cropped the land. I am giving you an account of the country now and am not guessing at it. I can tell you, all I thought about the country before and all that I formerly said is nothing in comparison to the reality. There is a country that is nearly a thousand miles wide, and there is little of it that will not grow first-rate crops. It may be sandy, but it will produce crops. For nearly a thousand miles we have a country that is almost fit now for the plough, going west

and going north. We have a country 500 miles deep, and we do not know it—we have not touched it yet. I left this point (indicating on the map), Portage la Prairie, on June 11, 1906, and we passed through Macgregor and Sydney and up on to the Big Plain north of Carberry.

The Grand Trunk Pacific passes through the centre of the plain about ten miles north of Carberry, and goes through a better country east of the Assiniboine than the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses, by a great deal. The former will pass through the centre of a first-class country, whereas the other line goes along the face of the sand-hills. Away back of the sand-hills the country ten miles north of Carberry is as fine a country as you ever looked at. Well, the line passes through this country nearly up to Birtle. It then descends to the valley of the Assiniboine. This point is Fort Ellice, and after we pass here the line begins to go up to the north. You will notice the points that I have marked on the map. This point is the Touchwood Hills post. All this section of country is pretty well settled. It consists of forest, prairie and sloughs and ponds. The country through which we passed this year from Hamiota up towards Yorkton and from Yorkton in the direction of (indicating on map) Beaver Hills and Touchwood Hills, is an exceedingly rich country, and the farms everywhere were first-class. The country was not like the prairie country where you could break up 100 or 200 acres, or a square mile, without any interruption whatever. There was a lot of sloughs, growths of poplar, and clumps of willow, but everywhere the soil was good. Then, when we come to the Touchwood Hills, do you notice the bend there, on the road? Now, it is about 25 miles from Touchwood to that point, but there was, as you can see, a difference. The prairie commenced about there, a little over 20 miles west of the Touchwood post. In the Touchwood and in the Beaver Hills, the country is not very much elevated, and the hills are not high, but as you go west the country begins to flatten out as it were, that is, the hills are less high and less high, and soon they are quite low; the fires from the west long ago seem to have cleaned off the trees, and before you reach the prairie you come to a district where the little undulations are beginning to pass away, and then you strike the prairie without a bush or a tree; so that 25 miles west of Touchwood you strike the prairie.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. Explain carefully the terms 'epic,' 'lyric' and 'dramatic,' as applied to poetry; and give several examples of each kind of poem.

2. Why is Chaucer sometimes called 'the father of modern English poetry'? Why are the Canterbury Tales so called? Give some account of the matter and of the language and style of the Prologue to these Tales.

3. Explain the term 'allegory.' Name some of the best-known allegories in English and give a brief account of the meaning or purpose of any one of them.

4. What is Marlowe's importance in the development of the English drama? Name three of his principal plays. Give the plot of one of these, and briefly indicate the superiority of Marlowe's work to that of preceding or contemporary dramatists.

5. Into what periods is Shakespeare's life usually divided? Give the principal plays belonging to each period, and note the general characteristics that distinguish the plays of one period from those of another.

6. Give an account of the plot and the chief character in one of Shakespeare's plays.

7. What is meant by the Renaissance? How is it distinguished from the Reformation? Compare the forms taken by the Renaissance in Italy, Germany and England.

8. Name some of the later Elizabethan and early Stuart dramatists and lyric poets. What are some of their characteristics, both of matter and of style?

9. What were the literary ideals, both in matter and in style, of the school of Waller, Dryden and Pope? How far are these ideals set forth in Pope's lines:

'True wit is nature to advantage dressed;
What oft was thought but ne'er so well expressed'?

Into what faults did the poets of this school fall, and who were the chief names of the Nineteenth Century movement towards a more natural style of writing?

10. Give a clear, intelligible account of the substance and the style of (1) an essay of either Bacon, Addison, Macaulay, Arnold or Carlyle; and (2) a poem of either Wordsworth, Byron, Tennyson or Browning.

11. Who were the *three* greatest novelists of the Nineteenth Century? Name *six* of the best-known works of each. Of these, give the one you like best, and justify your preference. What constitutes a good novel?

12. Name *three* of the most important writers of English History in the Nineteenth Century; and give some account of any one of their works.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Six questions only to be attempted. The details of the work must be given.

1. Express $\sqrt{\frac{\cdot 0864 \times 753}{\cdot 00391}}$ correct to the nearest integer.

2. In a rainfall of 1 inch find the weight in tons of water which falls over an area of 28 acres, taking a cubic foot of water to weigh 62½ lbs.

3. Express 5 yds. 2 ft. 4 in. as the vulgar fraction of a mile; also, as the decimal of a mile.

4. A person watches a train and finds that it takes 17 seconds to pass him. The train is 374 feet long. At what rate in miles per hour is the train travelling?

5. A bill of $730.92 is drawn on January 5th for 5 months and is discounted on March 9th at 5%. What sum does the banker charge?

6. Find the compound interest on $360 for 3 years at 4½%. How much greater is it than the simple interest for the same time?

7. A man buys $2,000 of a certain stock at 87¾ and $2,500 of another stock at 104½. He afterwards sells them at 89½ and 106 respectively. Find his gain and his gain per cent.

8. The incomes of two men would be equal if one were increased 7% and the other diminished 7½%; the sum of their incomes is $2,094.75. What is the income of each?

9. A person borrows $1,000 and at the end of each year pays $250 to reduce the principal and to pay the interest at 4% on the sum which has been standing against him through the year. How much will remain of the debt at the end of 3 years? (Answer to the nearest cent.)

10. A minute of latitude contains 6,080 feet, and a metre is the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of the meridian. A kilogramme is the weight of the one-thousandth part of a cubic metre of water, and a cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 oz. Express a kilogramme in ounces to two places of decimals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

Saturday, May 14th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

Translate into French:—

THE SECRET OF YOUTH.

The mind which retains to the last youth's quick susceptibility to disgrace and to glory, retains to the last the power to resume the shape that it wore in youth. Cynicism is old at twenty. Impudence has no elasticity. If you care no more than the grasshopper for the favour of gods and the reverence of men, your heart has the age of Tithonus, though your cheek have the bloom of Achilles. But if, even alone in your room or a desert, you could still blush or turn pale at the thought of a stain on your honour—if your crest still could rise, your pulse quicken, at the flash of some noble thought or brave deed—then you have the heart of Achilles, though the age of Tithonus. There is a certain august shamefacedness—the Romans call it *Pudor*—which, under hairs white as snow, preserves the aspect of youth to all personations of honour, of valor, of genius.

—*Lord Lytton (Caxtoniana).*

Traduire en anglais:—

AVANTAGES DE L'INSTRUCTION.

Rien n'est plus ordinaire que d'entendre des gens du monde, qu'une longue expérience et de sérieuses réflexions ont instruits, se plaindre amèrement de ce que leur éducation a été négligée, et regretter de n'avoir pas été nourris dans le goût des sciences, dont ils commencent trop tard à connaître l'usage et le prix. Ils avouent que ce défaut les a éloignés des emplois importants ou les a laissés fort au-dessous de leurs charges, ou les a même fait succomber sous leur poids. Lorsque, dans de certaines occasions d'éclat et dans des places distinguées, on voit un jeune magistrat, cultivé par les belles-lettres, s'attirer des applaudissements du public, quel est le père qui ne désirât pas un tel succès? Tous alors s'accordent à sentir l'avantage des sciences. Tous comprennent combien elles sont capables d'élever un homme au-dessus de son âge, et quelquefois même au-dessus de sa naissance. Mais quand cette étude ne servirait qu'à acquérir l'habitude du travail, à en adoucir la peine, à arrêter et à fixer la légèreté de l'esprit, à vaincre l'aversion pour une vie sédentaire et appliquée, ce serait déjà un très grand avantage. —*Rollin.*

Pour les candidats de langue anglaise.

Ecrire une composition française d'au moins 200 mots sur *un* des sujets suivants:

Développer cette maxime de Franklin: " Avant de consulter sa fantaisie, consulter sa bourse.

Dites ce que vous inspire ce vers de Lamartine: " Heureux l'homme à qui Dieu donne une sainte mère! "

De tous les gouverneurs du Canada, quel est celui que vous préférez? Pourquoi?

For candidates who take the general examination in French.

Write an English composition of not less than 200 words on *one* of the following subjects:—

Write a composition on Franklin's maxim: 'Before consulting your fancy, consult your pocket.'

Write a composition on the following line from Lamartine: 'Happy the man to whom God has given a holy mother!'

Which do you prefer of all the Governors of Canada? Give reasons.

ALGEBRA.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. Multiply $x^{-2} - 3x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 5x^3$ by $3x^{-\frac{7}{2}} + 5x^{-1} - 7x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^2$.

2. Factor $(a+b)^2 + c^2$, and $x^2 + px + q$.

3. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, prove that each is equal to $\sqrt{\left(\frac{a^2 - 3ac - c^2}{b^2 - 3bd - d^2}\right)}$

4. Find what values you must assign to $\frac{0}{a}$, $\frac{a}{0}$, $\frac{0}{0}$, and a^0, a being any number.

Find the value of $3x^{-\frac{7}{2}} + 5x^{-1} - 7x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^2 - x^0$, when $x = 9$.

5. Solve (a) $(m^2 - n^2)x^2 + 2(m^2 + n^2)x + m^2 - n^2 = 0$.

(b) $x^3 + y^3 = 35$, $xy^2 + yx^2 = 30$.

6. Find a number such that when it is added to its square root the sum is 72. How many such numbers are there?

7. The distance one can see over a lake varies as the square root of the height of the eye above the water. If the distance is 3 miles when the height of the eye is 6 feet, find the distance seen from a point 100 feet high.

8. A city borrowed $\$A$, and agreed to pay it back, principal and interest, in t equal annual payments. Find the value of the annual payment, money being worth $100r\%$ per annum.

9. Out of 12 flags of different colours, how many signals can be formed, each to be composed of 5 flags in a horizontal row? How many of these signals contain the flag of a specified colour?

10. Write out the expansion of $(x+a)^n$, giving the general term. Use this expansion to find $(1-3x)^{-2}$ to 5 terms, and verify your result by ordinary division.

GEOMETRY.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. If two angles of a triangle are equal, the sides opposite to them are equal.

The two straight lines which bisect the base angles of an isosceles triangle form with the base a second isosceles triangle.

2. If the side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle shall be equal to the sum of the two interior opposite angles; also, the three angles of a triangle are together equal to two right angles.

Every right-angled triangle is divided into two isosceles triangles by a straight line drawn from the right angle to the middle of the hypothenuse.

3. Define the tangent to a circle, and deduce from your definition that the tangent is perpendicular to the radius at the point of contact.

Give, without proof, a construction for the tangents to a circle from a given external point, and for a pair of tangents that include a given angle.

4. The angle at the centre of a circle is double the angle at the circumference which stands on the same arc; and two angles at the circumference standing on the same arc are equal.

AB is an arc of a circle (less than a semicircle), AD and BC, perpendicular to the chord AB, meet the circumference again in D and C; prove that the arc DC is equal to the arc AB.

5. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

What is the converse of this proposition? Is the converse true?

6. If the line joining two points on a circle pass through the centre, the lines joining these points with any third point on the circle contain a right angle.

Construct on a given base a right-angled triangle having its vertex on a given line intersecting the base.

7. In any triangle the sum of the squares on the two sides is equal to twice the square on half the third side together with twice the square on the median which bisects the third side.

Obtain a theorem for the difference of the squares on the two sides.

8. Show how to find a mean proportional between two straight lines.

The base BC of a triangle ABC is divided at D, so that BD is a mean proportional between BC and DC, and through D a line is drawn parallel to CA to meet BA at E; show that the triangles BDE, ADC are equal in area.

9. Equal triangles which have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other have their sides about the equal angles reciprocally proportional.

Describe an isosceles triangle equal in area to a given triangle and having its vertical angle equal to one of the angles of the triangle.

10. On a given side to draw a rectilineal figure similar to a given rectilineal figure.

What are the conditions for the similarity of rectilineal figures? Are the conditions for similarity of triangles sufficient for similarity of other rectilineal figures?

PHYSICS.

Friday, May 13th, 1910, from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. How can it be shown that the atmosphere exerts pressure? Explain the principle of the barometer.

2. Falling bodies are said to have a acceleration of 32 feet per second per second. What is meant by that statement?

A stone is dropped from a bridge. It strikes the water in the river below in 3 seconds; find the height of the bridge.

3. Suspend a weight by a string and attach to the bottom of the weight a piece of the same string. If the lower string is pulled with a sudden jerk it breaks, but if the pull is steady the upper string will break. Explain.

4. Distinguish between evaporation and boiling. What is meant by the boiling point of a liquid? How would you show that heat is required to produce evaporation?

5. Give reasons for believing that heat is a form of energy.

6. In what respects may two musical sounds differ? Explain.

7. Explain clearly the principle of the telescope.
8. Explain how a room whose window faces north, is lighted by sunlight.
9. What properties manifest themselves in a wire carrying an electric current?
10. Explain the principle of the storage cell.

A storage cell has an E.M.F. of 2 volts, an internal resistance of ·25 ohm. Its terminals are connected by a wire whose resistance is ·5 ohm. What is the strength of the current in the wire?

CHEMISTRY.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted. Definite chemical reactions described should be expressed by equations.

1. What is crystallization? Give the processes to crystallize bodies.
2. Divide compounds according to their properties and give each group its distinctive properties.
3. Make the synthesis of water.
4. Carbonic acid, its properties, preparation and uses.
5. Describe the preparation of chlorine from sea-salt.
6. Give a chemical process to prepare pulp.
7. What are amines or compound ammonias?
8. State and explain what takes place when an electric current passes through an aqueous solution of potassium sulphate.
9. Describe the reactions in the transformation of sulphurous acid into sulphuric acid.
10. Mercury, its properties and uses.

GEOLOGY.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. Describe the geological work of snow and ice, explaining the formation and motion of glaciers. What is meant by moraines and boulder clay? Where can examples be found in Canada?
2. What are the causes of earthquakes? How are earthquake waves transmitted, and at what rate? Describe an instrument adapted to record these motions, and give an account of the effects of some American earthquake.
3. Sketch and describe various kinds of mountain folds. How are folds produced? Give Canadian examples of folded mountains.
4. What is meant by stratification and lamination? In what rocks are these structures found, and how were they produced? What kind of rocks is not stratified?
5. Mention the gases and liquids which are given off by volcanoes. Give an account of (*a*) an explosive eruption, (*b*) an eruption where lava flows without explosions. What causes the difference between these types of eruptions?
6. Describe the rocks characteristic of the Huronian. How were they formed, and what were the conditions as to temperature, life, etc., at that time? Where is the Huronian found in Canada?
7. Describe the rocks and give some characteristic fossils of the Silurian in Canada, and show the distribution of these rocks in the Dominion.

8. Give an account of the Carboniferous of Nova Scotia, describing and sketching some important plants of the time, and showing the relations of the coal seams to these plants and enclosing rocks.

9. What type of animals is of most importance in Cenozoic (or Tertiary) times? Mention and describe some extinct types, and show the changes in the life of the world during the Cenozoic.

10. Where are old marine beaches found in Canada? When were they formed, and why are they now above sea level? Mention some marine animals whose remains occur in these beaches. Suggest a cause for the change of level.

BIOLOGY.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

(Candidates are requested to observe the regulations strictly.)

NOTE.—Three questions only are to be attempted out of each division.

DIVISION I.

1. Compare the vegetation of the sea with that of the land.

2. Distinguish between self- and cross-fertilization in flowering plants, and describe the different ways in which the latter may be effected.

3. Describe the structure and mode of reproduction of one of the Fungi injurious to cultivated plants.

4. Compare the structure of the flower in the following plants:—Tulip, Orchid, Buttercup, Primrose, Sweet Pea, Dandelion.

5. Describe the fertilization of the egg in a fern and in a seed plant.

6. What is the morphology of the seed? Describe different methods of distribution of the seeds which occur in nature.

DIVISION II.

7. Compare the processes of nutrition in a plant with those in an animal.

8. Discuss the dentition of the Mammalia, and the relation of the form and arrangement of the teeth to the different kinds of food.

9. Describe the chief modifications of the anterior limb in Vertebrates and the relations of these to the different methods of locomotion.

10. Describe the structure of the fresh-water Mussel. Mention other Mollusca which are found in fresh water and on land.

11. Describe the structure of the Crayfish, and mention other Crustacea which occur in fresh water and on land.

12. Mention four Insects belonging to different orders which are injurious to cultivated plants. What are the distinguishing features of these orders?

LATIN.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTE.—Of the three following extracts candidates are expected to do two only, viz.: either the first and second or second and third, taking with the extracts selected the questions thereon immediately following.

1. *Translate:*—Principio ipse mundus deorum hominumque causa factus est, quaeque in eo sunt ea parata ad fructum *(use, enjoyment)* hominum et inventa sunt. Est enim mundus quasi communis deorum atque hominum domus aut urbs utro-

rumque. Soli (*from* solus) enim ratione utentes jure et lege vivunt. Ut igitur Athenas et Lacedaemonem Atheniensium Lacedaemoniorumque causa putandum est conditas esse, omniaque quae sint in his uribus eorum populorum recte esse (*belong to*) dicuntur, sic quaecunque sunt in omni mundo, deorum atque hominum putanda sunt. *(Cicero, De Natura Deorum, II., 62.)*

2. (*a*) Account for the case of *principio, ratione, jure.* (*b*) Write the genitive singular of *ipse, soli.* (*c*) Compare *recte.* (*d*) Parse *factus est.*

3. *Translate:*—M. Petronius, ejusdem legionis centurio, cum portas excidere (*hew down, demolish*) conatus esset (*attempt*) a multitudine oppressus et sibi desperans, multis jam vulneribus acceptis, manipularibus (*comrades*) suis, qui illum secuti erant, 'Quoniam,' inquit, 'me una (*at the same time, together*) vobiscum servare non possum, vestrae quidem certe vitae prospiciam (*provide for, consult for*), quos, cupiditate gloriae adductus, in periculum adduxi. Vos data facultate (*chance, opportunity*) vobis consulite.' Simul in medios hostes irrupit, duobusque interfectis, reliquos a porta paulum submovit. Conantibus auxiliari suis, 'Frustra,' inquit, 'meae vitae subvenire (*rescue, save*) conamini, quem jam sanguis viresque deficiunt. Proinde (*therefore*) abite dum est facultas, vosque ad legionem recipite (*betake*).' Ita pugnans post paulum concidit ac suis saluti fuit. *(Caesar, Bellum Gallicum, VII., 50.)*

4. (*a*) *Excidere, concidit.* What in each case is the simple verb here compounded? (*b*) *Quos, quem.* What are the antecedents of these relatives? (*c*) How often does the *ablative absolute* occur in this extract? (*d*) Give all the persons, singular and plural, of *inquit.*

5. *Translate:* Atque equidem Teucrum memini Sidona venire

Finibus expulsum patriis, nova regna petentem
Auxilio Beli: genitor tum Belus opimam
Vastabat Cyprum et victor dicione tenebat.
Tempore jam exillo casus mihi cognitus urbis
Trojanae nomenque tuum regesque Pelasgi.
Ipse hostis Teucros insigni laude ferebat,
Seque ortum antiqua Teucrorum a stirpe volebat.
Quare agite o tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris.
Me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores
Jactatam hac demum voluit consistere terra:
Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco.

Virgil, Aeneid, Bk. I., 619-30.

6. (*a*) Parse *expulsum, laude, tectis.* (*b*) Give the principal parts of *venire, petentem, tenebat, cognitus, ferebat, volebat, disco.* (*c*) Syntax of *auxilio, dicione, terra.*

7. Candidates are expected to take *only one* of these groups of questions:

(*a*) Give the gender of *pax, legio, manus, salus, pes,* and write the genitive singular and genitive plural. (*b*) Compare *ingens, similis, sacer, vetus.* Compare the adverbs made from *malus, bonus, felix.* (*c*) Write the future indicative and present subjunctive of *sum, eo, possum, caveo, malo..* (*d*) What is the Latin for *five, fifth, five times?* (*e*) What case or cases follow *infero, poenitet, fruor, parco, in, ante, sub?*

(*a*) Decline *vir, vis, vulnus, animal.* (*b*) Write all the tenses of the infinitives of these verbs, both in the active and passive: *scribo, colo, fero.* (*c*) Give three important rules for the ablative without a preposition, illustrating by examples. (*d*) How is the *agent* expressed after a passive verb?

(*a*) Write the genitive plural of *civis, mihi, mare, flos*. (*b*) The principal parts of *paro, pareo, pario, rideo, reddo, sterno*. (*c*) Write all the participles, active and passive, of the second of these verbs and the last. (*d*) How does a gerund resemble a noun? How a verb? (*e*) Write short sentences illustrating the various ways of expressing *purpose* in Latin.

8. Translate into Latin any six of these sentences:

The enemy came with a large army to attack the camp of the Romans.

We learn to write by writing, to speak by speaking.

This happened one hundred years before the founding of the city.

The safety of the country is much dearer to you than life.

There were at that time many orators in Rome, but Cicero was the most eloquent of all.

Many states sent ambassadors to Rome to establish (*confirmo*) peace and friendship with the Roman people.

In the same year died Menanius Agrippa, a man through all his life beloved by the people and by the senate.

The consul will shortly return from Asia, whither he went last year.

Evander, a venerable man, who had come from the Peloponnesus, was then governing those regions.

Marcus set out for Spain because he feared the citizens would kill him.

The boy was sent home by his father because he had lost all his books.

They all went to the shore to see the ships coming into the harbour.

GERMAN.

Friday, May 13th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

I.

1. Translate into German:

(*a*) How long have you been studying German? About three years. It is a very interesting language, is it not?

(*b*) What time is it? A quarter past ten o'clock. Then I must not stay much longer, as I leave by the eleven-o'clock train.

(*c*) Good morning, Mrs. Brown. What do you wish to-day? I would like some coffee, two pounds of black tea and a few pounds of sugar.

(*d*) The month of June is generally the pleasantest of the whole year. The days are longest, and the nights are shortest then.

(*e*) He has been. If he had been. He might have been. If he could have been.

(*f*) He opened (*auf-machen*) the door. The door was opened. He has opened the door. If he could have opened the door.

2. Translate into German:

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

OTTAWA, April 15th, 1910.

DEAR CHARLES,

Is it not really wonderful how many immigrants (*Einwanderer*) are coming to our country now from all parts of Europe, especially the British Isles, and also from the United States? The ships that carry our grain, apples, meat, cheese and other products over the Atlantic Ocean return laden with men, women and children who are seeking a new home in our western land. Every steamship line (*Linie*) seems to have as much as it can do, and the railways are naturally also very busy. You could scarcely have believed that the stream of immigration would become so large in the few years that have passed since you went over to Europe. The 19th century, perhaps, belonged to our southern neighbours; but, as has been said, the present century belongs to Canada.

Hoping to see you before the year is over,

Yours sincerely,

J.

3. Write a composition in German, of not more than twenty lines, on either of the following subjects:—

(*a*) The books you have read in German; or
(*b*) A description of the place where you were born.

II.

4. Translate into English:

(a) Wenn wir die Dinge betrachten, die uns täglich umgeben und für unseres Lebens Notdurft und Nahrung unentbehrlich sind, so werden wir finden, dass keineswegs alle innerhalb der Grenzfähle unseres deutchen Vaterlands gewachsen und hervorgebracht sind. Die Seife, mit der wir uns waschen, enstammt den Palmen Afrikas oder der Südsee, der Kaffee, Kakao und Tee kommt aus Brasilien, von den Sundainseln, aus China und neuerdings aus den deutschen Kolonien, der Reis ist chinesischer Herkunft oder wurde in Siam geerntet, das Petroleum unserer Lampen wurde aus Amerika über das Meer gebracht. Auch das Leder zu unsern Stiefeln, die Wolle in unserer Kleidung, das Holz in unseren Möbeln sind nur zum Teil deutscher Abstammung, und selbst das Brotgetreide, das Obst und andere Früchte sind vielfach jenseits des Ozeans gewachsen und auf Schiffen zu uns herübergeführt worden.

Allerdings würde vielleicht, wenn man alle nutzbaren Flächen in Deutschland, die Moore, Heiden und Kiefernwälder unter den Pflug brächte, der heimische Acker in der Lage sein, alle Bewohner des Vaterlandes mit Brot zu versorgen; aber Angebot und Nachfrage regeln den Markt kraftvoller als fromme Wünsche, und solange es, rein vom Standpunkt des Gewinns aus betrachtet, vorteilhafter ist, Getreide über die deutschen Grenzen hereinzubringen, so lange wird die Ernährung unseres Volkes weiter vom Seeverkehr abhängig bleiben.

(*b*) Eulenspiegel ging einst über Land, da kam ein Wandersmann, der ganz ermüdet war. 'Guter Freund!' sprach ihn dieser an, 'wie weit ist's noch bis zur Stadt?' 'Geh!'—antwortete Eulenspiegel.—Der Wanderer dachte: Dieser Mensch muss ein Narr sein; denn dass ich gehen müsse, um in die Stadt zu kommen, weiss ich ohnehin.—Er ging also und verdoppelte nach Kräften seine Schritte.—'Freund', rief ihm nun Eulenspiegel nach, 'wenn du so fortgehst, wie du jetzt angefangen hast, so kannst du die Stadt in zwei Stunden erreichen.'—'Aber', sagte der Wanderer, 'warum hast du mir dies nicht vorher gesagt?'—Eulenspiegel erwiderte:—'Ich wollte zuvor sehen, wie schnell du zu gehen im Stande wärest, denn früher konnte ich nicht bestimmen, welche Zeit du branchtest, um nach der Stadt zu kommn.'

(c)

HEIMKEHR.

AN die Heimat kam ich wieder,
Es war die alte Heimat noch,
Dieselbe Luft, dieselben Lieder,
Und alles war ein andres doch.
Die Welle rauschte wie vor Zeiten,
Am Waldweg sprang wie sonst das Reh,
Von fern erklang ein Abendläuten,
Die Berge glänzten aus dem See.
Doch vor dem Haus, wo uns vor Jahren
Die Mutter stets empfing, dort seh
Ich fremder Menschen, fremd Gebahren,
Wie weh, wie weh mir da geschah!
Mir war, rief' es aus den Wogen:
Flieh, flieh, und ohne Wiederkehr!
Die du geliebt, sind fortgezogen,
Sie kehren nimmer, nimmermehr.

MODERN HISTORY.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

1. Indicate what you consider the most important features in the policy of Queen Elizabeth of England.

2. What causes led to the union of Great Britain and Ireland, and how was it brought about?

3. What were the chief political and religious aims of Louis XIV.?

4. Why were the States-General summoned in France in 1789, and with what result?

5. Show how Napoleon Bonaparte attained to the position of Emperor.

6. Indicate briefly the condition of the country and of the Indians when the French arrived in Canada.

7. Give an account of the most important events during the administration of Count Frontenac as Governor of Canada.

8. What were the causes of the Civil War in the United States?

9. Outline the chief features of the work in Canada of Sir Guy Carleton, Lord Dorchester.

10. Show how the Confederation of Canada was brought about.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted.

1. State very concisely a few of the most famous theories regarding the origin of government, with a brief criticism of each.

2. Define: State, Law, Revolution, Federal Government, Constitution, Oligarchy, Suffrage, Proportional Representation.

3. Write a short paper on the various methods of constructing the Upper House of a national legislature, illustrating your answer by reference to the actual structure of existing legislatures, and pointing out the weak and strong points of each system.

4. What is meant by the Separation of Powers? Tell anything you know in regard to the history of political theory on this point. To what extent is the principle applied in the Federal Government of the United States?

5. Explain very clearly the principles on which Cabinet Government operates and the relations which it establishes between the legislature and the executive.

6. Indicate the various gradations into which the governments of the British colonies and dependencies may be classified. What other colonies will fall within the same group as the Dominion of Canada?

7. Explain the constitutional position occupied by—

(*a*) the President of the United States;
(*b*) the President of France;
(*c*) the German Emperor.

8. Indicate the division of legislative power between the Dominion and the Provinces of Canada.

9. Tell what you can of the chief political theories associated with the names of any *four* of the following writers:—Jean Jacques Rousseau, Herbert Spencer, John Austin, Edmund Burke, Machiavelli, John Locke, John Stuart Mill, Sir Henry Maine.

ECONOMICS.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

NOTE.—Seven questions only are to be attempted.

1. What are the advantages of (*a*) large scale production, (*b*) international trade?

2. In the trade of the United Kingdom, of the United States, Canada, is the balance of trade in each case 'favourable' or 'unfavourable'? Explain why in each case, and comment on the propriety of the terms 'favourable' and 'unfavourable.'

3. (*a*) What is a revenue tariff? a protective tariff? What do we mean by our preferential tariff and our intermediate tariff? (*b*) What caused our surtax upon German goods? What conditions led to the recent difficulty in our tariff relations with the United States?

4. State and appreciate Malthus' law of population.

5. State and appreciate the reasons that have been given in the press to explain the increased cost of living, especially the high prices in foodstuffs.

6. How does the Canadian Banking System attain (*a*) elasticity in its note circulation and (*b*) security to its note-holders? Compare with United States methods.

7. What are the functions of money? Why has gold been accepted by practically all the nations of the world as a money standard?

8. What, in brief, are the main arguments for and against public ownership of public utilities?

9. Explain what is meant by (*a*) partnership, (*b*) joint-stock company, (*c*) a trust? What are the advantages of each as a form of business organization? What charges have been brought against the trust?

10. What are the evils of child labour? Mention the chief forms of legislation regarding woman and child labour in England, United States and Canada.

GEOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

NOTE.—Six questions only are to be attempted: two from each group.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. (*a*) What are, politically, the most important provinces of British North America? Why?
   (*b*) Of what divisions does Central America consist?
   (*c*) What are the divisions of South America?
   (*d*) Which is the most important country of South America?

2. (*a*) Locate the following cities (naming the State or the province for places in North America):—Montreal, Philadelphia, Charlottetown, Saskatoon, Guelph, Three Rivers, Toronto, Mobile, Baltimore, Albany, Troy, Duluth, Bogota, Buenos Ayres, Santiago, Rio Janeiro, Sheffield, Southampton, Leicester, Glasgow, Queenstown, Lyons, Moscow, Breslau, Rouen, Marseilles, Lisbon, Brussels, Madrid, Cork, Vienna, Liege.
   (*b*) Name eight in order of importance.

3. (*a*) Locate the following rivers: Fraser, Ottawa, Red River, Churchill, St. Maurice, Miramichi, Potomac, Mississippi, Missouri, Hudson, Saguenay, Rio Grande, Amazon, La Plata, Volga, Seine, Thames, Rhine, Rhone, Tiber, Danube, Euphrates and the St. Lawrence.
   (*b*) Name five of the above in order of magnitude.

4. (a) Locate the following mountains:—The Cascades, the Rockies, Sierra Nevada, Alleghany, Andes, Pyrenees, Atlas, Apennines, Alps, Himalayas.
   (*b*) Give the approximate altitude of the three highest.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1 (*a*) What is the peculiarity in the distribution of volcanoes?
   (*b*) What relations are there between earthquakes and atmospheric conditions?

2 (*a*) Define:—river basin, water-shed, deltas, estuaries, canyons.
   (*b*) Explain the formation of valleys, plateaus, lakes and oceanic islands

3. (*a*) Describe waves.
   (*b*) What causes the advance of waves?
   (*c*) Describe tides, flood-tides, ebb-tides.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

1 (*a*) What are the five greatest powers of Europe?
   (*b*) Compare them from a commercial point of view.
   (*c*) Give the reasons of supremacy.

2. What does Canada import from Europe, and what does it export to Europe? Explain why Canada imports more than it exports.

3. (*a*) How does Ontario compare with Quebec as to inland commerce?
   (*b*) Which of the two provinces offers the greater facilities of transportation? Explain your answer.

GENERAL PHILOSOPHY.

Friday, May 13th, 1910, from 1 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Eight questions only are to be attempted.

1. Sketch the differences between deductive and inductive Logic, and discuss the assumptions of induction.

2. Discuss the statement that the syllogism is a *petitio principii* and that the inductive methods assume what they are supposed to prove.

3. What are the qualities of sensations? Explain the statement that all our senses are modifications of touch

4. What is memory? And why do we trust memory? And what are the conditions of a good memory?

5. Sketch the secondary laws of suggestion or association and the so-called law of inseparable association.

6. Discuss the statement that the one universal motive of action is pleasure, and that wherever any other motive operates, it is because of the laws of association.

7. Give an account of either Plato's theory of ideas or Aristotle's doctrine of the soul.

8. Sketch the theories of Hume concerning the origin and validity of human knowledge.

9. What is the import of each of the following words:—*substance, causality, freedom*, and *personality*?

10. What is the meaning of the teleological argument for the existence of God, and how is that argument affected by the theory of Evolution?

11. Kant asked where a place can be found for 'God, Freedom, and Immortality,' consistently with the universal reign of law in the natural world. How did he answer the question?

12. Sketch the main principles of any of the following schools of thought:—Agnosticism, Idealism, and Pragmatism.

TYPEWRITING.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 167.)

SHORTHAND—Eighty Words a Minute.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 170.)

SHORTHAND—One Hundred Words a Minute.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 171.)

BOOKKEEPING.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 171.)

XXIII.—PAPERS SET AT PRELIMINARY AND QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS FOR THE OUTSIDE DIVISION OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MAY, 1910.

Preliminary Examination.

WRITING.

Same paper as for Lower Grades, Inside Service. (*See* page 162.)

SPELLING.

Same paper as for Lower Grades, Inside Service. (*See* page 162.)

ARITHMETIC.

Same paper as for Lower Grades, Inside Service. (*See* page 163.)

Qualifying Examination.

SPELLING.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 164.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 165.)

TRANSCRIPTION AND WRITING.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 167.)

GEOGRAPHY.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 169.)

ARITHMETIC.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 169.)

HISTORY.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 170.)

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Thursday, May 12th, 1910, from 2.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Values.

'Certain it is that he was a great favourite among all the good wives of the village, who, as usual with the amiable sex, took his part in all family squabbles, and never failed, whenever they talked those matters over in their evening gossipings, to lay all the blame on Dame Van Winkle.'

17 1. Write out in full all the clauses in this sentence; tell the kind of each and the relation of each subordinate clause.

21 2. Parse (*a*) *certain, in their evening gossipings,* and *to lay,* in the sentence quoted above, and (*b*) the italicized words in the following sentences:—

(i) An *aristocrat* by birth, he became the *leader* of the Liberals.
(ii) Disraeli *will be remembered* by this achievement.
(iii) The spirit *in which* this must be taken is clearly indicated.

15 3. Point out and correct the errors in the following sentences, giving reasons for the changes you make:—(*a*) Let me say that if any one thinks it an easy task to act as manager of a baseball team, they will change their mind as soon as they try it. (*b*) Thus a fair knowledge of arithmetic, algebra and geometry were obtained by him. (*c*) I wanted to have taken all the high school courses in science and to have done the laboratory work as well. (*d*) Elder Jones has done more than any member of his church for the extension of its work. (*e*) To the west extends a range of hills covered with homesteads, and which present scenes of ever-changing beauty.

12 4. Give the plural of *mother-in-law, spoonful, phenomenon* and *terminus* Give the positive degree of *first, next,* and *last.* Give the past tense and perfect participle of *lead, read, ride, rise* and *drink.*

12 5. Name four kinds of adjectives that do not admit of comparison, and give an example of each kind.

12 6. Explain clearly the difference between active voice and passive voice. Show by two examples that active voice may be changed to passive and passive to active.

12 7. Of the two words in brackets in each of the following sentences, select the correct one, and give reason for your opinion:—

(*a*) He selected the man [who, whom] he thought was best fitted for the position.

(*b*) '[Shall, Will] I fold this paper before handing it in?

(*c*) I came at last to a large tree [lying, laying] across the road.

(*d*) Suddenly the reel begun to hum as though it [was, were] run by machinery.

XXIV.—PAPERS SET AT PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS FOR THE OUTSIDE DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS, MAY, 1910.

SPELLING.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 164.)

ARITHMETIC.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 169.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Same paper as for Third Division Examination. (*See* page 165.)

DUTIES OF OFFICE—CHIEF CLERK OR SURVEYOR.

1. State what proportion of the cost of production must be produced in the country of origin, in respect of articles entitled to entry in Canada under the British Preferential Tariff.

2. What percentage of the duty on imported materials is allowed as drawback on articles manufactured from such materials and exported?

3. In respect of what markets are goods subject to an ad valorem duty to be valued for duty purposes?

4. State the countries, if any, to which the Customs Surtax is now applied in Canada.

5. Within what time after importation are goods required to be entered at the Customs House after being conveyed to a Customs Warehouse, and how may they be then dealt with in default of entry?

6. Are duties payable on the quantity and value of goods in the Warehouse as originally warehoused, or as found at the time of ex-warehousing?

7. Whenever any difference arises as to the rate of duty payable on particular goods, state how such rate of duty may be declared or decided.

8. At 15 per cent ad valorem, what is the amount of duty upon a shipment of Crockery valued at £125 6s. 8d. sterling?

9. What is the duty on a consignment of Watches valued at £1,528 8s. 6d. sterling at 20 per cent ad valorem?

10. At 62½ cents per hundred pounds specific duty what is the amount of duty upon a consignment of Glucose Syrup weighing 25,875 lbs.?

XXV.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, MAY, 1910.

ARITHMETIC, LOGARITHMS AND ALGEBRA.

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

1. The numerator of a certain fraction is a fifth as much again as the denominator and the sum of the numerator and denominator is 352. Find the fraction.

2. Interest at 8% per annum, payable quarterly, is equal to what rate per cent when paid annually?

3. A vessel has three taps, A, B and C. By A it is emptied in 5 hours, by B in 7 hours, while C takes two-thirds as long as A and B together. In what time can the vessel be emptied by the three taps together?

4. Find by logarithms the value of $(93{\cdot}285)^{\frac{2}{3}} \times (0{\cdot}85)^{\frac{4}{5}} \div (0{\cdot}0035)^{\frac{1}{2}} \div (107{\cdot}34)^{\frac{3}{5}}$.

5. Divide 40 into two such parts that the sum of their squares shall be 818.

6. Give first five and last five terms of expansion $(x+a)^n$ where n is a positive integer.

PLANE GEOMETRY.

(1st Paper.)

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

1. In any triangle prove $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cdot \cos C = c^2$.

2. If a straight line is divided equally and also unequally, the sum of the squares on the two unequal parts is twice the sum of the squares on half the line and on the line between the points of section.

3. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

4. The straight line drawn through the middle point of a side of a triangle parallel to the base, bisects the remaining side.

5. The bisectors of the angles of a triangle are concurrent.

6. In any triangle, the sum of the squares on two sides is equal to twice the square on half the third side together with twice the square on the median which bisects the third side.

7. Given the base and vertical angle of a triangle, find the locus of the intersection of the medians.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31

PLANE GEOMETRY.

(2ND PAPER.)

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

1. Angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.
2. In equal circles, angles, whether at the centres or at the circumferences, have the same ratio as the arcs on which they stand.
3. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.
4. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to the sum of the two rectangles contained by its opposite sides.
5. The locus of a point, the ratio of whose distances from two given points is constant, is a circle.
6. Find the locus of points from which the tangents drawn to two given circles are equal.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Tuesday, May 10th, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

1. Show that $\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}$.
2. Given $a = 35{\cdot}3$, $b = 54{\cdot}7$, $A = 33° 25'$.
   Solve the triangle.
3. Given $b = 17{\cdot}34$, $c = 29{\cdot}85$, $A = 125° 43'$.
   Find a.
4. Given $A = 25° 33'$, $B = 117° 08'$, $a = 125{\cdot}33$.
   Find c.
5. Given $a = 32{\cdot}54$, $b = 38{\cdot}91$, $c = 43{\cdot}82$.
   Find the angles.

NOTE.—Do not use natural trigonometric functions in the solutions of triangles.

PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

Tuesday, May 10th, from 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Write out correctly the following:—

From these definicion it apears that the saintral problame in geologie is the rees, and of the . . . . . prodest the t development.

From these definicion it apears that the saintral problame in geologie is the decifering of the earth' hystory, and that the hysterical standpoint is the dominant ore. Geologie deels with the earth as a kosmikal younit and is a great sintesis of of all these sciences wich thro lite upon the struckture of the glaub, and wich may be used in enterpretting its ricords. Astronomny, fisics, quemistry, mineralogie, tstical geografy, zoologie, and botny are all drawne upon for this perpose. The gaul of our inquireis is the hystory of the earth as a whoal, and not of a singel continant merely. We should endeavr to gane a tru insite into these great nessesities of developement wich controll the whol ve-ible unnivers, and wich egsibit in the most impresive way the great prinsipels of order and of uniformely acting laws.

In the works of sirtain classigal and medieval righters we find som descripsions of geologogal fenommena, and sound infrences were somtimes drawn from the faes. But no attempt was made to gather an extensieve seerays of obsirvations or to construck a harmonnious sistem of faes and infairenses, and no one imageened that a conected hystory of the earth was whithin the bounds of humen atanement. Befor it could be writen, it was necessairy that the other fisical and naturel siences should have reeched a considerable degrie of perfeesion. It was only in the latter part of the eigtheenth saintury that this other brenches of noledge had so far been perfaicted that they could ofer to the geeologisst a ferm foundashun upon wich to bild the strucktur of his own sience. The early workers hardely atempted mor than to asertane the matteriels of wich the earth is composd, and the way in which these matteriels are put togither. .

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

1. Deduce $\cot a \sin b = \cos b \cos C + \cot A \sin C$.

2. Deduce $\dfrac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(A + B)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(A - B)} = \dfrac{\tan \frac{1}{2}c}{\tan \frac{1}{2}(a - b)}$

3. In a spherical Δ; Given $b = 99° 41'$, $c = 100° 50'$, $A = 65° 33'$. Find side a.

4. In a spherical Δ; Given $a = 124° 10'$, $b = 89° 00' 15''$, $c = 108° 40'$. Find angle A.

5. In a spherical Δ; Given $a = 119° 21'$, $b = 50° 26'$, $A = 108° 35' 30''$. Find angle B.

NOTE.—Do not use natural trigonometric functions in the solution of triangles.

MENSURATION.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

1. The sides of a triangular field are 3·54, 12·62 and 11·38 chains (66 feet). Find the area in acres.

2. What would be the diameter of the circle to contain the above area?

3. The perimeter of a field which has the form of a triangle similar to that in question (1) is 41·31 chains.

What is its area?

4. On a certain map it is found that an area of 16,000 acres is represented by an area of 6·25 square inches.

Determine the scale of the map in miles to the inch.

5. How many yards of canvas are required for a bell (conical) tent 12 feet high, 10 feet in diameter, and having a 3 foot wall?

6. The area of a field determined by chain (66 feet) is afterwards found to be greater than it should be by one-fortieth part. What was the true length of the chain with which the first measurement was made?

XXVI.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE POSITION OF DRAUGHTSMAN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, MAY, 1910.

MATHEMATICS, MENSURATION AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

MATHEMATICS.

1. Give a general definition of a logarithm.

2. Give several examples of the application of logarithms to mathematical processes showing the connection with the theory of indices.

MENSURATION.

3. Give several methods of finding the area of an irregular plane figure. As many as possible.

TRIGONOMETRY.

4. Show by means of a figure the relations between the trigonometrical functions of two angles and their sum, the latter being less than 90°.

5. Explain clearly the ambiguous case met with in the solution of triangles.

6. What precautions are necessary in taking out the sine of a very small angle?

7. Solve: $BC = 75$.
$B = 53° 10'$. $C = 69° 16'$.

8. Solve: $AB = 93{\cdot}2$. $AC = 127{\cdot}8$.
$A = 74° 21'$.

Solutions to be in neat, concise form suitable for checking and using the fewest processes possible.

STATICS, GRAPHIC STATICS, AND MECHANICS.

Monday, May 9th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

STATICS AND GRAPHIC STATICS.

1. Give the conditions that must be fulfilled in order that a structure may be in equilibrium.

2. Show by means of a diagram the meaning of the statement that the moment of a force about any point is equal to the intercept with respect to that point multiplied by the pole distance.

3. What is a moment?
What is a couple?

4. How would you find the resultant of two parallel forces acting in opposite directions?

5. Give in your own words the practical meaning of the theory of virtual velocities.

6. Find graphically the centre of gravity of a plane figure composed of 3 irregular triangles in juxtaposition.

MECHANICS.

7. State the 3 laws of motion.

8. Show by examples what you understand to be the meaning of the third law.

9. What is friction? On what does the friction between two surfaces depend? What is meant by angle of friction?

SURVEYING.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 9.00 a.m. to 12 noon.

1. Assume an irregular four sided area. Show the steps to be taken in making a chain survey of the same.

2. How would you prolong a transit line beyond a building which obstructs the line of sight?

3. Before proceeding to use a transit in the field what tests would you make as to its adjustment?

Assuming any one of these tests as showing a defect, what steps would you take to remedy the same?

4. Before proceeding to use a sextant in the field what tests would you make as to its adjustment?

Assuming any one of these tests as showing a defect, what steps would you take to remedy the same?

5. In locating a position by sextant using 3 points, what conditions would you endeavour to obtain as regards the points? Under what conditions would the observation leave the position indeterminate?

6. In taking a round of angles from a station would you have any preference in selecting a zero?

DESIGN AND STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Tuesday, May 10th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

DESIGN.

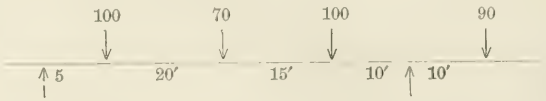
1. What are the essential elements of a building from a structural point of view?

2. Name as completely as possible the points that should be considered in designing a small dwelling in an isolated locality.

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

3. Define: Bending moment, Moment of inertia, Moment of resistance.

4.



A beam is loaded as above. Neglecting the weight of the beam

Find the point of max. B.M.
" " min. B.M.
" " min. shear.

5. Show any recognized method of reinforcing a simple concrete beam.

6. Show any recognized method of reinforcing a continuous concrete beam.

7. State the purposes for which the steel members are inserted.

8. What are the practical considerations governing the percentage of steel used?

APPLIED MECHANICS AND PRACTICE.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 9 to 12 noon.

APPLIED MECHANICS.

1. Give two methods of transmitting motion from one shaft to another, both being in the same plane but at right angles to each other.

2. What is a cam? Under what conditions would a cam be used?

PRACTICE.

3. A crib 40' x 20' and 10' high is to be built of square timber in 4' of water. The site is 100 yds. from shore in a slight current.

What would be an economical gang of men for this work? How would they be divided? and what tools and equipment should be provided? Ballast procurable on shore.

4. In locating a dam on a small stream to develop about 50 H.P., what points should be specially looked into?

5. Draw a free hand sketch showing an eave with gutter and connection to down pipe. Give figured dimensions.

6. What special precautions should be taken in preparing moulds for re-inforced concrete columns and beams?

7. In erecting a structure of re-inforced concrete exposed to severe storms, what steps should be taken to have weather tight walls?

DRAFTING.

Wednesday, May 11th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

1. A rectangle is to be drawn with great accuracy close to the edges of a sheet of paper. How would you proceed?

2. A triangle of which all the sides and angles are known is to be plotted with great accuracy. How would you proceed?

3. How could you represent a plane on a sheet of paper, the plane having no definite limits?

4. Draw the plan and elevation of a regular octahedron resting flat on one of its faces.

5. Draw to scale a fished joint in heavy timber, with every dimension and note that would be needed by the man in charge of the work.

6. Make an isometrical drawing of a triangular pyramid.

XXVII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR POSITIONS AS DRAUGHTSMEN IN THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, JULY, 1910.

MENSURATION.

Wednesday, July 6th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

1. Make drawings of the following figures and give rules for finding the area of each: triangle, rectangle, parallelogram, trapezium, pentagon.

2. How many acres of land are contained in a triangle having sides of 20, 30 and 40 chains?

3. A cylindrical vessel one foot high and 5 inches in diameter contains 5 inches of water. A metallic sphere 4·5 inches in diameter is placed in the vessel. To what height in the vessel will the water rise?

4. A border of trees 22 feet wide is planted around the inside of the outer edge of a square ten-acre field. Find the area of the remainder of the field.

5. A right cone whose height is three times its diameter contains 81 cubic inches. Find the area of its curved surface.

6. Find the circumference in feet of a circle whose area is $1\frac{7}{8}$ acres.

7. What is the area in acres of a triangle where $a = 14{\cdot}68$ chains, $b = 17{\cdot}32$ chains and $C = 57° 42'$?

PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, July 6th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

(To be Dictated by the Examiner.)

Differences of temperament between nations are commonly to be noticed: for instance, in comparing the shy and grave Malays with the boisterous Africans. It is an interesting but difficult problem how far such differences are due to inherited race-character, and how far to such social influences as education and custom, and to the conditions of life being cheerful or depressing. Nor has it yet been determined how far emotions are differently expressed by different races, so that it is worth while to notice particularly if their smiling, laughing, frowning, weeping, blushing, etc., differ perceptibly from ours. The acuteness of the senses of sight, hearing and smell, among wild peoples is often remarkable, but this subject is one on which many accounts have been given which require sifting. The skill of savages in path-finding and tracking depends in great measure on this being one of their most necessary arts of life to which they are trained from childhood, as, in an inferior degree, gipsies are with us. The native hunter or guide's methods of following the track of an animal, or finding his own way home by slight signs, such as bent twigs, and keeping general direction through the forest by the sky and the sheltered sides of the trees, are very interesting, though when learnt they lose much of their marvellous appearance. The testing of the mental powers of various races is an interesting research, for which good opportunities now and then occur. It is established that some races are inferior to others in volume and complexity of brain, Australians and Africans being in this respect

below Europeans, and the question is to determine what differences of mind may correspond. Setting aside the contemptuous notions of uneducated Europeans as to the minds of 'black-fellows' or 'niggers', what is required is, to compare the capacity of two races under similar circumstances. This is made difficult by the fact of different training.

MAP-DRAWING.

Tuesday, July 5th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

The candidate is to draw either a part or the whole of the map represented by the sketch herewith.

The names in the part selected must all be written.

The candidate is to select the colour scheme which he considers appropriate.

Neither the sketch nor the drawing is to be taken out of the examination room by the candidate.

XXVIII.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR CLERKSHIPS IN THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, JULY, 1910.

ARITHMETIC, LOGARITHMS AND ALGEBRA.

Tuesday, July 5th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

1. The assessed value of a town is $7,286,400. The total taxes to be raised are $122,250, of which the school tax exceeds the combined municipal and special tax by 20 per cent, the municipal tax exceeding the special tax by 40 per cent. What is the rate of taxation for the special tax?

2. Find the value of $(1{\cdot}30\dot{7} \times {\cdot}56\dot{0} \times {\cdot}3\dot{4}) \div ({\cdot}9\dot{1} \times {\cdot}0\dot{9} \times 4{\cdot}1\dot{2})$. Give the result in a vulgar fraction reduced to its lowest terms.

3. What power of .01837 is 1.08?

Find the value of $(\cdot 0004372)^{\frac{1}{6}}$ and of $(2{\cdot}063)^{-5}$.

4. Find the numerical value of Tan A + Cot B Cosec C when
$A = 92° 17' 10''$, $B = 111° 15' 20''$, $C = 18° 40' 30''$.

5. Solve

(a) $\frac{5}{24}(x+1) - \frac{1}{7}(2x^2 + x - 1) = \frac{4}{35}(x+1)$.

(b) $x^2 + y^2 = 65$.
$xy = 28$.

6. Gold is 19¼ times as heavy as water and silver 10½ times. A mixed mass of gold and silver weighs 4,160 ozs. and displaces 250 oz. of water. Find the proportion of gold and silver in the mass.

7. Insert four arithmetical means between 1 and − 1.

PLANE GEOMETRY.

(1st Paper.)

Tuesday, July 5th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

1. From one extremity of the base of an isosceles triangle a perpendicular is drawn to the opposite side of the triangle. Show that the angle made by this line with the base is half the vertical angle of the triangle.

2. Given the area and hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. Construct it.

3. To divide a given straight line in medial section.

4. Prove that the square on any straight line drawn from the vertex of an isosceles triangle to the base, is less than the square on a side of the triangle by the rectangle contained by the segments of the base.

5. In a circle the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle.

6. To describe an isosceles triangle having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

7. To describe a rectilineal figure which shall be similar to one and equal to another given rectilineal figure.

MENSURATION.

Wednesday, July 6th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

1. The diameter of a circle is 760 feet. Find the length of an arc of this circle which contains 27° 18′.

2. In a flume 30 feet deep and 250 yards wide the water flows at the rate of four miles an hour. How many tons of water does it discharge in an hour?

3. Deduce the following formulæ for the area of a triangle:—

$$\triangle = \tfrac{1}{2}\, bc \sin A.$$

$$\triangle = \tfrac{1}{2}\, b^2 \frac{\sin A \sin C}{\sin B}.$$

4. Find the area in acres of a triangle where $a = 29{\cdot}36$ ch., $b = 34{\cdot}64$ ch. and $C = 59° 21′$.

5. An equiangular triangular plot of ground was laid out to contain six acres. It was afterwards found that the hundred-foot tape which was used was three inches too long. What was the true area of the plot of ground?

6. From a solid metallic cone 12 inches in diameter at the base and 15 inches high, a hollow sphere is made. The thickness of metal in the sphere is one-eighth of an inch; what is its outside diameter?

7. The scale of a recent map of Ontario is given as $\frac{1}{250{,}000}$. Express this in chains to an inch.

PENMANSHIP AND ORTHOGRAPHY.

Wednesday, July 6th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

(To be Dictated by the Examiner.)

Differences of temperament between nations are commonly to be noticed; for instance, in comparing the shy and grave Malays with the boisterous Africans. It is an interesting but difficult problem how far such differences are due to inherited race-

character, and how far to such social influences as education and customs, and to the conditions of life being cheerful or depressing. Nor has it yet been determined how far emotions are differently expressed by different races, so that it is worth while to notice particularly if their smiling, laughing, frowning, weeping, blushing, etc., differ perceptibly from ours. The acuteness of the senses of sight, hearing and smell, among wild peoples is often remarkable, but this subject is one on which many accounts have been given which require sifting. The skill of savages in path-finding and tracking depends in great measure on this being one of their most necessary arts of life to which they are trained from childhood, as, in an inferior degree, gipsies are with us. The native hunter or guide's methods of following the track of an animal, or finding his own way home by slight signs, such as bent twigs, and keeping general direction through the forest by the sky and the sheltered sides of the trees, are very interesting, though when learnt they lose much of their marvellous appearance. The testing of the mental powers of various races is an interesting research, for which good opportunities now and then occur. It is established that some races are inferior to others in volume and complexity of brains, Australians and Africans being in this respect below Europeans, and the question is to determine what differences of mind may correspond. Setting aside the contemptuous notions of uneducated Europeans as to the minds of 'black-fellows' or 'niggers', what is required is, to compare the capacity of two races under similar circumstances. This is made difficult by the fact of different training.

PLANE GEOMETRY.

(2ND PAPER.)

Wednesday, July 6th, 1910, from 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

1. Construct a triangle of given perimeter, having its angles equal to those of a given triangle.

2. Prove geometrically $(a+b)^2 + a^2 + b^2 = 2(a^2 + b^2)$.

3. Find the locus of the centre of a circle whose circumference passes through two given points.

4. If a straight line cut two sides of a triangle proportionately, it is parallel to the third side.

5. If two triangles be equiangular to one another, they are similar.

6. In a right-angled triangle, if a perpendicular be drawn from the right angle to the hypotenuse, the triangles on each side of it are similar to the whole triangle and to one another.

7. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

Thursday, July 7th, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

NOTE.—Do not use natural trigonometric functions in the solution of triangles.

1. Show that $\sin A = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2}$;

$\cos A = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2}$;

$\cos^2 \frac{A}{2} = \frac{\cos A + 1}{2}$.

2. Prove $\tan \frac{1}{2}(B - C) = \frac{b - c}{b + c} \cot \frac{1}{2} A$.

3. The sides of a triangle are 17, 19 and 34. What are the angles?

4. Given $a = 93{\cdot}6$, $b = 35{\cdot}2$, $C = 110° 32'$. Find c.

5. Given $A = 50° 44'$; $B = 60° 02'$; $a = 618{\cdot}67$. Find c.

6. Given $a = 26$; $b = 24$; $c = 10$. Find C.

7. A pole 20 feet high subtends an angle of 12° 30′ at a point that is 6 feet higher than the foot of the pole; find the horizontal distance from the point to the pole.

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Thursday, July 7th, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Do not use natural trigonometric functions in the solution of triangles.

1. Prove $\sin^2 \frac{a}{2} = -\frac{\cos S \cos (S - A)}{\sin B \sin C}$.

2. Prove that in a spherical triangle the sines of the sides are proportional to the sines of the opposite angles.

3. What is a quadrantal spherical triangle? Give a method of solving such a triangle.

4. Given $A = 135° 05' 29''$, $C = 50° 30' 08''$, $b = 69° 34' 56''$; find a and B.

5. Given $A = 120°$, $B = 130°$, $C = 80°$; find c.

6. Given $A = 60°$, $B = 75°$, and $c = 22°$; find C.

XXIX.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS FOR LOWER GRADE POSITIONS IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE INTERIOR AND MINES, JULY, 1910.

WRITING.

Thursday, July 14th, 1910, from 9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

Value—100.

READY FOR THE HARVEST.

Now that the objected-to auditing clause in the Publicity Department agreement is killed, and all the money is in hand, it would seem that the last obstacle to the immediate organization of the department on a permanent basis was removed.

Hardly a week passes without the announcement being made that some large American company has decided to establish a branch factory in Canada. Ottawa has, in combination, the conditions which these firms require, namely, cheap power, good shipping facilities, central geographical location and the workmen both skilled and cheap. The claims of Ottawa, placed before the management of these coming industries, should do much to secure several of them for the city.

Thus, the field is white, ready for the industrial harvest. It is up to the Publicity Department.

SPELLING.

Thursday, July 14th, 1910, from 9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. The candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling 3 marks will be deducted.

Value—50.

THE NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL.

When the contrakt for the contruxion of the westerne halfe of the National Transcontinental Ralway and the operashun of the whol of it was maid with the Grande Trunck Ralway Companie in 1903, it was asumede that the work of explore-ing the root, locoating the line, and construkting the road, coud be compleated by 1908. The knolege obtaned durin the year folowing the conklusion of the agrement of 1903 maid it evedent, however, that the five yeer intervail was to shorte, and it was extendid to 1911. Even that seamed breaf to those who new the difficultys to be overcum, and the delais to which such a grate undertakeing is almost inevitebly subjecked.

DICTATION.

Thursday, July 14th, 1910, from 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner will read over each section slowly and distinctly. Time allowed, thirty minutes.

Value—50.

TECUMSEH.

The finding of what are alleged to be the remains of Tecumseh in a neglected grave revives the memory of the most faithful and valiant ally England ever had. He was chief of an Indian tribe, originally of Virginian stock, which, owing to the aggression of American colonists, had been driven back from the sea-coast until they found themselves in the territory of Michigan, under British protection. From his youth up, Tecumseh showed remarkably qualities. Devoid of education, in the European sense of the term, he had learned to control himself. He despised plunder and abjured the use of fire-water. His conduct on the battlefield was only exceeded by his eloquence in council. This combination of the head and hand won the hearts of the tribe and of their savage allies, and his influence extended over the warriors of many other Indian nations. With the skill of a statesman, he appeased all dissensions, reconciled all interests and united all minds in one common alliance against the Americans, or Long Knives, as the Indians called them.

ARITHMETIC.

Thursday, July 14th, 1910, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

N.B.—Give the work of each question in full.

Values.

4 1. Write in figures, one million, one hundred thousand, seven hundred and one.

8 2. Express in letters, 37567089 and 270526391.

12 3. Add 297563, 875296, 397567, 26975, 789573, 6876358, 9378567, 763879, 689537, 865729, 6754856, 285439, 8320765.

12 4. Subtract 3754396275 from 4532684072.

12 5. Multiply 7856302785 by 708.

12 6. Divide 42507639485 by 879.

20 7. How many days will it take 30 men to do a piece of work, which 20 men can do in 45 days?

20 8. A is 20 years of age; B's age is equal to A's and half of C's; and C's is equal to A's and B's together. What are the ages of B and C?

XXX.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR TWO POSITIONS OF ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF NAVAL SERVICE, AUGUST, 1910.

BOOKKEEPING (Theoretical).

Tuesday, August 2nd, 1910, from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

1. State whether a bill is or is not invalid:

(*a*) If it is not dated.
(*b*) If it does not specify value given.
(*c*) If it does not state the place where it is payable.
(*d*) If it is dated on Sunday or other non-juridical day.

2. What (if any) days of grace are allowed:

(*a*) On bills payable on demand.
(*b*) On bills payable at sight.
(*c*) On bills payable after a specified time.

3. Should bills under discount appear on the balance sheet of a business; if so, how and why? If not, why not?

4. Explain the use and method of treatment of the following accounts:—

Incorporation, Reserve for Bad Debts, Depreciation of Plant, Dividend, Bills Payable, Bills Receivable, Good-will, Collateral, Reserve.

5. Describe a convenient method of entering cash discounts on accounts receivable and bills receivable. Distinguish between cash discounts and trade discounts.

6. How should inventories be treated in closing the ledger at the end of a fiscal year? Is the common practice of adding the inventory of goods on hand to the credit side of the merchandise account theoretically correct? Explain fully and concisely.

7. On what basis should the following Assets be valued to ascertain the profit or loss at a fixed period:—

Raw Material, Furniture and Fixtures, Product in Process of Manufacture, Stock Investments, Manufactured Product?

8. Describe the old method of keeping the Merchandise Account. Explain the modern method, and point out its advantages.

9. Rule up an Accounts Payable Register with a ten-column distribution, filling in the headings, figures and references necessary for a complete voucher record.

BOOKKEEPING (Practical).

Tuesday, August 2nd, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

1. A firm manufacturing but one grade of cloaks, insured against burglary, claims to have been robbed on the night of June 15th.

The proof of the loss filed by the assured contained two items, viz.:—600 cloaks, $12,000, and silk, 1,000 yards, $1,500.

An inventory of stock on hand, consisting of cloaks, cloth and silk, had been taken on January 1st, amounting to $118,500, the details of which have been lost or destroyed.

An analysis of the firm's books produced the following information:—

Purchases of cloth, 37,500 yds. @ $1.00.
" silk, 10,000 " 2.00.
6,000 cloaks were manufactured, consuming
cloth, 40,000 yds. @ $1.00.
and silk, 10,000 " 2.00.
9,000 cloaks were sold between January 1st and June 15th.

Cost of sales per cloak, for material	$10 00
" " " labour and sundries	7 00
Total	$17 00
Inventory, June 16th: 2,500 cloaks @	$17 00
12,500 yds. cloth @	1 00
5,000 yds. silk @	2 00

Prepare a report proving or disproving the claim.

2. Hart and Ross start a partnership business on January 1st, 1907. Upon closing the books, December 31st, 1907, an examination of the accounts revealed the following:

January	1st,	1907,	Hart invested	$9,000
May	1st,	"	"	2,400
June	1st,	"	" withdrew	1,800
Sept.	1st,	"	"	2,000
October	1st,	"	" invested	800
January	1st,	"	Ross "	3,000
March	1st,	"	" withdrew	1,600
May	1st,	"	"	1,200
June	1st,	"	" invested	1,500
October	1st,	"	"	3,000

Merchandise account: Dr., $32,000: Cr., $27,000.

Stock on hand per inventory, $10,500. Cash on hand, $4,900. Bills Receivable, $12,400. G. Gray owes $250. F. Drain owes $700. W. Clark owes $650. F. Ham owes $850. The firm owes on notes $1,890. They also owe A. Read $210. They owe C. Smith $500, and A. Crain $100.

The Profit and Loss account before closing shows on the debit side, $866, and on the credit side, $1,520.

Expense account debit, $2,520. Commission account credit, $2,760. Interest debit, $480. Credit, $950.

The loss or gain is to be divided in proportion to each partner's capital, and in proportion to the time it was invested.

Prepare a statement consisting of the Merchandise account closed, each partner's account closed, Profit and Loss account and a Balance Sheet.

3. Rule up a cash-book, providing special columns for accounts having a large

number of items which it it not necessary to post to the ledger more often than once a month. Write up the following items and balance the cash-book, making a reconciliation account, showing bank balance and cheques outstanding:—

Received from Johnson investment	$5,000 00
" " Brown on a/c	745 00
" " Roberts on a/c	232 00
" " Jones in full	24 50
" " Cash sales	50 00
" " " 50 items equal	833 00
Received from Bills Receivable, paid	45 00
" " " 35 notes paid equal	946 00
" " Mason on a/c	300 00
" " Branch Store on a/c	30 00
" " " 25 daily returns	1,249 00
Discount allowed Brown on a/c	16 00
" " Roberts on a/c	4 80
" " Jones	0 50
" " Mason	6 00
Deposited in Bank of Montreal	5,000 00
" " "	1,001 50
" " "	883 00
" " "	991 00
" " "	330 00
" " "	1,249 00
Paid by cheque Robertson & Co	426 00
" " Thompson & Co	750 00
" " Salaries and Wages, 5 items	834 00
" " Merchandise, 46 items	1,455 00
" " General Expense, 32 items	273 00
" " Bills Payable, 75 items	3,833 00
Discount earned from Robertson & Co	22 50
" " Thompson & Co	37 50
Cheques issued and not presented	350 00

4. Draw up a plan for keeping a stock-book of general stationery by means of which you can at all times tell what quantity of stock of any special class you have on hand. Fill in the names of articles and quantities to such an extent as to show clearly how the system works out.

5. Explain a system by means of which you may keep a record of your liabilities on regular accounts payable without keeping a ledger account with each creditor. Illustrate by means of forms and record-book.

6. The balance sheet of a joint stock company, January 1st, 1909, was as follows:

Real Estate	$ 30,000	Creditors' open a/c	$ 16,000
Plant and Machinery	45,000	Bills Payable	30,000
Horses and Wagons	5,000	Profit and Loss a/c	30,500
Patents and Good-will	20,500	Capital Stock	100,000
Inventory of stock	39,000		
Accounts Receivable	25,000		
Cash on hand and in bank	12,000		
	$176,500		$176,500

On January 1st, 1910, the balance sheet was:

Real Estate	$ 32,000	Creditors	$ 17,000
Plant and Machinery	$45,000	Mortgage	15,000
Less depreciation	4,500	Bills Payable	10,000
	40,500	Profit and Loss—	
Horses and Wagons	$ 5,000	Last year	$30,500
Less depreciation	500	Profit this year	24,150
	4,500		54,650
Patents and Good-will	20,500	Capital Stock	100,000
Inventory of stock	55,000		
Accounts Receivable	23,000		
Investment	10,000		
Cash on hand and in bank	11,150		
	$196,650		$196,650

From the foregoing it will be seen that for the year a net profit of $24,150 has been earned, while the accounts receivable are less and the cash balance is less than at the beginning of the year, though no dividend has in the meantime been paid. Prepare an account showing what has become of the profits earned.

ARITHMETIC.

Wednesday, August 3rd, 1910, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

N.B.—The line of reasoning by which results are obtained must be clearly indicated.

Values.

10 1. A contractor, who pays $18.00 a thousand for his inch lumber, uses the waste as fuel. How much does this firewood cost him a cord?

10 2. In what ratio must two kinds of coffee, costing respectively 50c. and 65c. per pound, be mixed, so as to yield a profit of 16⅔% by selling the mixture at 63c. per pound?

10 3. An agent charged 5% for selling wheat, and 2% for investing the net proceeds in sugar. His two commissions amounted to $140. Find the selling price of the wheat.

5 4. Find the dates on which the following notes matured:—

Date of Note.	Time of Note.
1. Aug. 22, 1909	4 months.
2. Apr. 28, 1910	2 "
3. Nov. 28, 1908	3 "
4. Dec. 31, 1908	2 "
5. Feb. 21, 1910	3 "

10 5. On a bill of $384.00 a buyer is offered (*a*) one discount of 33⅓%, or (*b*) three successive discounts of 12½%. How much does he gain by accepting the better offer?

10 6. By purchasing 3% stock, a person clears 5½% on his investment, after paying an income tax of 20 mills on the dollar. What was the market price of the stock, brokerage being ¼%?

10 7. A and B both of Montreal, owe £30 and £56 respectively to a merchant in Liverpool. A purchases sovereigns at gold par and transmits them by a

friend, who delivers them personally without charge for his services. B transmits a bill of exchange purchased at 110. How much Canadian currency is required in each case to settle the two accounts?

10 8. The terms of a purchase amounting to $450.00 are: Net, 40 days; 3 per cent, 10 days. The date of the invoice is June 24th. On July 3rd the buyer pays cash $200 and gives his note for the balance, taking advantage of all the time to which he is entitled. Find the face and the time of the note.

10 9. The stocks of three partners are $4,000, $6,500, and $3,500, respectively; their gains are $960, $2,340 and $1,400 respectively. If B's stock is in trade three months longer than A's, what time was each stock in trade?

15 10. The following payments have been made on a demand note for $2,750, drawn Aug. 18, 1908, bearing interest at 7%:—April 9, 1909, $75; July 3, 1909, $400; Dec. 5, 1909, $150. How much will be due on August 21, 1910?

100

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Wednesday, August 3rd, 1910, from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

NOTE.—Candidates are requested to give attention to their penmanship.

Values.

20 1. Write a description of an important event of the Twentieth Century that has affected the British Empire.

The essay should show that the candidate has a working knowledge of the principles governing paragraph construction.

10 2. You are treasurer of the Canadian Association of Accountants. Write a letter to the secretary at Ottawa, tendering your resignation as treasurer. Give reasons for resigning.

10 3. As secretary of the local horticultural society, you have been requested to prepare a resolution recommending that the City Council appoint a competent person to supervise the planting of trees on the city streets. Write the resolution, supplying a suitable preamble.

50 4. Write in concise sentences and well-constructed paragraphs a synopsis of the following evidence. Supply a suitable title to the extract as a whole and to each of your paragraphs. Construct your précis so as to present the salient ideas in consecutive and readable form. Attend to spelling, punctuation, and literary style.

Q. What kind of trees have you for distribution?

A. The principal varieties are the Manitoba maple, the green ash, the cottonwoods, and in certain cases the Russian poplar and some elms. The main object is to assist the settler in growing shelter belts on his homestead. We do not aim at furnishing all the trees that we hope will be grown in the Northwest eventually, but we are doing an educative work and, at the same time, giving a shelter belt or fringe to the more delicate shrubbery and coniferous trees, and it is expected that the settler will follow up the work in this direction.

Q. From what parts of the West are these applications coming in?

A. The applications are general from all parts of the prairie between the Rocky Mountains and the Red river. But I want to say this, that we do not supply trees to any one who is living where they have trees growing naturally. That is not the object. Our desire is to encourage the growing of trees where they are not grown now.

Q. Have you any trees for distribution in Ontario and Quebec?

A. No. In fact, the distribution is only made on prairie lands.

Q. Have you any statistics to show what proportion of these trees live?

A. That is a very important question, and I am glad it has been asked. I had our inspectors, when they were going around, make an estimate, and although I have not yet had the estimate for this past year tabulated, but for the year before, going over the inspector's reports and taking the list of all that we had furnished during the years that the distribution had been in progress, and taking the number then living as estimated by the inspectors, the record shows that about 85 per cent were then living, that is 85 per cent of all that had been sent out were living in the summer of 1905.

Q. How old were these trees when sent out?

A. The seed of the Manitoba maple is planted in the spring, taken up and heeled in the fall and sent out the next spring. The ashes take two years, and the elms, of course, take much longer.

At the present time I might say that the applications are coming in at a much greater rate than in previous seasons; we have an average of about fifteen applications received at our office each day, and they will increase much faster from this on until the first of March, when we cannot receive any more for this year.

Q. Where do you get your supply of trees from?

A. I have placed on the wall here a photograph of trees growing in our nursery. We grow them at the Forest Nursery Station which we have established at Indian Head. At first when the work started the Agricultural Department was kind enough to allow us to use a portion of their land at the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head. The work, however, got so large, and we required so much land, that it was impossible for them to give it to us, so we took 160 acres just south of Indian Head, about 1½ miles from the station, and we have concentrated the whole work there. The trees are nearly all grown from seed, with the exception of the cottonwoods. The cottonwoods are difficult to grow from seeds, but cuttings can be got from along the river banks. We have got most of them from the river of Dakota near Bismark, the Missouri river; they grow along the bars there. We could not get them any other place as well or as cheaply as we do from that point. Nearly all we have are brought from there.

Q. Do you own that 160 acres?

A. Yes, we have taken that over; it was Indian lands. We are now acquiring 320 acres; there were 160 acres taken at first, but we have now enlarged it to 320 acres. I have some photographs of the buildings that we have erected there which will be passed around for the inspection of the members. We are not only growing trees for distribution there, but there will also be a permanent nursery; we are trying to find out what imported trees will grow in that climate under forestry conditions.

Q. Did you ever try walnut?

A. No, but they have been tried at the experimental farm; we do not attempt to do anything that has already been proved a failure when it has been tried at the experimental farms. It is beyond the range of walnut or hickory. There was a question asked once before about hickory, but it is useless, I think, to try it in that climate.

The objects aimed at in starting this system of co-operation were, first, to assist the settler on the bare prairies in growing a forest plantation on his homestead, and second, by so doing to educate not only the individual so assisted, but his neighbours, in the work of sylviculture. Here is an object lesson all over the plains of the Northwest. It may be perhaps only one or two in one township, but if the settlers there see how those trees have grown, how they have been cultivated and under what conditions they have grown, they can go on and do the work for themselves. Many of them we hope will do so. More than that, they will be able to grow fuel as well. If I had time, I would be able to give figures to show that it will be profitable for them to grow a certain quantity of timber for fuel.

Q. In regard to Manitoba maples, have you any definite idea how long they will live?

A. How long they will live?

Q. There has always been an idea in the country that the Manitoba maples are not long-lived?

A. I think we had one on exhibition which was eighty years old.

Q. There is quite an impression in the West that the lives are from fifteen to twenty years?

A. I do not think they are long-lived trees by any means, but it is a capital tree for shelter purposes even if we only get it for a few years. Within that shelter other trees can be grown, thus serving the desired purpose. The green ash is a much-favoured tree in the West.

Q. So is the elm?

A. And the elm, too, but the ash is easier grown there.

Q. What is the difference between the Ontario maple and the Manitoba maple?

A. The Manitoba maple does not grow to the size that our maples do. It is not as hard as the hard maple. There are many points of difference between them.

Q. Is the Manitoba maple as hard as our soft maple?

A. I think it is quite as hard as our soft maple.

Q. I saw a few of those trees growing opposite the Surveyor General's office that were 10 or 12 inches in diameter?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Where do they call it box elder?

A. They call it box elder in Dakota. Our own maples are far better, and we should never bring Manitoba maples here. But they are very hardy, and they answer the purpose on the plains in a way that no other tree does.

Value.

10 5. Select, from the foregoing evidence, five or more expressions that are open to criticism, and state clearly your reasons for objecting to the forms employed.

XXXI.—PAPERS SET AT SPECIAL EXAMINATION FOR A LOWER GRADE POSITION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AUGUST, 1910.

WRITING.

WINNIPEG, August 11.—The presence in Winnipeg of four British noblemen and a number of prominent British financiers, who are awaiting the arrival of Norton Griffiths, the great British railway contractor, who is coming here direct from Chili, has led to rumors that they are planning an enormous new railway project. It is said a new transcontinental is being projected. Lord Dunlop and Lord Dunmore have been here several days and Lord Vivian and Lord Clinton came in last night.

SPELLING.

Value—50.

NOTE.—This exercise is purposely misspelled. Candidates are required to correct the errors. For every mistake in spelling, 3 marks will be deducted.

IMPERRIALL EXIBISION.

The schem for a grate imperriall exibision to be held in Londoun, whitch was explaned resentley, has met with harty aprooval, not onley in England, but in the Collonys also. Such welnown gentlemen as Mr. Chamberlain, the Erl of Selborne, Mr. Churchill, Lord Stratheona and otheres have expresede their hop that the enterpris will meet with the succes it deserves.

It is propossed that the exhibision shall be the greatest that has ever been helde in anny countrey. The date at present propozed is durin 1914. The mane objecte of the undertacking is to shew exactley what is posibel to produse and manifactur within the empyr, by means of conferrencies, a closer unyty amung comershial, agriculturel, shiping, edukashionel and other enterests in all parts of the empyr.

DICTATION.

Tuesday, August 16th, 1910, from 10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

NOTE.—This paper is not to be seen by the candidates. The examiner in charge will read over each section slowly and distinctly.

Value—50.

LITERARY NOTES.

Believers in the theory that Mr. Andrew Lang is a syndicate will find some support to their belief in the fact that Messrs. Longmans announce for early publication no fewer than three books from his prolific pen. The subject of the second of the volumes is announced as 'A Defence of Sir Walter Scott and the Border Ballad.' If Mr. Lang has a favourite subject it is surely the ballads. In a lecture before the British Academy Professor W. P. Ker remarked—'In this country the folklore of ballads has been described by Mr. Andrew Lang in essays to which more readers and

writers are indebted than ever have been able to express their thanks properly.' Considering also his intimacy with the life and works of Scott, the volume should be both instructive and fascinating. Finally, we come to 'The Lilac Fairy Book,' the usual Christmas volume. Even Mr. Lang's ingenuity must by-and-by fail to find a distinctive colour for the annual volume of fairy tales.

ARITHMETIC.

Tuesday, August 16th, 1910, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Values.	
10	1. Write in figures: Seventy-five million, two hundred and two thousand and seventy-six. Two hundred million, seventy-five thousand, three hundred and four.
10	2. Read the following numbers: CCI., XCIX., DCC., MM., MDCCCLXXX.
10	3. Add 343367, 568427, 89567305, 78567432, 2957385, 9765327, 493256, 87567824, 6783275, 2847592.
10	4. Subtract 49683975163 from 692348726045 and divide the remainder by 679.
10	5. Multiply 78567853289 by 79.
16	6. It required 4375480 bricks to build a house. How many days did it require 5 teams to draw the bricks if they drew 5 loads per day and 1,250 bricks at a load?
16	7. How many days will it take 30 men to do a piece of work which 20 men can do in 45 days?
16	8. How many tiles 14 inches long will it take to make a drain ½ of a mile long?
100	

DEPARTMENT

OF

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 1910

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY CHARLES HENRY PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1910

[No. 32 -1911]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency,

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES MURPHY,
Secretary of State.

Ottawa, November, 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

OFFICE OF THE KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY,

OTTAWA, November 9, 1910.

The Honourable CHARLES MURPHY, P.C., M.P.,

Secretary of State.

SIR, I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of this Department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910. The details are grouped under their proper heads in the reports of the several branches under the Accountant, the Superintendent of Printing and the Superintendent of Stationery, respectively.

The printing charged to Parliament and the various Departments amounted to $465,435.63 as against $472,420.63 during the preceding fiscal year. The value of the goods issued by the Stationery Branch shows a decrease of $20,613.90, the figures being: 1908-9, $613,516.45; 1909-10, $592,902.55.

The surplus on account of the *Canada Gazette* amounted to $4,037.20.

The totals of the accounts dealt with by the Audit Branch are as follows:—

Amount of advertising accounts audited	$102,841 15
" lithographing and printing accounts	300,613 26
" Intercolonial Railway accounts	87,270 47

The number of advertising accounts audited was 5,660.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. H. PARMELEE,

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

OTTAWA, September, 1910.

C. H. PARMELEE, Esq.,
King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the transactions of this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

The following general statement of receipts and expenditure for the fiscal period shows the financial operations of the department as a whole. The usual detailed statements are also appended.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	$ cts		$ cts
Civil Government—		Civil Government—	
Salaries	83,522 34	Salaries	83,522 34
Contingencies	3,600 00	Contingencies	3,569 79
Cleaning	3,500 00	Cleaning	3,499 67
Letter of credit		Miscellaneous—	
Canada Gazette, appropriation	11,000 00	*Canada Gazette*, printing, paper, &c.	10,957 46
Distribution of parliamentary documents, appropriation	2,300 00	Distribution of parliamentary documents	1,295 89
Plant, appropriation	7,000 00	Plant	6,995 43
Printing, binding and distributing the laws, appropriation	10,000 00	Laws, printing, binding and distribution	9,999 02
Miscellaneous printing, appropriation	55,000 00	Miscellaneous printing	54,998 82
Franchise Act, appropriation	8,000 00	Franchise Act, printing, salaries, &c.	2,529 31
King's Printer's advance account	984,500 87	King's Printer's advance account	986,738 26
Stationery stock	577,697 00	Stationery stock, purchases, salaries, &c.	601,436 80
Bills of exchange—		Dominion Government, deposited to	
Sterling—Importations of stationery	23,739 80	the credit of the Receiver General	1,609,498 13
" " bindery stock	2,237 39	Balance unexpended on appropriations as follows:—	
General revenue—		Civil government—	
Parliamentary publications, proceeds of sales to departments and parliament	4,230 24	Contingencies	30 21
Parliamentary publications, proceeds of all other sales	6,641 27	Cleaning	0 33
Canada Gazette, proceeds of sales, subscriptions and advertisements	14,994 66	Franchise Act	5,470 69
Voters' lists, proceeds of sales	91 14	Plant	1 57
Casual revenue, proceeds of sales of waste paper, &c.	1,162 50	Distribution of parliamentary documents	1,004 11
Linotype dross, proceeds of sales	528 60	Miscellaneous printing	1 18
Printing, work performed for departments and parliament	465,435 63	*Canada Gazette*	42 54
Paper used on above work	222,880 69	Laws	0 98
Lithographing, stamping, &c.	300,613 26		
Stationery, books, &c., supplied to departments and parliament	592,902 55		
Refunds—			
Civil government contingencies	11 85		
King's Printer's advance account	5 74		
Total	3,381,595 53	Total	3,381,595 53

CANADA GAZETTE.

The following is a detailed statement of expenditure and receipts on account of *Canada Gazette*, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910 :—

RECEIPTS.

Advertisements and sales	$ 14,219 41
Subscriptions	775 25
	$ 14,994 66

EXPENSES.

Paper used	$ 2,158 56
Printing and distribution	7,983 10
Translation, &c	815 80
	$ 10,957 46

The number of copies issued in the last week of March was 1,900, of which 208 were sent to paying subscribers, and the remaining gratis to judges, public departments, exchanges, &c., &c.

I also subjoin a statement of receipts and expenditure on account of *Canada Gazette* from the year 1875 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, inclusive : —

Year ending June 30.	Expenditure.					Revenue.			
	Copies Gratis.	Subscribers.	Paper.	Printing and Distribution	Translation.	Subscriptions.	Advertising.	Loss.	Gain.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1875	1,077	85	1,177 17	2,414 00	242 80	242 80	843 74	2,636 13	..
1876	1,049	88	1,195 98	2,301 51	184 80	241 80	578 41	2,836 11	..
1877	1,084	81	1,292 25	2,323 45	141 89	224 75	681 62	2,743 13	..
1878	1,108	79	1,016 65	2,139 48	125 80	268 40	683 47	2,318 53	..
1879	1,115	85	1,195 21	2,203 81	123 90	246 50	739 82	2,613 00	..
1880	1,170	70	1,208 48	2,357 81	123 90	243 90	865 38	2,538 09	..
1881	1,215	68	1,197 38	2,132 20	147 40	353 65	1,028 04	2,085 29	..
1882	1,238	92	1,360 61	2,261 85	197 60	578 44	2,706 28	735 34	..
1883	1,250	109	1,414 24	2,181 48	215 30	367 25	2,181 53	1,262 24	..
1884	1,290	85	1,428 16	2,219 00	148 24	414 05	6,658 12	1,727 48	..
1885	1,321	69	1,404 76	2,243 43	169 45	289 35	1,264 65	2,263 14	..
1886	1,318	77	1,683 88	2,241 65	62 20	290 70	2,020 82	1,676 21	..
1887	1,366	84	1,797 22	2,537 79	389 10	321 40	2,831 04	1,571 66	..
1888	1,369	81	2,164 85	2,933 57	349 80	316 85	2,909 72	2,231 15	..
1889	1,367	83	1,883 80	2,859 19	103 00	308 60	4,637 49	..	..
1890	1,429	71	1,758 50	3,128 36	204 00	487 95	2,777 03	1,825 88	29 47
1891	1,436	84	1,492 62	2,060 55	211 85	324 18	3,309 61	331 70	..
1892	1,439	86	1,480 79	2,069 36	188 98	313 47	3,436 32	..	..
1893	1,426	84	1,485 71	2,826 07	240 54	306 50	3,612 37	..	11 26
1894	1,418	82	1,183 66	2,485 08	265 10	298 73	3,545 87	89 24	366 65
1895	1,425	75	1,153 87	2,704 36	232 50	281 65	4,015 64	..	..
1896	1,428	72	1,129 52	3,997 00	256 75	276 65	4,673 69	..	206 56
1897	1,428	72	1,229 52	3,003 51	245 40	298 55	4,992 94	..	559 07
1898	1,438	87	1,450 21	3,803 11	337 10	312 70	5,574 40	..	913 51
1899	1,486	59	940 43	3,273 01	255 30	329 65	3,948 65	190 14	296 73
1900	1,529	96	1,092 72	3,640 17	289 50	350 00	4,679 98	..	..
1901	1,528	97	1,349 79	4,287 81	256 60	329 65	4,370 82	1,173 73	7 59
1902	1,553	97	1,430 89	3,758 22	284 00	361 80	4,451 39	759 92	..
1903	1,545	105	1,315 56	3,999 78	253 60	371 85	5,667 65	..	..
1904	1,559	116	1,427 48	4,368 81	309 80	430 40	4,523 25	1,152 44	470 56
1905	1,573	177	1,684 85	6,125 57	364 80	604 12	6,997 50	573 60	..
1906	1,559	191	1,629 58	6,909 57	460 85	750 00	7,644 35	605 65	..
*1907	1,616	184	1,322 63	4,248 17	329 20	524 27	6,821 20	..	1,445 47
†1908	1,625	200	1,805 72	7,484 48	709 80	762 15	8,472 51	765 34	..
‡1909	1,665	185	2,053 45	7,319 99	587 60	721 20	8,684 40	555 44	..
1910	1,692	208	2,158 56	7,983 10	815 80	775 25	14,219 41	..	4,037 20

* To March 31, 1907. † To March 31, 1908. ‡ To March 31 1909.

THE STATUTES.

The details of expenditure on account of statutes are as follows :—

Paper	$	1,628 42
Printing and binding		7,806 26
Distribution, &c.		564 34
	$	9,999 02

The particulars of distribution, number of copies issued, &c., will be found in table annexed, in report of Superintendent of Stationery.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

For the charges against the several departments, the House of Commons and Senate, for printing, binding, lithographing, stamping, &c., I have the honour to refer you to the subjoined tabular statements, A, B and C.

A comparative statement for the past five years, from 1905-6 to 1909-10, for both printing and stationery, is subjoined—tables D and E.

ADVERTISING.

The total amount certified by this department for government advertising during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, was $194,841.15, the details of which are set forth in statement F. These accounts being paid by the several departments for which the advertising is done, the amount is not included in the statement of receipts and expenditure of this department.

The number of advertising accounts audited was 5,660; circulars issued, 5,181. There was, moreover, a considerable amount of correspondence in connection therewith.

I also subjoin a statement of the total amount of advertising accounts, audited by this office from the year 1876 to the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, inclusive.

Calendar Years.

1876	$	12,529 27	1895	$	27,424 68
1877		12,751 56	1896		30,760 76
1878		20,583 77	1897		35,138 54
1879		29,676 60	1898 (6 months to June 30, 1898)		16,312 58
1880		63,092 50			
1881		30,015 44			
1882		50,605 71			

Fiscal Years.

1883	$	30,149 31	1898-1899	$	27,699 72
1884		39,401 48	1899-1900		46,317 74
1885		33,782 53	1900-1901		50,790 40
1886		25,102 83	1901-1902		53,850 75
1887		48,596 03	1902-1903		41,078 02
1888		44,520 30	1903-1904		57,898 72
1889		35,939 47	1904-1905		102,848 11
1890		26,102 48	1905-1906		107,812 56
1891		27,519 59	1906-1907 (Mch 31)		89,329 77
1892		24,819 54	1907-1908		141,200 45
1893		26,704 27	1908-1909		156,873 50
1894		26,423 22	1909-1910		163,841 15

KING'S PRINTER'S ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

The following is the state of this account on March 31 last:—

Expenditure for the year		$ 986,738 26
Credit balance brought forward from previous year		95,833 02
		$ 889,905 24
Credit balance to carry to 1910–11		99,552 94
		$ 989,458 18
Charged out to the Departments and Parliament	$ 988,929 58	
Proceeds of sale of linotype dross	528 60	
		$ 989,458 18

TABLE A.

COMPARATIVE cost of Departmental and Parliamentary Printing, &c., by Departments, for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1909, and March 31, 1910.

Department.	Printing and Binding.		Paper for same.	
	1908 1909.	1909 1910.	1908-1909.	1909 1910.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	31,840 07	38,067 31	13,933 05	17,907 87
Auditor General	1,075 89	752 92	828 64	815 69
Civil Service Commission	393 44	1,017 00	167 91	815 92
Clerk of Crown in Chancery	1,961 13	206 35	2,598 71	193 51
Commission of Conservation	.....	305 28	.....	129 23
Customs	9,477 74	11,498 67	14,465 26	13,970 90
Departments Generally	36 33	22 16	15 83	22 19
Exchequer Court	852 24	958 66	170 88	168 51
Experimental Farm	2,066 32	4,676 22	3,299 25	3,643 94
External Affairs	.....	1,316 34	.....	142 05
Finance	3,173 62	2,497 22	2,390 20	1,841 63
Governor General's Secretary	505 73	348 97	1,084 18	553 72
House of Commons	187,810 41	182,602 58	30,507 51	34,166 74
Indian Affairs	1,818 89	2,227 71	986 90	1,396 11
Inland Revenue	8,997 76	7,419 00	7,125 39	4,231 61
Insurance Branch	4,428 03	4,288 90	1,024 58	1,422 11
Intercolonial Railway	497 63	760 94	3,017 27	3,991 81
Interior	16,140 78	27,886 67	15,688 59	29,419 91
Justice	1,980 90	1,125 73	844 10	620 16
Labour	1,748 80	2,190 36	1,154 86	1,565 16
Library of Parliament	2,167 35	1,606 74	478 99	42 57
Marine and Fisheries	11,810 69	16,206 59	6,139 10	8,853 43
Militia and Defence	15,334 91	18,375 66	10,434 66	13,820 28
Mines	15,516 47	8,766 13	3,157 37	3,553 10
Miscellaneous Printing	40,196 18	32,617 28	8,961 51	14,588 55
Penitentiaries	996 46	707 89	551 38	409 52
Post Office	29,669 94	42,114 86	40,081 74	34,593 03
Privy Council	351 76	534 25	372 57	589 50
Public Printing and Stationery	51,457 54	21,168 18	14,869 90	9,383 53
Public Works	9,480 44	7,662 51	6,679 62	4,463 84
Railways and Canals	3,249 13	3,402 09	3,271 67	3,715 56
Railway Commission	7 30	807 97	726 36	636 50
Royal Mint	.....	151 18	.....	105 89
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	1,519 52	1,302 83	2,012 96	1,569 64
Secretary of State	902 10	1,557 72	881 55	951 53
Senate of Canada	6,969 51	6,414 08	276 95	558 92
Supreme Court	781 86	1,780 97	133 06	208 62
Trade and Commerce	6,479 61	10,059 70	6,506 23	7,817 91
Transcontinental Railway	18 15	38 01	0 72	.....
Total	472,420 63	465,135 63	204,829 45	222,880 69

TABLE B.

Cost of Parliamentary and Departmental Printing, &c., by quarters for the fiscal years ending March 31, 1909, and March 31, 1910.

Quarters.	Printing and Binding.		Paper.	
	1908 1909.	1909 1910.	1908 1909.	1909 1910.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ending June 30	114,817 17	121,809 40	48,296 80	62,203 06
" September 30	77,277 74	88,716 20	43,461 30	49,714 05
" December 31	104,026 07	116,728 25	54,691 13	48,474 89
" March 31	176,299 65	138,181 78	58,380 22	62,488 69
Totals.	472,420 63	465,435 63	204,829 45	222,880 69

TABLE C.

Cost of Lithographic Work, Printing, Stamping, Engraving, &c., &c., ordered through the Department of Public Printing and Stationery during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

Department.	Amount.
	$ cts.
Agriculture	26,405 70
Auditor General	166 67
Civil Service Commission	1,271 66
Clerk of Crown in Chancery	38 70
Commission of Conservation	59 00
Customs	13,924 45
Departments Generally	31 00
Experimental Farm	2,9.8 65
External Affairs	282 15
Finance	534 14
Governor General's Secretary	416 00
House of Commons	26,632 60
Indian Affairs	1,220 30
Inland Revenue	2,998 03
Insurance Branch	470 30
Intercolonial Railway	667 62
Interior	91,938 01
Justice	2,634 02
Labour	18,660 79
Library of Parliament	31 00
Marine and Fisheries	19,989 64
Militia and Defence	7,414 10
Mines	30,384 64
Miscellaneous Printing	7,792 99
Penitentiaries	224 59
Post Office	22,601 88
Privy Council	31 20
Public Printing and Stationery	2,540 19
Public Works	3,279 27
Railways and Canals	6,134 85
Railway Commission	434 34
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	396 33
Secretary of State	410 85
Supreme Court	16 75
Trade and Commerce	7,670 85
Total	300,613 26

D.—Comparative Cost of Departmental and Parliamentary Printing, &c., by Departments, for the last five years, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910.

Service.	1905-6.		1906-7.		1907-8.		1908-9.		1909-10.	
	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.	Printing.	Paper.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	31,988 76	15,653 77	58,730 15	11,381 31	37,729 57	22,020 98	31,840 07	13,933 05	38,067 31	17,907 87
Auditor General	563 57	501 00	374 47	355 01	576 41	405 04	1,075 89	828 64	752 92	815 69
Civil Service Commission							393 44	167 91	1,017 00	815 92
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery							1,961 13	2,598 71	206 35	193 51
Commission of Conservation									305 28	129 23
Customs	9,035 35	12,773 31	12,832 78	9,008 21	10,200 31	15,840 96	9,477 74	14,465 26	11,498 67	13,970 90
Departments Generally	49 42	46 34	55 74	13 36	16 59	30 30	36 33	15 83	22 16	22 19
Exchequer Court	1,391 02	197 13	397 82	92 55	1,024 87	155 02	852 24	170 88	958 66	168 51
Experimental Farm							2,066 32	3,299 25	4,676 22	3,643 94
External Affairs									1,316 34	142 05
Finance	2,566 19	1,302 21	8,440 59	3,635 77	3,682 08	2,159 24	3,173 62	2,390 20	2,497 22	1,841 63
Governor General's Secretary	452 88	729 12	615 62	462 36	392 10	915 02	505 73	1,084 18	348 97	553 72
House of Commons	139,685 43	17,779 72	142,949 16	17,199 82	180,294 83	28,908 84	187,810 41	30,507 51	182,602 58	34,166 74
Indian Affairs	2,011 27	1,485 67	4,619 56	1,487 62	2,174 84	1,574 11	1,818 89	986 90	2,227 71	1,396 11
Inland Revenue	6,701 19	4,044 70	7,044 70	3,308 02	7,816 91	6,130 65	8,997 76	7,125 39	7,419 00	4,231 61
Insurance Branch	2,713 20	795 36	3,017 48	642 39	3,567 84	925 67	4,428 03	1,024 58	4,288 90	1,422 11
Intercolonial Railway	1,221 54	3,361 32	678 08	2,197 89	575 44	2,877 38	497 63	3,017 27	760 94	3,991 81
Interior	15,999 34	16,677 52	49,207 85	9,726 65	16,752 48	18,473 45	16,140 78	15,688 59	27,886 67	29,419 91
Justice	4,181 91	1,115 37	713 65	460 60	778 54	844 20	1,980 90	844 10	1,125 73	620 16
Labour	5,635 88	4,084 64	10,403 15	899 59	1,033 48	1,502 65	1,748 80	1,154 86	2,190 36	1,565 16
Library of Parliament	3,002 54	142 95	1,155 56	51 77	1,873 66	107 89	2,167 35	478 99	1,606 74	42 57
Marine and Fisheries	10,983 42	4,348 42	10,354 17	3,090 50	8,003 01	10,540 75	11,810 69	6,139 10	16,266 59	8,853 43
Militia and Defence	14,058 89	10,221 57	10,591 61	5,813 42	17,416 61	13,844 67	15,334 91	10,434 66	18,875 66	13,820 28
Mines	2,313 50	949 12	19,069 25	1,253 28	8,503 66	2,854 07	15,516 47	3,157 37	8,766 13	3,553 10
Miscellaneous Printing	21,688 12	15,406 29	28,113 32	6,238 23	35,831 78	13,639 88	40,196 18	8,961 51	32,617 28	14,588 55
Penitentiaries	1,366 47	584 35	1,021 53	358 95	1,266 74	419 55	996 46	551 38	707 89	409 52
Post Office	17,988 67	22,908 89	24,305 21	16,550 70	28,998 61	35,224 94	29,669 94	40,081 74	42,114 86	34,593 03
Privy Council	406 45	158 63	607 27	722 92	686 59	404 22	351 76	372 57	534 25	589 50
Public Printing and Stationery	28,674 00	7,412 12	44,820 62	9,743 41	31,455 60	12,181 19	51,457 54	14,859 90	21,168 18	9,383 53
Public Works	6,416 63	6,038 17	5,159 50	2,303 24	8,486 09	10,504 81	9,480 44	6,679 62	7,662 61	4,463 84
Railways and Canals	3,241 10	3,496 35	6,572 18	2,591 82	8,885 83	4,042 13	3,249 13	3,271 67	3,402 09	3,715 56
Railway Commission							713 30	726 36	807 97	636 50
Royal Mint									151 18	105 89
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	1,357 56	1,602 01	1,368 22	1,064 29	1,191 23	1,237 15	1,519 52	2,012 96	1,302 83	1,569 64
Secretary of State	1,308 97	775 14	1,480 48	537 90	1,311 55	778 58	902 10	881 55	1,557 72	951 53
Senate of Canada	7,181 44	561 32	6,975 65	416 03	6,302 81	341 93	6,969 51	276 95	6,414 08	558 92
Supreme Court	2,293 89	550 00	471 38	123 80	665 08	181 80	781 86	133 06	1,780 97	208 62
Trade and Commerce	2,909 45	1,449 51	4,221 95	1,377 36	4,693 86	2,092 68	6,479 61	6,506 23	10,050 70	7,817 91
Transcontinental Railway							18 15	0 72	38 91	
Totals	352,657 58	157,607 97	466,304 57	113,108 77	428,089 00	211,159 75	472,420 63	204,829 45	465,435 63	222,880 69

E.—Comparative Statement of the Value of Goods issued by the Stationery Office in the last five years.

Service.	1905-6.		1906-7.		1907-8.		1908-9.		1909-10.	
	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.	Inside.	Outside.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	3,297 82	4,474 94	5,656 37	5,821 35	7,383 22	10,710 50	5,348 78	10,654 40	4,853 87	12,193 39
Auditor General	2,243 17	.....	1,236 93	.....	2,436 96	.....	2,849 02	.....	3,482 96	.....
Clerk of Crown in Chancery	105 12	.....	83 06	.....	55 84	.....	298 22	.....	316 45	.....
Customs	2,274 89	14,017 99	973 83	10,800 58	1,239 83	16,248 02	1,976 98	17,577 79	1,124 02	17,193 92
Departments Generally	477 94	.....	344 18	.....	511 05	.....	508 05	.....	516 47	.....
Finance	1,872 97	851 78	1,544 63	790 10	2,812 30	3,229 70	2,038 29	1,400 92	1,954 54	1,552 99
Governor General's Office	1,152 21	.....	780 22	.....	1,241 55	.....	2,048 70	.....	1,929 94	.....
House of Commons	.....	29,790 18	.....	24,635 57	.....	38,915 88	.....	39,280 95	.....	26,536 89
Indian Affairs	2,640 75	6,066 46	2,573 68	5,462 09	2,456 16	7,984 88	3,088 32	5,598 71	3,132 68	6,487 77
Inland Revenue	2,012 92	3,018 70	1,311 41	1,990 96	1,351 76	3,461 06	1,352 89	3,191 32	1,717 43	3,834 89
Interior	20,508 51	12,698 51	30,074 48	10,952 64	33,355 55	15,105 57	37,186 44	19,674 61	37,721 75	25,158 75
Justice	3,929 90	3,047 47	2,530 04	2,989 20	3,349 09	3,991 13	3,555 60	3,812 61	4,179 13	4,061 39
Labour	1,773 22	.....	979 16	.....	.....	354 25	2,088 81	.....	3,704 54	.....
Library of Parliament	.....	319 49	.....	224 27	1,851 47	.....	.....	484 48	.....	366 99
Marine and Fisheries	4,042 07	12,827 72	4,906 15	9,404 59	7,855 76	14,775 53	8,103 21	14,650 31	7,199 38	17,705 11
Militia and Defence	2,543 25	24,683 66	1,904 10	18,266 00	3,205 09	23,600 22	3,037 96	22,385 52	3,482 24	22,503 49
Mines	.....	4,753 30	.....	3,466 16	3,370 10	735 95	4,743 06	674 61	3,709 16	2,586 07
Post Office	11,957 42	22,480 07	8,984 24	20,738 20	14,704 89	36,371 13	20,912 13	42,261 14	16,819 64	41,223 56
Privy Council	1,259 12	.....	1,053 62	.....	1,512 41	.....	1,857 86	.....	1,486 03	.....
Public Printing and Stationery	2,230 81	160 943 02	1,708 76	122,506 11	1,678 09	221,572 84	2,116 92	235,165 38	3,148 97	228,365 43
Public Works	3,089 78	13,625 71	2,658 59	10,865 84	3,986 18	17,280 11	4,441 34	15,146 48	3,682 63	17,523 73
Railways and Canals	5,151 44	33,978 34	2,262 41	33,902 18	4,334 96	48,202 24	5,776 58	42,128 50	7,851 99	28,604 18
Royal Northwest Mounted Police	.....	7,954 08	.....	5,336 11	.....	3,108 21	7,324 24	.....	.....	8,893 97
Secretary of State	1,786 26	.....	1,156 32	.....	1,580 57	.....	3,780 34	.....	4,933 10	.....
Senate of Canada	.....	9,819 52	.....	7,974 03	.....	11,894 32	.....	12,033 31	.....	7,377 28
Trade and Commerce	799 04	556 18	647 27	196 61	1,151 27	862 11	1,424 22	1 477 45	1,878 28	1,912 95
Net total, Outside Service	.....	369,867 12	.....	296,222 89	.....	478,403 65	.....	487,598 49	.....	474,077 65
" Inside	74,648 61	74,648 61	73,369 45	73,369 45	101,624 10	101,624 10	125,917 96	125,917 96	118,824 90	111,824 90
Net total issue	.....	444,515 73	.....	369,592 34	.....	580,027 75	.....	613,516 45	.....	592,902 55

J. A. FRIGON

Accountant.

TABLE F.

ADVERTISING in Newspapers from April 1, 1909, to March, 31, 1910.

Department.	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward Island.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Other Countries.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Railways and Canals	3,780 94	3,035 69									80 23	6,896 86
Public Works	7,200 58	5,441 89	452 54	754 77	81 45	830 58	388 03	377 42	526 50			16,053 76
Mounted Police	308 75		45 75	60 90	16 80	77 40	487 91	261 91	22 50	105 25		1,387 17
Indian Affairs	2,413 17	254 56	47 10	66 10		622 44	977 20	1,004 80	50 50			5,435 87
Post Office	1,839 36	912 85	288 49	391 14	213 90	603 67	497 72	110 53	81 20	15 75		4,954 66
Marine and Fisheries	809 36	1,357 42	222 51	501 90	53 25	13 80			61 20			3,019 44
Interior	6,859 34	7,103 10	368 42	622 58	73 60	4,595 88	4,908 78	3,654 87	2,124 26	781 50	100 00	31,192 33
Militia and Defence	942 90	905 03	166 00	153 90	21 80	85 58	45 36	0 96	112 00			2,433 53
Governor General	457 00											457 00
Inland Revenue		33 45										33 45
Justice	166 75	59 40	10 26	43 70		21 60	30 80		10 80			343 31
Intercolonial Railway	4,680 00	6,040 70	2,145 24	2,705 03	422 76	197 30					1,285 40	17,476 43
Customs	150 70	164 75	14 45	14 16			23 83	6 25	22 10			396 24
Agriculture	567 42	698 25	153 65	130 95	43 40			30 72	111 65			1,736 04
Labour												
Public Printing and Stationery	16 90	3 20										20 10
House of Commons		124 50	30 00	32 50	49 00	243 60	48 80	48 00	17 50			593 90
Senate		54 00	17 50	16 00	42 00	156 00	20 50	21 30				327 30
Trade and Commerce	45 00											45 00
Transcontinental Railway	4,154 28	2,034 60	549 25	612 60	205 50	393 97	513 20	333 48	421 15			9,218 03
Railway Commission							30 60		33 30			63 90
Geological Survey	500 00											500 00
Secretary of State	73 80	20 00		14 00	18 45		46 68	30 60	53 30			256 83
Total	34,966 25	28,243 39	4,511 16	6,120 23	1,241 91	7,841 82	8,019 41	5,880 89	3,647 96	902 50	1,465 63	102,841 15

NOTE Circulars sent, 5,181. Accounts certified, 5,660.

L. A. GRISON,
Audit Clerk.

J. A. FRIGON,
Accountant.

PRINTING BRANCH.

OTTAWA, September, 1910.

C. H. PARMELEE, ESQ.,
King's Printer, &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work executed for Parliament in the Printing Branch of the Department during the session of 1909-10, and also of the departmental work for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1910, contained in the following tabulated statements:—

1. Annual reports.
2. Supplementary reports.
3. Routine Parliamentary work.
4. House of Commons and Senate Debates.
5. Statutes.
6. Pamphlets and miscellaneous book-work.
7. *Canada Gazette.*
8. Voters' Lists.
9. Letterpress departmental work.
10. Summary of Letterpress departmental work for the twelve months.
11. Plates contained in annual and supplementary reports.
12. Books bound.
13. Summary of books bound for the twelve months.
14. Perforating, numbering and packing.
15. Pad-making.
16. Summary of Pads for the twelve months.
17. Making, printing and stamping of prepaid Post Office envelopes.
18. Die stamping of note headings, letter headings and envelopes.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. McMAHON,
Superintendent of Printing.

TABLE No. 1.—Annual Reports to Parliament, Session of 1909–10.

Title of Document.		Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Distribution.			
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Sess. Papers Bound.
SECOND SESSION—ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT.							
Adulteration of Food	English	3,685	468	2,225	500	100	850
	French	990	464	475	250	10	250
Agriculture	English	4,110	176	2,225	1,000	25	850
	French	890	184	475	150	10	250
Auditor General	English	5,490	2,702	2,225	2,000	100	850
	French	1,245	2,702	475	500	10	250
Bank Shareholders	English	3,470	674	2,225	325	50	1,100
	French						
Civil Service Commission	English	5,185	184	2,325	500	1,510	850
	French	1,235	176	475	500	500	10
Criminal Statistics	English	4,835	362	2,700	1,000	25	1,100
	French						
Estimates of Canada, 1910-11	English	3,885	104	2,425	500	100	850
	French	835	104	475	50	50	250
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1910-11	English	3,885	2	2,425	500	100	850
	French	835	2	475	50	50	250
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1909-10	English	3,885	12	2,425	500	100	850
	French	835	12	475	50	50	250
Estimates of Canada, Further Supplementary, 1910	English	3,885	2	2,425	500	100	850
	French	835	2	475	50	50	250
Estimates of Canada, Supplementary, 1910	English	3,885	22	2,425	500	100	850
	French	835	24	475	50	50	250
Experimental Farms	English	58,610	424	2,725	55,000	25	850
	French	14,890	452	635	14,000	10	250
Fisheries	English	4,110	406	2,225	1,000	25	850
	French	845	496	475	100	15	250
Inland Revenue—Part I.	English	3,855	224	2,225	750	25	850
	French	990	248	475	250	15	250
Interior	English	3,635	504	2,225	500	50	850
	French	950	504	475	200	10	250
Insurance Abstract	English	10,285	96	2,225	700	200	850
	French	740	96	475	.....	15	250
Library of Parliament, Supplementary Catalogue	English	500	140	500	.....	.....	.....
	French						
Marine	English	3,860	224	2,225	750	25	850
	French	945	234	475	200	10	250
Militia and Defence	English	3,610	96	2,225	500	25	850
	French	955	108	475	200	25	250
Mounted Police	English	3,620	264	2,225	500	25	850
	French	1,035	264	475	300	10	250
Postmaster General	English	3,735	614	2,425	400	50	850
	French	815	614	475	75	10	250
Public Accounts	English	3,610	288	2,225	500	25	850
	French	790	272	475	50	10	250
Public Printing and Stationery	English	3,335	80	2,225	250	10	850
	French	755	80	475	30	.....	250
Public Works	English	3,835	630	2,425	500	50	850
	French	940	640	475	250	10	250
Railways and Canals	English	4,385	416	2,375	1,000	10	850
	French	845	416	475	100	.....	250
Railway Commission	English	3,885	396	2,250	750	25	850
	French	995	416	475	250	10	250
Secretary of State	English	3,635	380	2,225	500	50	850
	French	2,595	380	2,225	100	15	250
Trade and Commerce	English	1,285	1,418	2,375	1,000	50	850
	French	810	1,418	475	50	25	250
Trade and Navigation	English	3,885	824	2,475	500	50	850
	French	770	816	475	25	15	250
Unclaimed Bank Balances	English	3,395	784	2,225	250	50	850
	French						
Weights, Measures and Lighting—Part II. Inland Revenue	English	3,860	84	2,225	750	25	850
	French	990	84	475	250	15	250
Totals		210,320	24,208	85,035	92,005	4,105	32,510

TABLE No. 2.—Supplementary Reports to Parliament, Session of 1909–10.

Title of Document.		Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Distribution.			
				Parliament.	Department.	Stock.	Session'l Papers Bound.
Dairy and Cold Storage	English	25,100	232	2,225	22,000	25	850
	French	10,735	248	475	10,000	10	250
Geographic Board	English	3,900	124	2,225	800	25	850
	French	725	124	475			250
Railway Statistics	English	4,125	252	2,225	5,500	15	850
	French	460	252		200	10	250
Topographical Surveys	English	8,590	472	2,225	5,500	15	850
	French	985	472	475	250	10	250
Analytical Index, Commons Debates	English	2,925	304	2,825		100	
	French	485	304	475		10	
List of Vessels	English	3,600	444	2,225	500	25	850
	French	725	444	475			250
Canal Statistics	English	3,800	100	2,225	700	25	850
	French	735	100	475		10	250
Summary of Mines	English	10,600	316	2,225	7,500	25	850
	French	985	316	475	250	10	250
Evidence of Experimental Farm Officers given before S.S. Committee on Agriculture and Colonization: -							
Dr. Wm. Saunders	English	15,000	18	13,275	1,725		
	French	4,825	20	4,425	400		
Dr. C. G. Hewitt	English	15,000	40	13,275	1,725		
	French	4,825	42	4,425	400		
H. T. Gussow	English	15,000	24	13,275	1,725		
	French	4,825	26	4,425	400		
C. E. Saunders	English	15,000	20	13,275	1,725		
	French	4,825	20	4,425	400		
Felix Charlan	English	15,000	24	13,275	1,725		
	French	4,825	26	4,425	400		
G. H. Clarke	English	15,000	26	13,275	1,725		
	French	4,825	12	4,425	400		
Trade and Commerce Bulletin–							
April, 1909		3,590	144	2,175	1,400	15	
May, 1909		3,590	152	2,175	1,400	15	
June, 1909		3,590	130	2,175	1,400	15	
July, 1909		3,690	192	2,175	1,500	15	
August, 1909		3,590	122	2,175	1,400	15	
September, 1909		3,590	176	2,175	1,400	15	
October, 1909		3,590	136	2,175	1,400	15	
November, 1909		3,590	136	2,175	1,400	15	
December, 1909		3,590	156	2,175	1,400	15	
January, 1910		4,040	112	2,174	1,850	15	
February, 1910		3,590	128	2,175	1,400	15	
March, 1910		3,590	162	2,175	1,400	15	
Trade and Navigation, Unrevised Monthly Statement							
April, 1909		2,775	508	2,075	500	200	
May, 1909		2,775	508	2,075	500	200	
June, 1909		2,775	504	2,075	500	200	
July, 1909		2,775	504	2,075	500	200	
August, 1909		2,775	504	2,075	500	200	
September, 1909		2,775	496	2,075	500	200	
October, 1909		2,775	504	2,075	500	200	
November, 1909		2,775	504	2,075	500	200	
December, 1909		2,775	500	2,075	500	200	
January, 1910		2,775	504	2,075	500	200	
February, 1910		2,775	506	2,075	500	200	
March, 1910		2,775	506	2,075	500	200	
Totals		274,355	12,596	178,925	89,300	2,895	7,700

TABLE No. 3.—Statement showing the Routine Parliamentary work, Session of 1909-10.

TITLE OF DOCUMENT.		Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	DISTRIBUTION.	
				Parliament.	Sessional Papers Bound.
Second Session—Eleventh Parliament.					
Votes and Proceedings	English	2,476	1,101	2,276	200
	French	491	1,106	421	70
Orders of the Day	English	790	1,988	790	.....
	French	191	2,100	191	.....
Senate Minutes	English	2,001	992	2,001	.....
	French	357	972	357	.....
Public Bills (Commons)	English	2,345	436	2,345	.....
	French	505	400	505	.....
Public Bills (Senate)	English	2,345	136	2,345	.....
	French	505	148	505	.....
Private Bills (Commons)	English	1,045	226	1,045	.....
	French	285	240	285	.....
Private Bills (Senate)	English	1,045	150	1,045	.....
	French	285	158	285	.....
Third Reading Bills (Commons)	English	470	528	470	.....
	French	165	536	165	.....
Third Reading Bills (Senate)	English	640	282	640	.....
	French	200	294	200	.....
Returns (for distribution or Sessional Papers, either or both)	English	27,490	545	27,490	850
	French	6,965	496	6,965	250
Divorce Cases (400 copies each of 10)		4,000	154	4,000	.....
Journals—					
House of Commons	English	900	578	.....	900
	French	250	578	.....	250
Appendix No. 1	English	3,550	142	2,700	850
	French	1,050	146	800	250
No. 2		3,075	736	2,225	850
No. 3		3,275	784	2,425	850
No. 4		8,075	720	7,225	850
No. 5		3,175	72	2,225	850
Senate	English	900	516	.....	900
	French	250	516	.....	250
Appendix No. 1		2,000	96	1,150	850
Totals		81,096	17,935	73,176	9,020

TABLE No. 4.—Statement showing the work on the House of Commons and Senate Debates, Session of 1909–10.

Title of Document.		Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Distribution. House of Commons.	Senate.	Binding	Stock.
SECOND SESSION—ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT.							
House of Commons—							
Daily Debates	English	3,535	4,520	3,035	....	....	500
	French	350	4,744	325	....	....	25
Book Form Debates	English	1,516	4,422	600	....	690	226
	French	307	4,650	100	....	150	57
The Senate—							
Daily Debates	English	250	1,044	....	225	....	25
	French	30	1,102	....	25	....	5
Book Form Debates	English	2,420	1,008	....	1,850	500	70
	French	210	1,040	....	....	200	10
Extra copies of speeches ordered by Members and Senators		424,350	1,682	....	....	....	....
Totals		432,968	24,212	4,060	2,100	1,540	918

TABLE No. 5.—Statement showing the work on the Statutes, 1908–1909.

Title of Document.		Number of Volumes	Number of Pages.	Stock.
THE STATUTES.				
8-9 Edward VII—1st Session, 11th Parliament.				
Volume 1	English	6,350	408	6,350
	French	1,650	412	1,650
Volume 2	English	5,650	400	5,650
	French	1,000	400	1,000
Separate Chapters, Public and Private Acts (English and French aggregate)		46,500	342	46,500
Totals		61,150	1,962	61,150

TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work for the Year ending March 31, 1910 (copies and pages aggregate)

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Agriculture—				
Canadian Patent Office Record	14,400	3,870		
Index to Canadian Patent Office Record	1,200	160		
Statistical Year Book, 1908 (English)	8,050	596		
" " " (French)	2,010	602		
Census and Statistics (English)	74,000	276		
" " (French)	14,000	282		
Fruit Crop Reports	58,000	40		
Circular *re* Trade Mark and Design Act	2,500	28		
Journal of the Yukon	1,000	130		
Hull and Outfit for Steel Steamer	100	32		
Act *re* Infectious or Contagious Diseases Affecting Animals	1,000	16		
Inventory of Military Papers	1,000	376		
French-Canadian Cattle (French)	1,000	20		
Report of Canadian Seed Growers' Association (English)	20,000	116		
" " " " (French)	5,000	132		
Canadian Archives Report (English)	750	24		
" " " (French)	750	24		
Cattle Trade of Western Canada	20,000	24		
Report of Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner (English)	10,000	112		
" " " " (French)	5,000	120		
Distribution of Farm Weeds	10,000	232		
Report of Live Stock Breeders' Association	2,500	148		
French Canadian Cattle (French)	5,000	36		
United Empire Loyalists	100	32		
Quarantine Regulations	5,000	28		
Summary of Results *re* Seed Grain (English)	10,000	64		
" " " (French)	10,000	64		
Swine Husbandry (English)	16,000	96		
" " (French)	14,000	96		
Summary of Results *re* Seed Grain	22,000	32		
Construction of Steel Steamer at Grosse Isle	100	64		
Prize Winnings, &c., at Seed Farms	25,000	116		
List of Seeds of Canadian Wild Plants	500	8		
Bulletins:—				
Tuberculose-Bovine (French)	10,000	16		
Beet Sugar Industry (French)	2,000	82		
Ginseng, Mushroom and Melon Culture (English)	10,000	8		
" " " " (French)	2,000	8		
Red River Settlement	1,000	28		
Potato Diseases (English)	25,000	8		
" " (French)	10,000	8		
Crop (English)	55,000	56		
" (French)	14,000	56		
Cooling of Milk for Cheese-making (English)	50,000	8		
" " " (French)	50,000	8		
Cold Storage, &c.	4,000	32		
Real Estate Owned in Canada	2,500	16		
Growing and Using Corn, &c. (English)	70,000	32		
" " " (French)	29,000	32		
Cream Separators, &c. (French)	10,000	16		
Rabies (English)	10,000	16		
Tobacco (English)	14,000	60		
" (French)	12,000	32		
			740,460	8,508
Auditor General—				
Index to Appropriation Acts	700	32		
			700	32
Civil Service Commission—				
Civil Service Examinations	5,000	10		
Regulations of Civil Service Commission (English)	3,000	8		
" " " (French)	2,000	8		
Information for Candidates (French)	3,000	8		
Information *re* Competitive Examinations	5,000	12		
			18,000	46
Carried forward			759,160	8,586

TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, for the Year ending March 31, 1910 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Brought forward			759,160	8,586
Customs—				
Classification of Imports	2,000	64		
List of Ports	2,000	48		
Customs Tariff	3,000	132		
Departmental Tariff Rulings	5,000	40		
List of Forms	1,500	16		
Financial Report	100	224		
Classification of Countries	2,000	12		
Index to Customs Tariff, 1907 (French)	1,200	24		
Memo. 1566 B	25,000	28		
Customs Tariff	3,000	156		
			44,800	744
Exchequer Court—				
Report No. 4, Vol. XI	1,000	32		
" No. 1, Vol. XII	1,000	176		
" No. 2, Vol. XII	1,000	240		
			3,000	448
Experimental Farms—				
How to Make and Use a Hotbed	10,000	8		
Preparing Land for Grain Crop	10,000	8		
Asparagus, Celery and Onion Culture (English)	10,000	8		
" (French)	2,000	8		
Serious Potato Diseases (English)	30,000	8		
" (French)	4,000	8		
Poultry Report (French)	1,000	28		
Thirteen different Reports	13,000	52		
			80,000	128
Finance—				
Trade with Germany	1,000	16		
Supply Bill	500	48		
Budget Speech, 1909 (English)	8,500	44		
" 1909 (French)	1,500	32		
Act respecting Insurance	200	100		
Insurance Bill	500	16		
Railways Subsidized since 1899	200	8		
Supply Bill No. 2	250	28		
Contracts with American Bank Note Co	200	16		
Report of Trust and Loan Companies	3,000	184		
Insurance Short Report	7,000	216		
Railways Authorized to receive Subsidies	500	8		
Act respecting Insurance	500	100		
Memorandum *re* Insurance Bill	500	64		
Budget Speech, 1909 (English)	10,000	36		
" 1909 (French)	2,500	40		
Act respecting the Currency	30	8		
Tariff Schedule	1,500	8		
Trade Relations with Germany	2,000	16		
Supply Bill No. 1	300	56		
			680	1,044
House of Commons—				
Schedule of Civil Service Act	500	14		
Memorandum *re* Insurance Bill	500	16		
Report, &c., on Bill No. 108	2,000	28		
Sessional Papers 215 and 215a	850	16		
Rules of the House of Commons (English)	750	96		
" " " (French)	250	104		
Index to Parliamentary Procedure	10	12		
List of Committees	25	12		
" Members, 1909-10	200	28		
" Reports and Returns	300	8		
" Members	2,250	28		
Insurance Bill (English)	500	100		
" (French)	100	104		
Select Standing Committees	500	12		
Carried orward			927,640	10,970

TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, for the Year ending March 31, 1910 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Brought forward			927,640	10,950
House of Commons—Concluded.				
Extra Copies of Various Bills (English)	4,550	282		
" " (French)	600	122		
List of Committees	25	2		
Unrevised Debates Feb. 3, 1910 (French)	300	56		
Commander Wakeham's Report on Lobster Fishery	1,000	12		
Official Postal Guide (English)	650	496		
" " (French)	108	508		
			15,968	2,056
Indian Affairs				
Regulations of Chippewa Indians	300	20		
Extract from Auditor General's Report	500	160		
Description of Land in Muscowpetung Indian Reserve	200	4		
Indian Act	200	72		
Calisthenics and Games, Indian Schools	2,000	24		
			3,200	280
Inland Revenue—				
List of Licensed Manufacturers	850	72		
Official List of Bulletins Issued	500	8		
Bulletins:				
Tincture of Ginger	4,000	10		
Mustard	600	12		
Commercial Cream of Tartar	4,000	24		
Arsenic (as an Impurity in Drugs)	4,000	28		
Standard Fertilizers	5,000	32		
Ground Ginger	4,000	20		
Tea	4,000	18		
Infants' and Invalids' Foods	4,000	16		
Fertilizers as Sold	5,000	16		
Distilled Liquors	4,000	16		
Liquor Picis Carbonis	4,000	12		
Cream	5,000	10		
Ice Cream	4,000	16		
Beans, Shorts and Chopped Feed	5,600	50		
Copper in Vegetables	4,000	12		
Lard	4,000	16		
Fruit Jams	4,000	24		
Cream of Tartar	4,000	26		
Ale and Lager Beer	4,000	20		
Lime Fruit Juice	4,000	16		
Lemon Flavouring Extracts	4,000	16		
Highly Coloured Confectionery	4,000	16		
Friar's Balsam	4,000	10		
Extract of Vanilla	4,000	10		
Borax	4,000	16		
Canned Soup	4,000	16		
Pepper	4,000	32		
			109,950	590
Interior				
Summary of Homestead Regulations	30,000	36		
Report on Forest Conditions, &c	5,000	24		
Act *re* Public Lands of the Dominion	10,000	56		
Forest Fires in Canada during 1908	10,000	8		
Report on Riding Mountain Forest Reserve	5,000	42		
Alberta Red—The Winning Winter Wheat	100,000	32		
Immigration Facts and Figures	2,000	16		
Report of Convention of Western Canada Immigration Association	2,000	36		
Regulations *re* Disposal of Mining Rights	500	4		
Canada as Seen Through Scottish Eyes	111,600	64		
Description for Deeds	2,000	44		
Immigrant Children	1,000	16		
Carried forward			1,056,758	13,876

TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, for the Year ending March 31, 1910 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Brought forward			1,056,758	13,876
Interior Concluded.				
The Country Called Canada	10,000	48		
Immigration	500	112		
Extract from Interior Report, 1908-09	2,000	96		
Extract from Report of Commissioner of National Parks	5,000	28		
Summary of Regulations respecting Dominion Lands (French)	5,000	40		
Summary of Homestead Regulations	20,000	36		
Seismology and Magnetic Work	200	54		
Astrophysical Work	200	216		
Meridian Work	200	36		
Latitude and Longitude	200	24		
Geodetic Survey	200	12		
Regulations *re* Dominion Lands Surveyors	500	24		
Coal Mining Regulations	2,000	12		
The Country Called Canada	10,000	48		
Homestead Regulations (English)	200,000	4		
" (French)	10,000	4		
Report of Convention of Western Canada Irrigation Association	2,000	64		
Forest Products of Canada (English)	6,000	20		
" (French)	2,000	20		
Summary of Regulations	40,000	40		
Regulations respecting Quartz Mining	1,000	36		
Regulations for the Disposal of Tar Sands, Alberta	1,000	8		
Insanity in Immigrants	1,000	20		
Regulations for the Disposal of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rights, Manitoba	2,000	8		
Classes Canada Calls For	100,000	16		
The Country Called Canada	50,000	48		
Lists of School Lands	32,500	186		
			782,600	1,638
Justice				
Rules of the Supreme Court	50	8		
Shawinegan Carbide Co. *vs.* Doucet	50	12		
Small Claims Against Government Railways	25	4		
			125	24
Labour				
Coal Fields in Nova Scotia	50	48		
Combines Investigation Act	1,025	10		
Technical Education	1,000	10		
Special Report	7,000	428		
			9,075	496
Marine and Fisheries				
Monthly Weather Review	13,200	144		
Lists of Lights and Fog Signals	2,300	450		
Tide Tables	8,000	104		
Supplements to List of Vessels	2,800	80		
Index to Notices to Mariners	800	20		
Decisions of the Geographic Board	1,700	56		
Directory of Canadian Ports	1,000	216		
International Rules of the Road (English)	1,000	16		
" " (French)	300	24		
Regulations *re* Shipping of Live Stock	200	12		
Report on Naval Defence	25	10		
Cold Storage for Fresh Fish, &c. (English)	1,000	4		
" (French)	1,000	4		
Meteorological Tables, 1906	100	18		
Naval Act	50	6		
Report on Lobster Fisheries	500	32		
Interim Report of Fish Commission	750	20		
Instructions to Registrars of Shipping	200	48		
Hague Fisheries Arbitration	100	52		
Report on Lobster Fisheries	1,000	12		
Carried forward			1,848,558	16,034

TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, for the Year ending March 31, 1910 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Brought forward			1,848,558	16,034
Marine and Fisheries—Concluded.				
Specification for a Twenty-ton Bait Freezer	500	12		
Special Fishery Regulations, Ontario	1,500	8		
Rules of the Road for the Great Lakes	1,000	16		
Extract from Fisheries Report (English)	950	88		
" " (French)	150	80		
			40,125	1,532
Militia and Defence—				
Establishment of the Canadian Militia	2,250	48		
List of Changes in War Matériel	29,350	220		
Construction of Strathcona Trust	1,000	12		
Extract from Syllabus of Physical Exercises	250	68		
Regulations *re* Clothing of Canadian Militia	1,200	60		
Regulations for the Royal Military College	1,000	32		
Memo. for Camps of Instruction (French)	500	68		
Standing Orders, R.M.C.	500	74		
Regulations for Supply, Transport and Barrack Services	500	74		
Regulations *re* Clothing of Canadian Militia	500	12		
Report on Examinations for Admission to Royal Military College	600	32		
Regulations *re* Equipment of the Canadian Militia	1,200	24		
Ways of Obtaining a Commission	1,000	10		
Advantages of the Permanent Force (English)	2,250	16		
" " (French)	250	16		
Local Forces in Canada	250	14		
Extract from Auditor General's Report	50	160		
Amendments to Rules *re* Canadian Ordnance Service	600	12		
Memorandum *re* Militia Estimates	500	36		
Extract from Report of Royal School of Artillery	300	30		
Estimates of the Canadian Militia (English)	2,550	52		
" " (French)	300	52		
Amendments to Training Manual	1,500	24		
Regulations *re* Equipment of Military Buildings	600	12		
Instructions *re* Clothing Allowance	800	16		
Memo. *re* Training of Canadian Militia	3,800	72		
Regulations for Medical Services	1,000	66		
Instructions for Practice, &c.	500	52		
Quarterly Militia List	12,000	1,760		
Militia General Orders (English)	96,400	484		
" " " (French)	14,100	484		
Index to Militia General Orders, 1908 (English)	2,550	20		
" " " " (French)	400	24		
" " " " 1909 (English)	2,550	12		
" " " " (French)	300	12		
Militia Council Minutes	775	296		
Index to Militia Council Minutes	25	24		
			184,300	4,520
Mines—				
Coal Fields of Manitoba	4,000	112		
Production of Cement in Canada	1,000	4		
Electric Shaft Furnace	4,000	44		
Schedule of Charges for Chemical Analysis	1,000	4		
Reconnaissance of Region Traversed by National Transcontinental Ry.	4,000	68		
Geology of the St. Bruno Mountains	4,050	34		
Reconnaissance Across the Mackenzie Mountains	4,000	56		
Bituminous or Oil-Shales of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia	4,000	144		
Production of Chromite	1,000	8		
Production of Iron and Steel	1,000	36		
Production of Asbestos	1,000	8		
Production of Coal, Coke and Peat	1,000	36		
Production of Natural Gas and Petroleum	1,000	16		
Carried forward			2,072,983	22,086

TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, for the Year ending March 31, 1910 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Continued.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Brought forward			2,072,983	22,086
Mines—Concluded.				
Iron Ore Deposits of Vancouver and Texada Islands, B.C.	4,000	32		
Electric Shaft Furnace	2,500	44		
Preliminary Report on Mineral Productions of Canada	5,000	18		
			42,550	664
Post Office—				
Official Postal Guide, 1910 (English)	14,407	496		
" " (French)	2,494	508		
Abridged Postal Guide, 1910 (English)	2,000	176		
" " (French)	550	188		
" " List Part	50	320		
Quarterly Supplement, Postal Guide (English)	63,550	120		
" " " (French)	10,950	120		
Monthly Money Order Circular (English)	38,000	150		
" " (French)	9,550	150		
Schedule of Mail Trains	4,200	724		
Nova Scotia Distribution List	700	208		
Appendices—P. M. G.'s Report	247	614		
Instructions to Letter Carriers (English)	500	18		
" " (French)	200	18		
Rural Mail Delivery in Canada	5,000	20		
British Columbia and Yukon Territory Distribution List	750	120		
Distribution List for Manitoba, &c.	1,500	210		
Distribution List of the State of New York	400	16		
			155,048	4,176
Privy Council				
Treaty *re* Boundary	50	8		
			50	8
Public Printing and Stationery				
Price List of Government Publications	500	72		
Criminal Code with Amendments (English)	3,000	724		
" " (French)	1,000	748		
List of Printing Bureau Employees	25	20		
Debate on Naval Defence	75	36		
Revised Hansard of Dec. 2, 1909	20	96		
Revised Hansard of Dec. 6, 1909	40	96		
Revised Hansard of Jan. 28, 1910	250	80		
Official Postal Guide, 1910 (English)	1,000	496		
" " " (French)	100	508		
Quarterly Supplement, Postal Guide (English)	1,600	60		
" " " " (French)	100	60		
Extra Copies of Bills	3,100	1,054		
Various Chapters (English)	26,800	2,032		
" " (French)	7,050	248		
			44,660	6,330
Public Works—				
Catalogue of Pictures in Art Gallery	3,000	48		
Regulations *re* Maintenance of Slides and Booms on St. Maurice River	500	14		
Decisions of Judicial Commission	100	32		
General Duties of Caretakers (English)	200	6		
" " (French)	100	6		
Report on Telegraphic Service	100	68		
Report of Chief Architect	25	40		
Appendix R—Georgian Bay Canal Report	100	44		
			4,125	258
Railways and Canals				
Rules respecting Government Railways	1,000	48		
Canal Regulations (French)	300	36		
			1,300	84
Railway Commission				
Carriage of Explosives	1,000	28		
Rules and Regulations (English)	2,000	28		
" " (French)	200	28		
Carried forward			2,320,666	33,606

TABLE No. 6.—Return of Pamphlets and Miscellaneous Book-work, for the Year ending March 31, 1910 (copies and pages aggregate)—*Concluded.*

Description.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Brought forward			2,320,666	33,606
Railway Commission—Concluded.				
Section 246 of Railway Act	2,000	12		
Rules and Regulations (French)	200	16		
			5,400	112
Royal Northwest Mounted Police —				
Regulations and Orders	2,000	568		
			2,000	568
Secretary of State				
Act respecting Companies	500	34		
Treaty between Great Britain and United States	100	8		
Newspaper List	100	56		
Provisions of Companies' Act *re* Granting of Letters Patent	1,000	24		
			1,700	122
Senate —				
Forms of Proceedings of Senate (French)	300	320		
List of Senators	1,500	42		
List of Senators and Committees	1,200	18		
Senators' Passes	100	32		
Suggested Amendments to Bill A	150	32		
Insurance Act	500	100		
Act respecting Intoxicating Liquors	125	6		
			3,875	550
Trade and Commerce —				
Special Grain Report	500	56		
Report on Progress of Canada	800	60		
List of Elevators	800	68		
Instructions for Canadian Trade Officials	50	16		
Weekly Report	180,300	1,610		
Index to Weekly Report	3,450	56		
Special Supplement to Weekly Report	3,825	80		
			189,725	1,946
Totals			2,523,366	36,904

TABLE No. 7.—STATEMENT showing the work on the *Canada Gazette*, 1909-10.

Title.	Aggregate Annual Issue.	Number of Pages in Volume.	DISTRIBUTION WEEKLY.	
			King's Printer.	Mailed.
Canada Gazette	159,775	4,712	50	1,75

TABLE No. 8.—STATEMENT showing the work on Voters' Lists for 1909-10.

	Number of Copies.	Number of Pages.
Voters' Lists	1,680	41

TABLE No. 9.—Statement showing Letterpress Departmental Work from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

DEPARTMENT	APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.
Agriculture	70,500	142,736	24,000	4,600,536	172,870	147,248
Auditor General	2,000	20,000			8,000	50
Civil Service Commission		6,010	10,500	2,150		2,000
Clerk of Crown in Chancery		1,000				400
Customs	84,900	784,675	320,000	1,062,600	10,000	319,750
Experimental Farms	2,500	51,000	2,500	4,060	5,000	15,500
Finance		11,810	1,200	8,580		72,595
Governor General		1,740	500	615	500	1,000
House of Commons		52,670	500	302,712	100	2,483
Indian Affairs	2,500	60,930	1,250	18,085	29,450	50,800
Inland Revenue		30,800	17,500	17,300	5,000	85,060
Interior	35,735	1,480,905	270,500	805,890	77,000	852,855
Intercolonial Railway						
Justice	1,000	19,065	11,000	10,675	500	1,125
Labour		4,000		9,350	20,000	
Library of Parliament		200		200		
Marine and Fisheries	54,500	160,000	31,500	283,175	15,500	469,145
Militia and Defence		84,150	30,000	90,450	30,000	604,650
Mines	650	7,808	2,000	3,750	500	33,200
Post Office	1,102,250	3,191,085	686,000	1,551,161	17,950	2,087,625
Privy Council				500		
Public Printing and Stationery	25,000	49,950	26,000	40,575		4,850
Public Works	17,900	30,412	49,775	93,320	9,000	48,385
Railways and Canals	4,000	20,800	25,000	61,120	3,500	36,400
Railway Commission	1,000	3,000	500	25,400	500	21,500
Royal Mint			2,500	120		
Royal N. W. Mounted Police		2,300	80,060	59,675	1,000	22,500
Secretary of State		5,000	500	7,328	2,900	4,500
Senate		2,224		2,983		450
Trade and Commerce	12,500	12,300	250,000	101,800	83,500	57,150
Totals	1,410,936	6,236,570	1,843,225	3,164,050	482,750	4,941,221

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 32

TABLE No. 9.—Statement showing Letterpress Departmental Work, &c.—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT.	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.	
	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.
Agriculture	115,000	99,986	31,500	66,700	41,500	110,648
Auditor General		1,075		25		2,700
Civil Service Commission		2,000	22,000			28,000
Clerk of Crown in Chancery						
Customs		366,080	55,000	838,178	23,000	604,575
Experimental Farms	107,000	11,000	5,000	7,500		9,000
Finance	1,500	9,125	27,000	39,845	9,500	30,015
Governor General	250	1,300	2,000		500	2,100
House of Commons	10,000	1,250		610		4,255
Indian Affairs	6,000	22,800	1,000	1,200	16,000	11,900
Inland Revenue	6,500	23,655		91,990	17,000	349,260
Interior	407,250	1,678,960	69,500	483,845	72,250	198,830
Intercolonial Railway					301,200	
Justice	6,250	4,600	14,500	2,000	4,500	15,366
Labour		300	5,000	2,400		2,000
Library of Parliament						
Marine and Fisheries	4,000	398,130	24,250	153,725	39,000	221,620
Militia and Defence	10,000	381,075	102,500	151,950	120,000	141,255
Mines	25,000	12,135		5,500	250	9,750
Post Office	1,332,500	4,139,790	90,250	1,830,422	305,750	2,323,805
Privy Council					500	6,300
Public Printing and Stationery		83,150	1,000	13,652		5,795
Public Works	1,250	83,135	10,000	27,195	19,200	160,810
Railways and Canals	21,000	12,970	1,000	25,520	400	15,400
Railway Commission		1,000				24,306
Royal Mint				2,000		75
Royal N. W. Mounted Police	10,000	15,525		154,150		3,425
Secretary of State	8,000	6,495		1,170		2,040
Senate		800		275		2,710
Trade and Commerce	4,000	174,250	10,000	213,100	63,000	51,100
Totals	2,065,500	7,530,536	471,500	4,112,952	1,033,550	4,344,055

TABLE No. 9.—Statement showing Letterpress Departmental Work, &c.—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENT	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.
Agriculture	77,000	226,867	102,500	94,822	28,000	3,010,672
Auditor General					5,000	10,220
Civil Service Commission	2,000	17,300	5,000	1,400		1,000
Clerk of Crown in Chancery		2,500		10,350	2,000	3,000
Customs	75,000	1,226,380	10,000	206,315	45,000	571,674
Experimental Farms	3,000	24,000	56,000	129,825		3,000
Finance	5,300	22,725	7,500	9,747		7,115
Governor General		1,165	1,600	939	1,000	1,110
House of Commons	42	28,586	5,200	32,267	16,000	14,180
Indian Affairs	20,000	23,200	6,000	29,875	50	4,575
Inland Revenue	29,000	44,135		19,905	10,000	16,386
Interior	16,500	453,899	102,250	659,059	81,000	302,130
Intercolonial Railway			11,000		62,000	
Justice		24,700	500	14,825	6,750	7,590
Labour		3,000		13,500	12,000	500
Library of Parliament	6,000			75		
Marine and Fisheries	53,500	249,535	30,500	117,625	9,500	71,225
Militia and Defence	105,000	217,105	12,000	120,800		174,625
Mines		4,100	5,000	15,500	19,000	14,650
Post Office	462,250	14,408,335	13,750	1,317,115	786,500	3,746,286
Privy Council		300		355		290
Public Printing and Stationery		39,515	500	132,145	8,000	24,325
Public Works	6,600	26,995	11,350	29,410	61,900	165,005
Railways and Canals	20,000	26,360	41,000	71,500	6,500	42,950
Railway Commission	10,000	13,608		16,500		22,125
Royal Mint	3,000	13,000		6,500		
Royal N. W. Mounted Police						52,550
Secretary of State	1,000	5,885	500	2,808		3,225
Senate		7,075	500	7,636		1,850
Trade and Commerce	12,000	40,300	7,000	58,200	8,000	69,817
Totals	907,192	17,150,570	429,650	3,118,938	1,168,200	8,342,175

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TABLE No. 9.—Statement showing Letterpress Departmental Work, &c. *—Concluded.*

DEPARTMENT.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.	
	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.	Envelopes.	Copies.
Agriculture	50,500	112,495	34,500	73,700	50,000	32,300
Auditor General	....	4,595	....	50	....	200
Civil Service Commission	.....	500	....	1,250	4,000	4,200
Clerk of Crown in Chancery	....	....	....	....	....	....
Customs	40,000	496,890	86,500	463,500	80,000	1,465,975
Experimental Farms	6,000	8,000	212,000	8,300	....	9,000
Finance	1,750	65,610	2,000	7,815	5,900	72,440
Governor General	500	137	500	2,188	....	1,000
House of Commons	....	49,160	2,500	17,517	....	16,593
Indian Affairs	11,500	38,535	14,000	8,355	7,400	29,700
Inland Revenue	....	32,335	3,000	180,550	5,000	320,075
Interior	79,000	455,375	35,500	335,340	302,000	1,096,732
Intercolonial Railway	305,000	....	55,400	....	....	9,200
Justice	2,300	14,375	1,000	15,580	1,000	11,650
Labour	....	2,675	5,000	6,265	....	4,000
Library of Parliament	....	....	....	....	.....	600
Marine and Fisheries	46,500	101,675	29,500	126,296	28,050	113,475
Militia and Defence	35,000	169,100	206,000	359,100	20,000	443,072
Mines	5,000	10,675	10,000	11,400	....	500
Post Office	651,025	3,620,340	611,500	4,558 473	1,197,500	3,117,860
Privy Council	....	2,000	....	....	....	....
Public Printing and Stationery	21,000	99,885	....	12,280	7,750	145,880
Public Works	2,000	69,505	13,300	33,770	11,000	23,464
Railways and Canals	2,000	20,400	1,000	15,625	2,000	88,660
Railway Commission	1,000	28,500	....	28,410	....	7,000
Royal Mint	....	20	....	250	....	1,500
Royal N. W. Mounted Police	....	3,270	2,000	33,020	150,000	1,875
Secretary of State	5,000	47,100	....	4,200	....	10,846
Senate	2,000	1,625	....	3,145	....	38,925
Trade and Commerce	276,000	8,350	15,000	24,500	7,000	258,675
Totals	1,543,075	5,403,307	1,340,200	6,330,879	1,877,700	7,325,397

TABLE No. 10.—SUMMARY of Letterpress Departmental Work for Twelve Months.

Month.	Envelopes.	Copies.
April	1,410,936	6,236,570
May	1,843,225	9,164,050
June	492,750	4,941,221
July	2,065,500	7,530,536
August	471,500	4,112,952
September	1,033,550	4,344,055
October	907,192	17,156,570
November	429,650	3,118,938
December	1,168,200	8,342,175
January	1,543,075	5,403,307
February	1,340,200	6,330,879
March	1,877,700	7,325,397
Totals	14,583,478	84,000,650

TABLE No. 11. -STATEMENT showing the Number of Plates in Annual and Supplementary Reports for Year 1909–10.

Title of Document.	Number of Plates.	Number of Copies E. and F.	Total.
Dairy and Cold Storage	14	35,850	501,900
Excise—Part I., Inland Revenue	3	4,845	14,535
Interior	13	4,585	13,755
Marine	32	4,805	153,760
Mounted Police	32	4,655	148,960
Totals	94	45,315	818,375

TABLE No. 12.—Statement showing the number of Books bound during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.

Department.	April, 1909.					May, 1909.					June, 1909.					July, 1909.				
	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
Post Office	41	1	....	1	..	92	24	552	9	3000	74	6	825	351	2,200	47	....	300	1,000	27
Public Printing and Stationery	5	1	...	5	22	3	....	....	....	....	....	8	...	31	....	2	8	....	....	1
Agriculture	2	10	....	13	5	2	26	...	106	169	56	100	..	....	6	27	4	..	..	1,000
Auditor General	5	181	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	6	1	....	....	....
Customs	136	110	....	202	400	61	2	....	....	....	1	25	..	....	....	....	116	....	300	....
Finance	1	2	....	1	350	6	5	..	....	....	6	20	..	....	4,954	24	47	..	12	....
Royal Mint	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Marine and Fisheries	..	13	....	....	270	12	19	..	36	2,512	9	3	....	20	100	32	176	..	76	80
Governor General	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	..
Indian Affairs	1	38	....	....	....	17	3	..	....	50	4	14	....	12	100	46	3	....	....	....
Inland Revenue	53	112	....	3,000	....	6	....	....	....	....	7	8	....	12	....	63	201	..	....	....
Interior	135	132	2	629	2,005	93	155	1	5	500	43	38	....	186	900	54	110	4	1,072	1,606
Justice	61	6	...	13	....	74	27	....	24	....	59	....	6	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
Mines	....	....	....	120	..	....	106	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	....
R. N. W. M. Police	....	6	..	....	....	1	8	..	..	1	..	1	....	....	15	..	....	....	....	....
Privy Council	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Public Works	36	4	....	....	....	42	36	....	....	....	18	158	....	....	....	6	24	....	3	....
Railways and Canals	36	..	46	....	....	1	41	..	....	....	1	13	....	306	1,100	57	16	..	50	....
Secretary of State	13	2	....	....	20	3	4	....	....	....	5	5	....	3	....	16	102	..	....	....
House of Commons	16	100	....	....	....	3	16	....	....	....	7	3	....	....	10	8	..	1	..	2
Senate	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
Library of Parliament	111	..	....	....	....	90	12	....	....	....	102	..	....	....	....	116	....	....	....	....
Militia and Defence	35	6	....	....	....	107	12	....	....	....	2	87	....	....	600	9	....	150	....	....
Trade and Commerce	11	....	....	....	30	15	57	....	....	38	27	..	....	1	..	6	....	....	....	169
Labour	1	..	....	....	49	7	2	....	....	20	..	..	....	..	..	..	....	....	..	81
Civil Service Commission	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Railway Commission	1	3	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
Totals	708	697	48	3,984	3,251	636	555	556	187	3,590	440	491	831	922	9,985	521	815	455	2,516	2,966

TABLE No. 12.—Statement showing the number of Books bound during the Fiscal Year 1909-10.—*Continued.*

Department.	August, 1909.					September, 1909.					October, 1909.					November, 1909.				
	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
Post Office	69	1	..	5	372	132	225	..	2,000	940	906	12	416	201	818	92	2	1	712	400
Public Printing and Stationery	..	21	..	6	..	450	7	..	..	7,077	26	10	..	..	4,000	24	4	1	1	..
Agriculture	10	12	..	..	8	3	3	..	..	272	1	2	..	25	374	11	16	..	200	5,142
Auditor General	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Customs	34	..	..	..	..	2	53	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	24	12	..	205	400
Finance	11	7	..	200	..	13	1	..	..	4	2	4	..	..	..	62	23	..	1	4
Royal Mint	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Marine and Fisheries	..	48	..	..	561	67	18	..	90	136	32	78	..	..	539	25	..	..	52	750
Governor General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Indian Affairs	2	2	..	..	200	1	..	..	24	..	..	25	..	..	..	3	3	..	200	..
Inland Revenue	2	1	..	50	..	6	..	..	..	12	56	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	312	50
Interior	69	9	178	12	..	183	44	..	300	1,323	36	70	..	10	..	8	20	..	600	604
Justice	135	7	..	..	17	13	8	1	..	..	17	8	..	2	144	45	1	..	6	104
Mines	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	6	50
R. N. W. M. Police	6	1	..	..	..	100	8	..	..	3,500	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Privy Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Public Works	36	29	..	100	..	20	7	..	..	200	10	200	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..
Railways and Canals	..	1	..	6	70	14	28	..	..	120	7	1	..	91	155	1	5	..	24	12
Secretary of State	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	..
House of Commons	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	12	750	13	8	..	6	4,410	292	1	..	2	21,150
Senate	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	2	..	1	..
Library of Parliament	61	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	12	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..
Militia and Defence	..	..	6	..	150	..	..	100	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	2	49	..	100	..
Trade and Commerce	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	1	..	..	54	12	..	..	..	150
Labour	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	384	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Service Commission	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Commission	..	..	..	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	583	151	184	396	1,378	1,024	412	101	2,426	14,758	1,381	436	416	335	10,494	609	287	2	2,467	28,818

TABLE No. 12.—Statement showing the number of Books bound during the Fiscal Year 1909-10. *Concluded.*

Department.	December, 1909.					January, 1910.					February, 1910.					March, 1910.				
	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
Post Office	98	5	2		1,500	197	1		3,256	264	69	7	72	1,170		15	37	225		1,798
Public Printing and Stationery	7	10			100	4	6				4			9	6	3	4			
Agriculture	5	225		62		2	105		10		19	112		15	105	32	6		10	169
Auditor General	3					1	3				1	180				1	2			
Customs	353	10		100		76	107		1	402	50	50				65	300		200	
Finance	6	15				12	28				8	15				2	11			
Royal Mint																				
Marine and Fisheries		1		36	500	10	6		124	1,260	5	101			150	2	38		155	
Governor General	1																			
Indian Affairs	35	12		300	12	15				14	1	4		202	200	25	2			
Inland Revenue	78	100		50		13	14			12	1	80				7	26			50
Interior	48	42		35	14	193	26	10	10	1,500	17	10		340	500	75	63		40	106
Justice	83	1				83	1		1		10	7				122	15	12		
Mines		50			800	22						2		1		166	3			
R. N. W. M. Police						4	4			61	2	4				1	2			
Privy Council		1		1		1	1									1				
Public Works	5					8	13		64		1	13		46	550	5	6		16	12
Railways and Canals	3			325	130					337	33					15			290	12
Secretary of State		7				82					2	12				15				
House of Commons	4	1			25	11	1			650	29	4			102	2	2			
Senate										800		25					700			
Library of Parliament	93	13				104					108	7				88				
Militia and Defence						1			20		1	30		1,510	1,246	66	28			300
Trade and Commerce	3	1			60	10					4	20			110		3			38
Labour					125															50
Civil Service Commission												100					2			
Railway Commission	2				100												1			
Totals	827	521	2	909	3,366	859	316	10	3,486	5,297	361	873	72	3,293	2,969	708	1,251	237	611	2,265

TABLE No. 13.—Summary of Books bound during the Twelve Months.

Month.	Calf.	Roan.	Sheep.	Skiver.	Cloth.
April	708	697	48	3,984	3,251
May	636	555	556	187	3,590
June	440	491	831	922	9,985
July	521	815	455	2,516	2,966
August	583	151	184	390	1,378
September	1,024	412	101	2,426	14,758
October	1,381	436	416	335	10,494
November	609	287	2	2,467	28,818
December	827	521	2	989	3,366
January	859	316	10	3,486	5,297
February	361	873	72	3,293	2,969
March	708	1,251	237	611	2,265
Totals	8,657	6,805	2,914	21,526	89,137

TABLE No. 14.—Statement showing the Perforating, Numbering and Packing during the Fiscal Year 1909–10.

Month.	Perforating.	Numbering.	Parcels.
April	263,250	640,560	7,638
May	192,900	431,200	31,867
June	269,200	218,000	11,763
July	421,850	655,100	6,912
August	519,100	788,800	6,489
September	711,650	218,400	7,417
October	718,220	538,000	12,225
November	414,900	545,250	10,598
December	273,200	381,400	13,014
January	732,400	796,650	14,319
February	818,450	1,071,200	8,288
March	170,550	182,200	15,753
Totals	5,505,670	6,466,760	146,283

Maps and plans, mounted 8,021
Total square feet 22,706

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TABLE No. 15.—STATEMENT showing the Number of Pads made during the Fiscal Year of 1909-10.

Department.	1909.									1910.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Post Office	700	500	160	16,710	200	50	2,310	1,240	4,000	70	100	.. ..
Public Printing and Stationery	422	26	180	300	694	200	.	356	874	520	4	320
Agriculture	130	.....	...	270	120	200	110		360	6	296	210
Auditor General	.	.	....	. . .			36	.			.	....
Customs			30				10	10		20		30
Finance	20	10	25	51	515	401		75	22	44	425	5
Marine and Fisheries	.	277	74	2,082	50	125	155			74	268	118
Governor General		....	....	. .				. .			.	.
Indian Affairs		.....	700						.	200	100	..
Inland Revenue	20	.	25	72	150	125		48		...	121	100
Interior	1,192	800	1,066	2,980	809	410	210	445	286	2,876	970	884
Justice	30	80	4	30	149	150	105	207	50	85	10	166
Mines	200	225	.	45			10		.	...	...	
Royal Mint												
Royal North West Mounted Police					600							
Public Works	11	100	50	34	5	1,010	448		58	.	760	
Railways and Canals	212	60	384	12	50	15	95	125	475	50	95	100
Railway Commission	10		200	100		.	50	200		40	50	10
Secretary of State		25	400	..		.	.	55			.	25
Civil Service Commission							.		. . .	.		.
House of Commons	90	20	10					15	. .		370	300
Senate						..					.	
Library of Parliament		100	.	..	. . .		.	. .	. .	. .	.	
Militia and Defence	485	450		60	350	....	350	140	50	10	250	270
Trade and Commerce	70	70	20	210	.	30	160	60	110	. . .	30	
Labour	..	.		..	34		.....	..	100	. .		.
Totals	3,592	2,743	3,328	22,956	3,726	2,716	4,049	2,976	6,385	3,995	3,849	2,538

TABLE No. 16.—SUMMARY of Pads for the T elve Months.

Month.	Quantity.
April	3,592
May	2,743
June	3,328
July	22,956
August	3,726
September	2,716
October	4,049
November	2,976
December	6,385
January	3,995
February	3,849
March	2,538
Total	62,853

TABLE No. 17.—SHOWING the Making, Printing and Stamping of Prepaid Post Office Envelopes, &c.

—	Quantity Made.	Quantity Stamped.
One cent	1,152,000	1,152,000
Two cents	2,844,000	2,844,000
Totals	3,996,000	3,996,000

TABLE No. 18.—STATEMENT showing the Die Stamping of Note and Letter Headings and Envelopes, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

Department.	Foolscap.	Half-cap.	Letter.	Half-letter.	Note.	Half-note.	Number of Impressions.	Number of Envelopes.
	R. Q. S.	R. Q. S.	R. Q. S.	R. Q. S.	R. Q. S.	R. Q. S.		
Agriculture		32 5 20		95 16 6	1 0 20		215,500	81,500
Auditor General				20 0 0	5 0 0		12,000	
Archives					12 0 0		15,020	3,500
Civil Service Commission		5 0 0	4 0 0	17 0 0	2 0 0		16,480	3,000
Customs		20 0 0		20 0 0			49,200	30,000
Exchequer Court				5 0 0			7,400	5,000
External Affairs	2 0 0	12 0 0		5 0 0	3 0 0		13,760	3,000
Finance				26 6 16			16,640	4,000
Governor General	8 0 0	3 2 12	2 0 0		49 0 0		84,570	29,800
House of Commons		1 0 20	24 0 0	4 3 8	4 0 0		32,265	16,000
Indian Affairs		1 0 20		5 0 0			22,900	20,000
Inland Revenue		10 8 0		27 1 16			37,200	17,000
Interior		15 0 0		76 3 8	20 16 6		100,670	40,950
Justice		16 15 0		33 10 20	10 1 16		47,250	18,250
Labour		14 11 16		25 7 12	8 0 20		46,600	20,600
Mines		3 2 12		64 3 8			53,300	16,000
Marine and Fisheries				38 9 4	6 16 6	1 0 20	42,400	15,000
Militia and Defence		17 0 0		5 0 0	2 0 0		109,520	98,000
Mounted Police				3 0 0	2 0 0		2,400	
Post Office				95 16 6	2 0 0		96,960	50,000
Privy Council		12 0 0		0 8 8	25 0 0		25,960	8,000
Public Printing and Stationery		0 10 10		12 10 0	1 0 0		8,230	15,000
Public Works				100 14 4	27 1 16		100,700	20,500
Railways and Canals				80 0 0	9 0 0		74,720	18,000
Transcontinental Railway				12 10 0	1 0 20		17,500	1,000
Railway Commission				6 5 0	6 1 16		72,420	66,500
Secretary of State		26 5 0		24 0 0	13 0 0		38,860	8,500
Senate			1 16 6	3 6 16	2 12 12		5,990	1,750
Supreme Court		2 10 0		31 5 0	7 11 16		35,740	6,400
Trade and Commerce		6 5 0		20 16 16			83,000	55,000
Totals	10 0	198 17 14	31 16 6	858 14 4	220 4 4	1 0 20	1,485,135	672,250

STATIONERY OFFICE,

OTTAWA, September, 1910.

C. H. PARMELEE, ESQ.,

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information a general statement of the accounts of this branch from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910, as follows, viz.:—

Value of goods brought forward April 1, 1909	$	243,258 43
" received April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910		599,276 80
Wages, &c., charged against stock		2,160 00
Balance, profit		4,904 73
	$	849,599 96

By goods issued to departments, inside	$	118,824 90
" " outside service		251,635 03
King's Printer's work account, Printing Branch		222,442 62
Stock on hand, verified, March 31, 1910		256,697 41
	$	849,599 96

The Comparative Statement 'C' shows the following increases, viz. :—

	Inside.	Outside.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture		1,538 99
Trade and Commerce	454 06	435 50
Finance—Insurance Branch		19 34
Royal Mint		1 64
Charges of Management		131 09
Governor General's Office	366 63	
Inland Revenue	364 54	643 57
Justice	457 02	11 65
Solicitor General	166 51	
Kingston Penitentiary		53 58
Dorchester Penitentiary		51 15
Manitoba Penitentiary		162 80
Alberta Penitentiary		112 14
Dominion Police		122 78
Marine and Fisheries		3,054 80
Militia and Defence	444 28	117 97
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	18 23	2,377 25
Public Works		
Railways and Canals	2,075 41	
Railway Commission		1,484 44
Labour	1,615 73	
Secretary of State	350 74	
High Commissioner for Canada	41 63	
External Affairs	1,148 84	
Public Printing and Stationery	1,002 05	
Mines—Geological Survey		1,911 46
Interior		4,859 98
Immigration		619 16
Indian Affairs	44 36	519 04
School Supplies		370 02
Departments Generally	8 42	
Auditor General's Office	633 94	
Northwest Mounted Police		1,569 73
Commission of Conservation	3,050 11	
	12,242 50	20,168 08
The comparative statement shows also the following decreases, viz.:—		
Agriculture	494 91	
Customs	852 96	383 97
Finance	83 75	
Government House	485 39	
Justice—St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary		75 54
British Columbia Penitentiary		37 14
Regina Jail		80 39
Supreme Court		66 91
Exchequer Court		5 34
Marine and Fisheries	903 83	
Privy Council	371 83	
Public Works	759 01	
Railways and Canals		4,591 40
Intercolonial Railway		7,910 62
Transcontinental Railway		2,506 74
Post Office	4,122 49	1,037 58
Secretary of State—Civil Service Commission	388 45	
Public Printing and Stationery		3,734 34
Work Book Account		3,065 61
Mines	1,033 90	
Interior	2,514 80	
Library of Parliament		117 49
House of Commons		12,744 06
Senate of Canada		4,656 03
	12,011 32	41,013 16

A.—STATEMENT of Expenditure for, and Issue of, Goods in each Month for the Year ended March 31, 1910.

	Goods Entered.				Goods Issued.
	Sterling			Currency.	
1909	£	s.	d.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	299	1	11	46,131 78	50,903 19
May	203	3	2	46,732 16	44,677 32
June	104	6	3	50,496 94	45,808 71
July	380	9	4	52,775 15	17,231 46
August	484	1	10	62,683 00	43,510 32
September	54	7	6	37,735 36	44,200 19
October	114	8	8	51,459 28	46,337 23
November	1867	1	8	44,067 80	61,798 45
December	118	10	10	64,634 84	55,245 95
1910					
January	844	4	6	45,160 83	46,475 03
February	49	12	7	31,209 35	40,841 18
March	358	12	7	42,450 51	65,875 52
Paid in currency				575,587 00	
Paid in sterling	4878	0	10	23,739 80	
Total expenditure				599,276 80	
Value of goods brought forward April 1, 1909				243,258 43	
Wages charged against stock				2,160 00	
Balance profit				4,904 73	
Total goods issued					592,902 55
Stock on hand, verified, March 31, 1910					256,697 41
				849,599 96	849,599 96

B.—STATEMENT of Value of Goods issued to the Civil Service from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

Departments.	Inside.	Outside.
	$ cts.	$ cts
By Agriculture	4,853 87	12,193 39
Customs	1,124 02	17,193 82
Trade and Commerce	1,878 28	1,912 95
Finance	1,954 54	
" Insurance Branch		637 71
" Charges of Management		671 65
" Royal Mint		243 63
Governor General's Office	931 03	
Government House	998 91	
Inland Revenue	1,717 43	3,834 89
Justice	3,690 09	391 09
" Solicitor General	489 04	
" Kingston Penitentiary		638 61
" St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary		697 13
" Dorchester Penitentiary		219 95
" Manitoba Penitentiary		265 35
" New Westminster Penitentiary		285 77
" Alberta Penitentiary		112 14
" Supreme Court		963 51
" Exchequer Court		226 94
" Dominion Police		260 90
Marine and Fisheries	7,199 38	17,705 11
Militia and Defence	3,482 24	22,503 49
Privy Council	1,486 03	
Public Works	3,682 33	17,523 73
Railways and Canals	7,851 99	3 84
" Intercolonial Railway		19,476 57
" Railway Commission		5,232 07
" Transcontinental Railway		3,891 70
Post Office	16,819 64	41,223 56
Labour	3,704 54	
Secretary of State	2,614 07	
" High Commissioner for Canada in London	167 08	
" Civil Service Commission	1,003 11	
" External Affairs	1,148 84	
Public Printing and Stationery	3,148 94	5,922 81
" " Work Book Account		222,442 62
Mines	3,709 16	
" Mines Branch		2,586 07
Interior	34,671 64	
" Dominion Lands		19,347 44
" Immigration		5,806 31
Indian Affairs	3,132 68	2,229 47
" Indian School Supplies		4,258 30
Departments Generally	516 47	
Library of Parliament		366 99
Auditor General	3,482 96	
Northwest Mounted Police		8,893 97
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	316 45	
Senate of Canada		7,377 28
House of Commons		26,536 89
Commission of Conservation	3,050 11	
	118,824 90	474,077 65
		118,824 90
		592,902 55
Stock on hand, verified, March 31, 1910		256,697 41
		849,599 96

C.—Comparative Statement of the issue of goods to the Departments from April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909, and for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Departments.	Issued in 1908-09.		Issued in 1909-10.		Increase in 1909-10.		Decrease in 1909-10.	
	Departments.	Outside Service.	Departments.	Outside Service.	Departments.	Outside Service.	Departments.	Outside Service.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agriculture	5,348 78	10,654 40	4,853 87	12,193 39		1,538 99	494 91	
Customs	1,976 98	17,577 79	1,124 02	17,193 82			852 96	383 97
Trade and Commerce	1,424 22	1,477 45	1,878 28	1,912 95	454 06	435 50		
Finance	2,038 29		1,954 54				83 75	
Insurance Branch		618 37		637 71		19 34		
Royal Mint		241 99		243 63		1 64		
Charges of Management		540 56		671 65		131 09		
Governor General's Office	564 40		931 03		366 63			
Government House	1,484 30		998 91				485 39	
Inland Revenue	1,352 89	3,191 32	1,717 43	3,834 89	364 54	643 57		
Justice	3,233 07	379 44	3,690 09	391 09	457 02	11 65		
Solicitor General	322 53		489 04		166 54			
Kingston Penitentiary		585 03		638 61		53 58		
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary		772 67		697 13				75 54
Dorchester Penitentiary		168 80		219 95		51 15		
Manitoba Penitentiary		102 55		265 35		162 80		
British Columbia Penitentiary		322 91		285 77				37 14
Regina Jail		80 39						80 39
Alberta Penitentiary				112 14		112 14		
Supreme Court		1,030 42		963 51				66 91
Exchequer Court		232 28		226 94				5 34
Dominion Police		138 12		260 90		122 78		
Marine and Fisheries	8,103 21	14,650 31	7,199 38	17,705 11		3,054 80	903 83	
Militia and Defence	3,037 96	22,385 52	3,482 24	22,503 49	444 28	117 97		
Privy Council	1,857 86		1,486 03				371 83	
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	298 22		316 45		18 23			
Public Works	4,441 34	15,146 48	3,682 33	17,523 73		2,377 25	759 01	
Railways and Canals	5,776 58	4,595 24	7,851 99	3 84	2,075 41			4,591 40
Railway Commission		3,747 62		5,232 07		1,484 44		
Intercolonial Railway		27,387 19		19,476 57				7,910 62
Transcontinental Railway		6,398 44		3,891 70				2,506 74
Post Office	20,942 13	42,261 14	16,819 64	41,223 56			4,122 49	1,037 58
Carried forward	62,202 76	174,686 44	58,475 27	168,309 50	4,346 68	10,318 69	8,074 17	16,695 63

C.—Comparative Statement of the issue of goods to the Departments from April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909, and for the year ended March 31, 1910—*Concluded.*

Departments.	Issued in 1908-09.		Issued in 1909-10.		Increase in 1909-10.		Decrease in 1909-10.	
	Departments.	Outside Service.	Departments.	Outside Service.	Departments.	Outside Service.	Departments.	Outside Service.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	62,202 76	174,686 44	58,475 27	168,309 50	4,346 68	10,318 69	8,074 17	16,695 63
Labour	2,088 81		3,704 54		1,615 73			
Secretary of State	2,263 33		2,614 07		350 74			
High Commissioner for Canada	125 45		167 08		41 63			
Civil Service Commission	1,391 56		1,003 11				388 45	
External Affairs			1,148 84		1,148 84			
Public Printing and Stationery	2,146 92	9,657 15	3,148 97	5,922 81	1,002 05			3,734 34
Work Book Account		225,508 23		222,442 62				3,065 61
Mines	4,743 06		3,709 16				1,033 90	
Geological Survey		674 61		2,586 07		1,911 46		
Interior	37,186 44	14,487 46	34,671 64	19,347 44		4,859 98	2,514 80	
Immigration		5,187 15		5,806 31		619 16		
Indian Affairs	3,088 32	1,710 43	3,132 68	2,220 47	44 36	510 04		
School Supplies		3,888 28		4,258 30		370 02		
Departments Generally	508 05		516 47		8 42			
Library of Parliament		484 48		366 99				117 49
Auditor General's Office	2,849 02		3,482 96		633 94			
Northwest Mounted Police		7,324 24		8,893 97		1,569 73		
Senate of Canada		12,033 31		7,377 28				4,656 03
House of Commons		39,280 95		26,536 89				12,744 06
Commission of Conservation			3,050 11		3,050 11			
Total issued to Departments	118,593 72		118,824 90					
" Outside Service		494,922 73		474,077 65				
Increase for Departments					12,242 50			
" Outside Service						20,168 08		
Decrease for Departments						12,242 50	12,011 32	12,011 32
" Outside Service								41,013 16
Gross Increase						32,410 58		
" Decrease								53,024 48
								32,410 58
Net Decrease								20,613 90

D.—Comparative Statement of Business transacted in the Stationery Office from 1886-7 (the first year that the Bureau was handed over to the King's Printer) and subsequent years up to 1909-10.

Years.	Goods received.	Goods sent out.	Demands.	Letters received.	Letters sent out.	Packages despatched by Mail.	Packages and cases despatched by rail.	Papers and envelopes supplied to Printing Branch for work.
	$ cts.	$ cts.						$ cts.
1886-7.	128,463 16	132,313 88	10,297	948	3,243	4,389	102	64,528 18
1887-8.	183,731 61	186,832 56	11,251	958	3,712	3,733	168	65,264 38
1888-9.	192,101 36	185,895 04	11,591	1,174	4,020	3,979	185	87,384 95
1889-90.	180,747 41	176,273 58	13,708	1,411	5,939	3,330	244	88,651 46
1890-1.	185,089 29	193,035 51	15,220	1,547	6,483	3,967	463	92,094 87
1891-2.	218,495 69	219,749 90	17,694	1,827	6,711	4,728	1,794	118,964 74
1892-3.	228,100 38	225,401 37	17,855	2,403	6,869	5,317	2,118	118,983 22
1893-4.	191,838 69	205,873 33	16,901	2,488	6,951	6,153	2,111	101,315 59
1894-5.	190,840 65	195,769 83	17,857	3,404	8,178	5,883	2,017	97,100 88
1895-6.	197,592 91	199,538 62	18,899	3,675	9,132	6,730	1,469	98,045 34
1896-7.	205,051 35	214,061 82	20,756	3,804	9,406	9,244	1,122	93,114 84
1897-8.	230,497 06	225,116 44	21,772	5,367	11,457	12,521	1,170	117,312 10
1898-9.	218,088 17	236,988 62	21,047	4,640	13,059	11,343	1,217	113,706 19
1899-1900.	237,017 96	252,100 23	21,928	5,983	13,277	14,129	1,060	110,049 48
1900-1.	302,766 26	301,495 95	23,227	6,856	13,689	16,382	1,038	142,421 20
1901-2.	296,721 64	288,782 90	23,086	6,204	15,292	15,191	805	115,597 91
1902-3.	280,414 42	303,160 80	23,148	6,707	15,360	16,288	412	122,530 50
1903-4.	353,810 93	352,993 61	25,752	8,539	19,289	21,263	689	140,772 33
1904-5.	438,232 96	427,783 74	28,003	8,439	19,229	22,822	1,102	162,787 26
1905-6. 9 months	463,388 08	444,515 73	28,808	7,851	18,459	29,653	1,182	157,823 76
1906-7.	390,043 40	369,592 34	22,355	6,979	15,363	27,403	661	120,308 65
1907-8.	588,786 87	580,027 75	31,848	11,007	23,115	45,628	3,129	216,093 73
1908-9.	635,340 20	613,516 45	33,298	12,539	23,059	21,247	864	225,508 23
1909-10.	599,226 80	592,902 55	36,164	13,801	23,260	53,723	1,011	222,442 62

E.—DISTRIBUTION of the Statutes of Canada; being 9–10 Edward VII., Second Session, Eleventh Parliament, 1910, English and French, bound half sheep.

To whom sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.
His Excellency the Governor General	3	
Honourable Cabinet Ministers	32	8
" Senators	165	14
Members House of Commons	551	112
Total	751	134
Departments.		
Judges, clerk and offices, Supreme Court	9	2
" " Exchequer Court	2	1
Law clerk, Senate	1	
Law clerk and assistant, House of Commons	3	
Offices, Senate	6	2
" House of Commons	9	4
Library of Parliament	60	10
Departments	85	23
Department of Justice, for agents	75	
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	1	1
Total	251	43

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1910 *Continued.*

To whom sent.	Volume 1.		Volumes 1 and 2.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.
Province of Ontario.				
Provincial Government			17	
Honourable Judges, High Court			19	
Judge and Clerk, Admiralty Court			2	
Registrars of Courts			4	
Officials, Osgoode Hall			20	
Judges, County Courts			48	
Junior Judges, County Courts			27	
Police Magistrates			142	
Sheriffs			44	
County Attorneys			3	
Clerks of the Peace			48	
Clerks, County Courts			47	
Registrars			62	
Libraries and Colleges			29	2
Law Associations			52	
Commissioner of Police			1	
Mayors of City Corporations			10	
City, Town and County Corporations			287	
Newspapers			422	4
Municipalities	500			
Total	500		1,283	6
Province of Quebec.				
Provincial Government			15	18
Honourable Judges, King's Bench			6	6
" " Superior Court			42	42
" " Circuit Court			5	5
Judges, District Court			2	2
Judge and Clerk, Vice-Admiralty Court			2	2
Judges' Chambers			9	9
Advocates' Libraries			15	15
Le Commissaire d'Extradition			1	1
Judges and Clerks, Sessions of the Peace			4	4
Recorders and Clerks			9	9
Stipendiary Magistrates			5	18
Sheriffs			4	17
Prothonotaries			7	14
Clerks of the Peace			5	5
Registrars			15	54
Universities and Colleges			12	23
Mayors of Cities			6	6
City, Town and County Corporations			20	68
Harbour Commissioners			2	2
Clerks, Circuit Courts			17	55
Clerk, District Court			1	1
Clerk of the Crown			3	3
Le Conseil d'Hygiène			1	1
Crown Lands Agent			1	1
Newspapers			36	58
Municipalities	190	645		
Total	190	645	244	439

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1910—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.
Province of Nova Scotia.		
Provincial Government	16	
Judges, Supreme Court	7	
" County Court	8	
" Probate Court	20	
" and Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court	2	
Prothonotaries	18	
Judges' Chambers	1	1
Sheriffs	18	
Clerks of the County Courts	20	
City, Town and County Corporations	36	
Mayor of City	1	
Libraries and Colleges	6	
Harbour Commissioner	1	
Police Magistrate	2	
Stipendiary Magistrate	24	
Newspapers	52	
Total	232	1
Province of New Brunswick.		
Provincial Government	16	
Judges, Supreme Court	9	
" County Court	7	
" Inferior Court	10	
" and Registrar, Vice-Admiralty Court	2	
Judges' Chambers	2	
Clerks, Supreme Court	1	1
" County Court	10	
" Circuit Court	9	
Mayors of Cities	2	
Police Magistrates	9	
Stipendiary Magistrates	5	
Registrars	15	
Sheriffs	14	
City, Town and County Corporations	26	
Libraries and Colleges	5	
Newspapers	34	2
Total	177	3
Province of Prince Edward Island.		
Provincial Government	14	
Judges, Supreme Court	3	
" County Court	3	
Stipendiary Magistrates	6	
Prothonotaries	3	
Sheriffs	3	
Judges' Chambers	1	1
Registrar	1	
Clerks of County Courts	3	
Mayor of City	1	
City and Town Corporations	3	
Clerk of the Crown	1	
Law Society	3	
Newspapers	12	1
Total	57	2

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1910 *Continued.*

To whom sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French
Province of British Columbia.		
Provincial Government	12	
Judges, Supreme Court	5	
" Court of Appeal	4	
" County Court	12	
Clerks, County Court	13	
Registrars, Supreme Court	4	
Judges' Chambers	1	1
Mayor of City	1	
Registrars	4	
City and County Corporations	3	
Police Magistrates	12	
Stipendiary Magistrates	28	
Sheriffs	6	
Libraries and Colleges	9	
Newspapers	50	
Total	164	1
Province of Manitoba.		
Provincial Government	14	1
Judges, King's Bench	3	1
" Court of Appeal	4	
" County Court	7	1
Clerks, County Court	15	
" Court of Appeal	1	
Police Magistrates	23	1
Sheriffs	6	
Registrars	4	
Prothonotary	1	
Mayor and Clerk of City	2	
Libraries and Colleges	8	2
Newspapers	80	2
Total	168	8
Province of Alberta.		
Provincial Government	14	
Judges, Supreme Court	5	
Clerks "	4	
Judges, District Court	6	
Sheriffs	4	
Registrars	2	
Libraries and Colleges	6	
Newspapers	42	1
City Corporation	1	
Police Magistrates	3	
Total	87	1

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1910—*Continued.*

To whom sent.	VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.
Province of Saskatchewan.		
Provincial Government	14	
Judges, Supreme Court	5	
Clerks "	4	
Judges, District Court	8	
Judges' Chambers	1	1
Sheriffs	4	
Registrars	4	
Libraries and Colleges	5	
Newspapers	71	
City Corporation	1	
Police Magistrates	1	
Total	117	1
Yukon District.		
The Commissioner	1	
Judges	3	
Officer Commanding	1	
Sheriff	1	
Clerk of the Court	1	
Officials	21	
Newspapers	3	
Total	31	

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1910—*Continued.*

LIST No. 2.—Bound in Full Calf.

To Whom Sent.	VOLUME 1.		VOLUME 2.		VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
His Excellency the Governor General					3	
Their Honours the Lieut.-Governors					9	2
The Colonial Secretary	1		1			
The Registrar General	1	1	1	1		
Cabinet Ministers					32	3
Privy Councillors, not otherwise entitled					13	
Clerk, Privy Council					1	1
Officers, Privy Council (half calf)					5	
Deputy Ministers (half calf)					16	1
Judges and Registrar, Supreme Court					5	2
Library and Judges' Chambers, Supreme Court					2	2
Judge and Registrar, Exchequer Court					2	1
Keeper of Records, Dept. of Secretary of State					1	1
" " Agriculture					1	1
Librarians of Parliament					2	2
The Clerk, Senate					2	2
" House of Commons					2	2
The Speaker, Senate					2	2
" House of Commons					2	2
Deputy Clerk "					1	1
Law Clerk "					1	
Assistant Law Clerk "					1	
Law Clerk, Senate					1	
Clerk's Secretary, House of Commons					1	
Honourable Senators					63	19
Legislative Libraries					8	8
Religious bodies					38	12
British Government					20	
" Museum					2	
Canadian Agency, Paris					2	1
United States, Secretary of State					1	1
" Attorney General					1	1
" Library of Congress					1	1
Foreign Affairs					12	9
The Prefect of Propaganda						1
Canadian College, Rome						1
Colonial Governments					24	
Canadian Law Library, London					1	
British Library of Political Science, London					1	
Society of Comparative Legislation, London					1	
" " " Paris						1
British Legation, Washington					2	2
Foreign Consuls					8	3
Totals	2	1	2	1	289	85

DISTRIBUTION of Statutes, 1910—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

To Whom Sent.	VOLUME 1.		VOLUME 2.		VOLUMES 1 AND 2.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Bound in Half Sheep.						
Parliament of Canada					751	134
Departmental List					251	43
Province of Ontario	505				1,283	6
" Quebec	190	645			244	439
" Nova Scotia					232	1
" New Brunswick					177	3
" Prince Edward Island					57	2
" British Columbia					164	1
" Manitoba					168	8
" Alberta					87	1
" Saskatchewan					117	1
Yukon District					31	
Cash Sales					910	3
Secretary of State's order					1	1
	695	645			4,473	643
Copies Bound in Calf.						
Per list No. 2	2	1	2	1	289	87
Total distributed	697	646	2	1	4,752	730
In stock—Half sheep	3	4			975	306
Calf					61	13
Total ordered	700	650	2	1	5,798	1,049

F.—Distribution and Sales of Revised Statutes, 1886, &c.

Binding.	On hand July 1, 1909.		Cash sales.		Orders of Secretary of State.		Orders in Council.		Total sent out.		On hand March 31, 1910.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Full sheep	616	107			1		5		6		610	107
Half calf	154	96	1						1		153	96
Full "	61	41									61	41
ACTS OF THE PROVINCES AND OF CANADA, NOT REPEALED, 1887.												
Full sheep	422	107			1		5		6		416	107
Half calf	198	100		1					9		197	99
Full "	101	58									101	58
CRIMINAL CODE, 1906.												
Half sheep	*2,307	†1,000	197	56	2		619	11	818	67	1,489	933
REVISED STATUTES 1906.												
Cloth	1,101	788	128	14	4		76	22	208	36	893	752
Calf	207	36	2	5			4	2	6	7	201	29

* 2,000 reprinted.

† Reprinted.

G. Distribution of Yearly Statutes of Canada.

Title.		On hand March 31, 1909.		Sent out.		On hand March 31, 1910.	
		English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Actes et ordonnances, Bas Canada,	1845	.....	22	.....	2	.....	20
Tables " "	1845	.....	22	.....	2	.....	20
Edits " " (3 vols.)	1854	.....	200	.....	2	.....	198
Index to Statutes, Upper Canada,	1856	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
" Lower "	1856	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
Table of Statutes " "	1856	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Revised Statutes, Upper "	1843	24	.....	2	.....	22	.....
" Lower "	1845	24	20	2	.....	22	20
Consolidated Statutes of Canada,	1859	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35
" " Upper Canada,	1859	17	.....	2	.....	15	.....
" " Lower "	1859	199	.....	2	.....	197	.....
Statutes, Province of Canada,	1851	59	50	2	.....	57	50
" " 1st pt.,	1852-55	6	49	.....	.....	6	49
" " 2nd pt.,	1852-55	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	47
" " 1st pt.,	1854-55	96	49	2	.....	94	49
" " 2nd pt.,	1854-55	96	48	3	.....	93	48
" "	1856	95	48	5	.....	90	48
" "	1857	96	49	3	.....	93	49
" "	1858	94	48	3	.....	91	48
" "	1859	96	48	3	.....	93	48
" "	1860	95	49	3	.....	92	49
" "	1861	95	49	2	.....	93	49
" "	1862	89	49	3	.....	86	49
" " 1st pt.,	1863	93	49	3	.....	90	49
" " 2nd pt.,	1863	94	49	2	.....	92	49
" "	1864	93	49	3	.....	90	49
" " 1st pt.,	1865	94	49	3	.....	91	49
" " 2nd pt.,	1865	95	49	3	.....	92	49
" "	1866	94	49	6	.....	88	49
" Dominion of Canada,	1867	194	100	5	.....	189	100
" "	1868	194	100	6	.....	188	100
" "	1869	192	.....	6	.....	186	.....
" "	1870	194	97	6	.....	188	97
" "	1871	192	100	6	.....	186	100
" " calf,	1871	15	12	.....	.....	15	12
" "	1872	193	100	5	.....	188	100
" "	1873	193	100	7	.....	186	100
" "	1874	191	100	5	.....	185	100
" " vols. 1 & 2,	1875	194	100	6	.....	188	100
" " (calf) "	1875	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16
" " "	1876	194	100	7	.....	187	100
" " "	1877	194	100	6	.....	188	100
" " "	1878	55	100	6	.....	49	100
" " "	1879	188	100	6	.....	182	100
" " "	1880	193	100	7	.....	186	100
" " "	1881	193	98	7	.....	186	98
" " vol. 2,	1882	200	.....	7	.....	193	.....
" " vols. 1 & 2,	1882	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	100
" " "	1883	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	100
" " vol. 2,	1883	200	.....	7	.....	193	.....
" " vols. 1 & 2,	1884	189	99	7	.....	182	99
" " (calf) "	1884	16	11	.....	.....	16	11
" " vols. 1 & 2,	1885	194	99	7	.....	187	99
" " (calf) "	1885	43	5	.....	.....	43	5
" " "	1886	16	99	7	.....	9	99
" " (calf) "	1886	29	3	.....	.....	29	3
" " vols. 1 & 2,	1887	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	137
" " vol. 2,	1887	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....
" " vols. 1 & 2,	1888	185	137	10	.....	175	137
" " "	1889	29	137	8	.....	21	134
" " "	1890	189	118	7	.....	182	118
" " "	1891	184	142	5	.....	179	142
" " (calf) "	1891	12	12	.....	.....	12	12
" " "	1892	196	132	8	.....	188	132
" " "	1893	186	11	8	.....	178	11
" " "	1894	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15

DISTRIBUTION of Yearly Statutes of Canada.—*Concluded.*

Title.	On hand, March 31, 1909.		Sent out.		On hand, March 31, 1910.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Statutes, Dominion of Canada, vols. 1 & 2, 1895.	43	72	6		37	72
1st session 1896	181	100	9	.....	172	100
2nd session *1896		.....				.....
1897		72				72
1898	16	53			16	53
1899	57	107	7		50	107
1900	119	108	8		111	108
1900 (calf)	29	14			29	14
1901	126	119	10		116	119
1901 (calf)	33	14			33	14
1902	214	127	10		204	127
1902 (calf)	42	16			42	16
1903	212	144	8		204	144
1903 (calf)	41	10			41	10
1904	218	143	10		208	143
1904 (calf)	47	5			47	5
1905	248	163	13		235	163
1905 (calf)	47	11	1		46	11
1906	155	147	18		137	147
1906 (calf)	49	12	1	.....	48	12
1907	522	177	182	9	340	168
1907 (calf)	47	11	7	1	40	10
1908	317	142	196	8	121	134
1908 (calf)	43	13	6	6	37	7
1909	482	167	169	10	318	157
1909 (calf)	53	13	4		49	13

* Bound [illegible] in 1897.

H.—Sales of Departmental Reports.

Title.		On hand March 31, 1909.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1910.	
		English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Agriculture—							
Mortuary Statistics,	1883	14				14	
"	1886	9		3		6	
"	1887	14		2		12	
"	1888	14		2		12	
"	1889	17		2		15	
"	1890	25		3		22	
Criminal Statistics,	1885	13		2		11	
"	1889	25		2		23	
"	1890	20		2		18	
"	1891	20		2		18	
"	1892	24		2		22	
"	1893	14		2		12	
"	1894	24		2		22	
"	1895	14		2		12	
"	1896	25		2		23	
"	1897	25		2		23	
"	1898	25		2		23	
"	1899	25		2		23	
"	1900	25		2		23	
"	1901	25		2		23	
Report of Minister,	1886	6	15	2		4	15
"	1888	25		2		23	
"	1889	25	15	2		23	15
"	1890		9				9
"	1891	15	10	2		13	10
"	1892	14	15	2		12	15
"	1893	13	10	2		11	10
"	1894	13	15	2		11	15
"	1895	13	15	2		11	15
"	1896		15				15
"	1897	2	15	2			15
"	1898	18	15	2		16	15
"	1899	21	15	2		19	15
"	1900	20	15	2		18	15
"	1901	22	15	2		20	15
"	1902	21	15	2		19	15
"	1903	19	15	2		17	15
"	1904	21	15	2		19	15
"	1905	21	15	2		19	15
"	1906	23	15	2		21	15
"	1907	23	15	2		21	15
"	1908	24	10	2		22	10
"	1909	25	10	1		24	10
Archives,	1886	4	15	2		2	15
"	1887	4		2		2	
"	1888	14		2		12	
"	1889	13	19	2		11	19
"	1890	11	24	2		9	24
"	1891	12	5	2		10	5
"	1892	12	15	2		10	15
"	1893	4	15	2		2	15
"	1894	11	15	2		9	15
"	1895	8	25	2		6	25
"	1896	16	15	2		14	15
"	1897	16	15	2		14	15
"	1898	14	15	2		12	15
"	1899 and supplements	13	16	2		11	15
"	1900	18	15	2		16	15
"	1901		15				15
"	1902	18	15	2		16	15
"	1903	21	15	2		19	15
"	1904	17		2		15	
"	1905	9		2		7	
	1906	21		2		19	

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.		On hand March 31, 1909.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1910.	
		English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Agriculture—*Continued.*							
Experimental Farms,	1889	25	25	2		23	25
"	1890	3	10	3			10
"	1891	25	15	2		23	15
"	1892	19	15	2		17	15
"	1893	17	15	2		15	15
"	1894	25	15	2		23	15
"	1895	20	5	2		18	5
"	1896	22	13	2		20	13
"	1897	24	15	2		22	15
"	1898	23	15	2		21	15
"	1899	25	15	2		23	15
"	1900	21	14	2		19	14
"	1901	22	15	2		20	15
"	1902	20	14	2		18	14
"	1903	14	10	2		12	10
"	1904	14	10	2		12	10
"	1905	23	15	2		21	15
"	1906	25	15	2		23	15
"	1907	23	15	2		21	15
Dairy Commissioner,	1892	23	15	2		21	15
"	1893	15	15	2		13	15
"	1897	20	10	2		18	10
Statistical Abstract,	1886	4	12	2		2	12
"	1889	3	10	3			10
"	1894		18				18
"	1895	15	15	2		13	15
"	1896	24	23	2		22	23
"	1898	25	23	2		23	23
"	1901	23	27	2		21	27
"	1902		20				20
"	1904		9				9
"	1905	15		2		13	
"	1906	15	23	2		13	23
"	1907	8	8	2		6	8
"	1908	50	25	38	1	12	24
Census of Canada,	Vol. 2, 1891	4		2		2	
"	3, 1891	48		2		46	
"	4, 1891	56		2		54	
"	1, 1901	5		2		3	
"	2, 1901	81		2		79	
"	3, 1901	85		2		83	
"	4, 1901	89		2		87	
Auditor General's Report,	1887	13		2		11	
"	1888	9	8	2		7	8
"	1889	25	15	2		23	15
"	1890	25	25	2		23	25
"	1891	25	15	2		23	15
"	1892	30	25	2		28	25
"	1893	20	25	2		18	25
"	1894		6				6
"	1895		20				20
"	1896	25	11	2		23	11
"	1897	25	14	2		23	14
"	1898	36	15	2		34	15
"	1899	7	15	2		5	15
"	1900	8	24	2		6	24
"	1901	13	22	2		11	22
"	1902	16	23	2		14	23
"	1903		24				24
"	1904		12				12
"	1905	7	15	2		5	15
"	1906	30	15	2		28	15
"	1907	22	15	2		20	15
"	1908	51	15	5		46	15
"	1909	125		114		11	

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS - *Continued.*

Title.		On hand March 31, 1909.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1910.	
		English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Customs—							
Trade and Navigation,	1888	25	25	2	.....	23	25
"	1889	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
"	1890	19	23	2	.....	17	23
"	1891	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
"	1892	25	24	2	.....	23	24
"	1893	25	24	2	.....	23	24
"	1894	24	24	2	.....	22	24
"	1895	24	25	2	.....	22	25
"	1896	24	25	2	.....	22	25
"	1897	24	25	2	.....	22	25
"	1898	24	25	2	.....	22	25
"	1899	24	24	2	.....	22	24
"	1900	31	25	2	.....	29	25
"	1901	24	24	2	.....	22	24
"	1902	2	25	2	.....	.....	25
"	1903	27	15	2	.....	25	15
"	1904	14	14	2	.....	12	14
"	1905	9	15	2	.....	7	15
"	1906	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
"	1907	12	15	2	.....	10	15
"	1908	33	15	2	.....	31	15
"	1909	50	15		2		13
Finance—							
Public Accounts,	1887	8	.....	2	.....	6	.....
"	1888	25	25	2	.....	23	25
"	1889	25	48	2	.....	23	48
"	1890	25	25	2	.....	23	25
"	1891	25	25	2	.....	23	25
"	1892	25	25	2	.....	23	25
"	1893	25	25	2	.....	23	25
"	1894	25	25	2	.....	23	25
"	1895	25	14	2	.....	23	14
"	1896	25	15	2	.....	23	15
"	1897	25	15	2	.....	23	15
"	1898	25	15	2	.....	23	15
"	1899	25	14	2	.....	23	14
"	1900	25	15	2	.....	23	15
"	1901	25	15	2	.....	23	15
"	1902	25	15	2	.....	23	15
"	1903	41	14	2	.....	39	14
"	1904	35	14	2	.....	33	14
"	1905	17	15	2	.....	15	15
"	1906	20	15	2	.....	18	15
"	1907	8	15	2	.....	6	15
"	1908	25	10	4	.....	21	9
Loan Companies and Building Societies,	1887	9	.....	2	.....	7	.....
"	1892	9	.....	2	.....	7	.....
"	1894	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....
"	1897	25	.....	2	.....	23	.....
"	1898	8	.....	2	.....	6	.....
"	1900	25	.....	2	.....	23	.....
Insurance Report,	1889	25	.....	2	.....	23	.....
"	1890	6	9	2	.....	4	9
"	1891	4	6	2	.....	2	6
"	1892	23	25	2	.....	21	25
"	1893	16	8	2	.....	14	8
"	1894	28	9	2	.....	26	9
"	1895	16	13	2	.....	14	13
"	1896	16	15	2	.....	14	15
"	1897	22	25	2	.....	20	25
"	1898	19	25	2	.....	17	25
"	1899	15	14	2	.....	13	14
"	1900	19	18	2	.....	17	18
"	1901	14	15	2	.....	12	15

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand March 31, 1909.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1910.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Finance—*Continued.*						
Insurance Report, 1902	9	10	2		7	10
" 1903		15				15
" 1904	2	14	2		8	14
" 1905	18	10	2		16	10
" 1906	20	15	2		18	15
" 1907	7		2		5	
" 1908	25	10	18		7	10
List of Shareholders of Banks, 1887	11		2		9	
" 1888	25		2		23	
" 1889	25		2		23	
" 1890	6		2		4	
" 1891	6		2		4	
" 1892	10		2		8	
" 1893	10		2		8	
" 1894	25		2		23	
" 1895	23		2		21	
" 1896	23		2		21	
" 1897	25		2		23	
" 1898	25		2		23	
" 1899	25		2		23	
" 1900	25		2		23	
" 1901	25		2		23	
" 1902	25		2		23	
" 1903	14		2		12	
" 1904	19		2		17	
" 1905	10		2		8	
" 1906	16		2		14	
" 1907	20		2		18	
" 1908	50		13		37	
Unclaimed Balances, 1891	25		2		23	
" 1893	25		2		23	
" 1894	25		2		23	
" 1895	25		2		23	
" 1896	25		2		23	
" 1897	25		2		23	
" 1898	25		2		23	
" 1899	25		2		23	
" 1900	25		2		23	
" 1901	25		2		23	
" 1902	25		2		23	
" 1903	23		2		21	
" 1904	8		2		6	
" 1905	16		2		14	
" 1906	20		2		18	
" 1907	20		2		18	
" 1908	25		7		18	
Geological Survey—						
Summary Report, 1890		10				10
" 1891	13		2		11	
" 1892	13	10	2		11	10
" 1894	9	10	2		7	10
" 1895	8	15	2		6	15
" 1896	12	15	2		10	15
" 1897	20	15	2		18	15
" 1898	24	15	2		23	15
" 1899	17	15	2		15	15
" 1900	19	15	2		17	15
" 1901	15	10	2		13	10
" 1902	11	10	2		9	10
" 1903	14	10	2		12	10
" 1905	23	10	2		21	10
" 1906	21		2		19	
" 1907	12		2		10	
" 1908	25		3		22	

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand March 31, 1909.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1910.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Indian Affairs—						
Report of Superintendent, 1887	12	.....	2	.....	10	.....
" 1888	25	12	2	.....	23	12
" 1889	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1890	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1891	9	10	2	.....	7	10
" 1892	22	9	2	.....	20	9
" 1893	25	15	2	.....	23	15
" 1894	25	15	2	.....	23	15
" 1895	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1896	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1897	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1898	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1899	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1900	5	15	2	.....	3	15
" 1901	21	15	2	.....	19	15
" 1902	25	15	2	.....	23	15
" 1903	21	15	2	.....	19	15
" 1904	20	15	2	.....	18	15
" 1905	23	15	2	.....	21	15
" 1906	24	15	2	.....	22	15
" 1907	23	15	2	.....	21	15
" 1908	23	10	2	.....	21	10
" 1909	25	10	1	.....	24	10
Inland Revenue—						
Report of Minister. 1887	18	.....	2	.....	16	.....
" 1888	24	19	2	.....	22	19
" 1889	24	23	2	.....	22	23
" 1890	24	25	2	.....	22	26
" 1891	19	10	2	.....	17	10
" 1892	23	14	2	.....	21	14
" 1893	24	8	2	.....	22	8
" 1894	24	15	2	.....	22	15
" 1895	20	15	2	.....	18	15
" 1896	20	15	2	.....	18	15
" 1897	5	9	2	.....	3	9
" 1898	21	14	2	.....	19	14
" 1899	20	15	2	.....	18	15
" 1900	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14
" 1901	20	15	2	.....	18	15
" 1902	24	15	2	.....	22	15
" 1903	21	15	2	.....	19	15
" 1904	11	10	2	.....	9	10
" 1905	7	.....	2	.....	5	.....
" 1906	15	10	2	.....	13	10
" 1907	19	15	2	.....	17	15
" 1908	22	10	2	1	20	9
" 1909	25	10	3	.....	22	10
Adulteration of Food 1888	20	.....	2	.....	18	.....
" 1889	20	5	2	.....	18	5
" 1890	10	5	2	.....	8	5
" 1891	12	5	2	.....	10	5
" 1892	18	14	2	.....	16	14
" 1893	20	14	2	.....	18	14
" 1894	20	15	2	.....	18	15
" 1895	4	15	2	.....	2	15
" 1896	20	25	2	.....	18	25
" 1897	20	25	2	.....	18	25
" 1898	20	15	2	.....	18	15
" 1899	20	14	2	.....	18	14
" 1900	14	14	2	.....	12	14
" 1901	6	15	2	.....	4	15
" 1902	20	10	2	.....	18	10
" 1903	20	10	2	.....	18	10
" 1904	15	10	2	.....	13	10

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.		On hand March 31, 1909.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1910.	
		English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Inland Revenue—*Concluded.*							
Adulteration of Food	1905	20	10	2		18	10
"	1906	20	10	2		18	10
"	1907	25	10	2		23	10
Inspection of Weights, Measures and Gas	1889	25	15			23	15
" "	1890	9	5			7	5
" "	1891	15	5			13	5
" "	1892	25	14	2		23	14
" "	1893	24	15	2		22	15
" "	1894	24	14	2		22	14
" "	1895	24	14	2		22	14
" "	1896	25	15	2		23	15
" "	1897		10				10
" "	1898	24	14	2		22	14
" "	1899	22	10	2		20	10
" "	1900	15	14	2		13	14
" "	1901	22	15	2		20	15
" "	1902	23	10	2		21	10
" "	1903	23	10	2		21	10
" "	1904	24	10	2		22	10
" "	1905	24	10	2		22	10
" "	1906	24	10	2		22	10
Interior—							
Report of Minister	1887	10		2		8	
"	1888	25		2		23	
"	1889	24	22	2		22	22
"	1890	8	4	2		6	4
"	1891	18	5	2		16	5
"	1892	24	8	2		22	8
"	1893	19	15	2		17	15
"	1894	20	10	2		18	10
"	1895	23	15	2		21	15
"	1896	23	15	2		21	15
"	1897	25	15	2		23	15
"	1898	25	15	2		23	15
"	1899	25	15	2		23	15
"	1900	22	15	2		20	15
"	1901	25	15	2		23	15
"	1902	23	15	2		21	15
"	1903	25	15	2		23	15
"	1904	20	15	2		18	15
"	1905	7	15	2		5	15
"	1906	20	15	2		18	15
"	1907	23	15	2		21	15
"	1908	25	10	5		20	10
Surveyor General's Report	1906	11	10	2		9	10
Justice—							
Report of Minister	1887	20		2		18	
"	1888	24	24	2		22	24
"	1889	24	9	2		22	9
"	1890	24	10	2		22	10
"	1891	14		2		12	
"	1892	14	10	2		12	10
"	1893	13	10	2		11	10
"	1894	8	10	2		6	10
"	1895		7				7
"	1896	7	10	2		5	10
"	1897	19	15	2		17	15
"	1898	20	15	2		18	15
"	1899	20	14	2		18	14
"	1900	23	15	2		21	15
"	1901	23	15	2		21	15
"	1902	25	15	2		23	15
"	1903	11	15	2		9	15

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.		On hand March 31, 1909.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1910.	
		English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Justice—*Concluded.*							
Report of Minister	1904	24	15	2		22	15
"	1905	24	15	2		22	15
"	1906	23	15	2		21	15
"	1907	22	15	2		20	15
"	1908	25	10			25	9
Marine—							
Report of Minister	1887	9		2		7	
"	1888	40		2		38	
"	1889	40	24	2		38	24
"	1890	2		2			
"	1891	27	5	2		25	5
"	1892	40	10	2		38	10
"	1893	11	15	2		9	15
"	1894	19	10	2		17	10
"	1895	21	15	2		19	15
"	1896	16	15	2		14	15
"	1897	3	15	3			15
"	1898		15				15
"	1899	14	12	2		12	12
"	1900	13	8	2		11	8
"	1901	10	15	2		8	15
"	1902	9	15	2		7	15
"	1903	34		2		32	
"	1904	14	10	2		12	10
"	1905	9	10	2		7	10
"	1906	15	15	2		13	15
"	1907	19	10	2		17	10
"	1908	24	10	12		12	10
"	1909	25	12	4		21	10
Fisheries—							
Report of Minister	1888	40		2		38	
"	1889	2	9	2			9
"	1890	4	9	4			9
"	1891	20	5	2		18	5
"	1892	40	10	2		38	10
"	1893		15				15
"	1894	39	10	2		37	10
"	1895	23	15	2		21	15
"	1896	32	15	2		30	15
"	1897	24	23	2		22	23
"	1898	25	15	2		23	15
"	1899	25	15	2		23	15
"	1900	12	13	2		10	13
"	1901	8	15	2		6	15
"	1902	36	15	2		34	15
"	1903	27		2		25	
"	1904	37	10	2		35	10
"	1905	13	10	2		11	10
"	1906	7	15	2		5	15
"	1907	17	15	2		15	15
"	1908	45	9	2		43	9
"	1909	25	10	5		20	10
Fishery Protection Service,	1887	12		2		10	
"	1888	25		2		23	
"	1889	25		2		23	
Fishery Statement,	1889	3		3			
"	1890	8		2		6	
"	1891	14		2		12	
"	1892	21		2		19	
Fishery Industry Ontario,	1892	16		2		14	
" British Columbia,	1902	7		2		5	
Herring Fishery Industry		24	23	2		22	23
Lobster Industry		24	9	2		22	9
Steamboat Inspection Report,	1889	25		2		23	

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand March 30, 1909.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1910.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Fisheries.—*Concluded.*						
Steamboat Inspection Report, 1890	4		2		2	
" 1891	26		2		24	
" 1892	15	10	2		13	10
" 1893	23	15	2		21	15
" 1894	24	15	2		22	15
" 1895	24	15	2		22	15
" 1896	24	15	2		22	15
" 1897	25	15	2		23	15
" 1898	25	15	2		23	15
" 1899	25	15	2		23	15
" 1900	25	15	2		23	15
" 1901	25	15	2		23	15
" 1902	25	25	2		23	25
List of Shipping, 1892	25		2		23	
" 1895	25		2		23	
" 1898	6		2		4	
" 1901	10		2		8	
" 1902	25		2		23	
" 1903	25		2		23	
" 1904	16		2		14	
" 1905	8		2		6	
" 1906	10		2		8	
" 1907	25		3		22	
" 1908	25		14		11	
Militia and Defence—						
Report of the Minister, 1888	20		2		18	
" 1889	20	25	2		18	25
" 1890		5				5
" 1891		5				5
" 1892	5	10	2		3	10
" 1893	9	15	2		7	15
" 1894	12	15	2		10	15
" 1895	25	15	2		23	15
" 1896	25	10	2		23	10
" 1897	11	15	2		9	15
" 1898	8	15	2		6	15
" 1899	25	14	2		23	14
" 1900	19	15	2		17	15
" 1901	22	15	2		20	15
" 1902	21	15	2		19	15
" 1903	15	15	2		13	15
" 1904	21	15	2		19	15
" 1905	13	10	2		11	10
" 1906	17	10	2		15	10
" 1907	22	15	2		20	15
Mines Department, 1907	18	10	2		16	10
" 1908	49		2		47	
Northwest Mounted Police, 1888	25	10	2		23	10
" 1889	25		2		23	
" 1890	9	5	2		7	5
" 1891	9	5	2		7	5
" 1892	8	10	2		6	10
" 1893	15	15	2		13	15
" 1894	12	15	2		10	15
" 1895	12	15	2		10	15
" 1896	12	15	2		10	15
" 1897	3	15	3			15
" 1898	16	15	2		14	15
" 1899	11	15	2		9	15
" 1900	19	15	2		17	15
" 1901	25	15	2		23	15
" 1902	10	15	2		8	15
" 1903	10	15	2		8	15
" 1904	12	10	2		10	10

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand March 31, 1909.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1910.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Northwest Mounted Police...1905	14	10	2	.....	12	10
" 1906	12	10	2	.....	10	10
" 1907	9	10	2	.....	7	10
" 1908	24	10	7	.....	17	10
" 1909	25	10	15	.....	10	10
Post Office—						
Postal Guide, 1909	206	40	206	40	.....	.....
" 1910	1,000	100	442	15	558	85
Report of the Minister, 1888	23	10	2	.....	21	10
" 1889	20	19	2	.....	18	19
" 1890	16	20	4	.....	14	20
" 1891	25	10	2	.....	23	10
" 1892	10	14	2	.....	8	14
" 1893	25	13	2	.....	23	13
" 1894	12	14	2	.....	10	14
" 1895	8	14	2	.....	6	14
" 1896	13	14	2	.....	11	14
" 1897	2	15	2	.....	.....	15
" 1898	6	25	2	.....	4	25
" 1899	7	14	2	.....	5	14
" 1900	25	14	2	.....	23	14
" 1901	25	15	2	.....	23	15
" 1902	21	15	2	.....	19	15
" 1903	25	12	2	.....	23	12
" 1904	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
" 1905	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
" 1906	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
" 1907	25	15	2	.....	23	15
" 1908	9	8	2	.....	7	8
" 1909	50	10	31	.....	19	10
Public Printing and Stationery—						
Report of the King's Printer, 1888	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1889	12	25	2	.....	10	25
" 1890	24	25	2	.....	22	25
" 1891	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1892	49	25	2	.....	47	25
" 1893	50	25	2	.....	48	25
" 1894	50	25	2	.....	48	25
" 1895	49	25	2	.....	47	25
" 1896	50	25	2	.....	48	25
" 1897	50	25	2	.....	48	25
" 1898	50	25	2	.....	48	25
" 1899	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
" 1900	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1901	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1902	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1903	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1904	25	15	2	.....	23	15
" 1905	25	15	2	.....	23	15
" 1906	25	15	2	.....	23	15
Hansard, Senate, 1891	14	.....	2	.....	12	.....
" 1892	9	.....	2	.....	7	.....
" 1893	17	.....	2	.....	15	.....
" 1894	10	.....	2	.....	8	.....
" 1895	13	.....	2	.....	11	.....
" 1896—1st Session	16	.....	2	.....	14	.....
" 1896—2nd "	14	.....	2	.....	12	.....
" 1897	7	.....	2	.....	5	.....
" 1898	15	.....	2	.....	13	.....
" 1899	20	.....	2	.....	18	.....
" 1900	19	.....	2	.....	17	.....
" 1901	6	.....	2	.....	4	.....
" 1902	18	.....	2	.....	16	.....
" 1903	19	.....	2	.....	17	.....
" 1904	18	.....	2	.....	16	.....

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand March 31, 1909.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1910.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Public Printing and Stationery—*Concluded.*						
Hansard, Senate, 1905	17		2		15	
" 1906	6		2		4	
" 1907	17		2		15	
" 1908	25		4		21	
" 1909	25		19		6	
Hansard, House of Commons, 1871	222		5		217	
" " 1872	95		5		90	
" " 1875	286	195	5	1	281	194
" " 1876	73		5		68	
" " 1877	179	50	5	1	174	49
" " 1878	206	57	5	1	201	56
" " 1880	103	43	5	1	98	42
" " 1881	113	25	5	1	108	24
" " 1882	21	33	5	1	16	32
" " 1883	55	39	5	1	50	38
" " 1884	68	39	6	1	62	38
" " 1885	85	35	6	1	79	34
" " 1886	63	31	5	1	58	29
" " 1887	3	6	3	1		5
" " 1888	27	39	5	1	22	38
" " 1889	68	54	5	1	63	53
" " 1890	105	54	5	1	100	53
" " 1891	64	48	4	1	60	47
" " 1892	59	49	4	1	55	48
" " 1893	59	49	4	1	54	48
" " 1894	51	49	4	1	47	48
" " 1895	44	49	6	2	38	47
" " 1896—1st session	28	19	2	2	26	17
" " 1897	49	23	5	2	44	22
" " 1898	43	18	4	1	39	17
" " 1899	41	22	4	1	37	21
" " 1900	48	23	7	1	41	22
" " 1901	37	21	4	2	33	19
" " 1902	27	21	4	1	23	20
" " 1903	56	22	4	1	52	21
" " 1904	16	45	4	5	12	40
" " 1905	30	10	5	2	25	8
" " 1906	44	21	9	2	35	19
" " 1907	20	23	4	3	16	20
" " 1908	52	25	18	1	34	24
" " 1909	150	25	63	1	87	24
Social Economy	25		2		23	
Royal Commission on Civil Service, 1892	100	25	100	25		
Labour Commission Report	166	100	3		163	100
" " Evidence	100	100	2		98	100
Liquor Commission	21				21	
Lower Canada Report, Seigniorial Question, 3 vols., 1856		99				99
Civil Code, Lower Canada, 3 vols	25				25	
" " " 1866	200				200	
Analytical Index to Civil Code, 1867	200				200	
Election Returns, 1896	25				25	
" 1900	25				25	
Remedial Bill, Debate on—Part 1	100				100	
" " " 2	100				100	
Royal Insurance Commission	183				183	
Quebec Bridge Enquiry	78		78			
Public Works—						
Report of the Minister, 1888	25	25	2		23	25
" 1889	25	24	2		23	24
" 1890	22	25	2		20	25
" 1891 1st part	8	5	2		6	5
" 1891 2nd "		5				5

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand March 31, 1909.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1910.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Public Works—*Concluded.*						
Report of the Minister, 1892	3	15	3	...	.....	15
" 1893	7	10	2	...	5	10
" 1894	9	10	2	...	7	10
" 1895	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	15
" 1896	18	25	2	.....	16	25
" 1897	20	20	2	.....	18	20
" 1898	23	15	2	.....	21	15
" 1899	22	14	2	.....	20	14
" 1900	20	14	2	.....	18	14
" 1901	24	15	2	.....	22	15
" 1902	11	13	2	...	9	13
" 1903	41	15	2	.....	39	15
" 1904	21	10	2	...	19	10
" 1905	21	10	2	...	19	10
" 1906	12	10	2	.....	10	10
" 1908	24	10	2	.....	22	10
" 1909	25	10	2	.....	23	10
Georgian Bay Ship Canal	50		33	...	17	...
Railways and Canals—						
Report of the Minister, 1888	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1889	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1890	25	25	2	.....	23	25
" 1891	7	10	2	...	5	10
" 1892	5	10	2	.....	3	10
" 1893	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
" 1894	30	15	2	.....	28	15
" 1895	17	25	2	...	15	25
" 1896	16	25	2	...	14	25
" 1897	9	24	2	.....	7	24
" 1898	2	25	2	.....	.....	25
" 1899	32	25	2	.....	30	25
" 1900	15	25	2	.....	13	25
" 1901	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
" 1902	11	15	2	.....	9	15
" 1903	26	15	2	...	24	15
" 1904	22	15	2	...	20	15
" 1905	5	15	2	...	3	15
" 1906	11	15	2	.....	9	15
" 1907	7	15	2	...	5	15
" 1908	41	10	2	...	39	10
" 1909	25	10	11	....	14	10
Railway Statistics, 1888	25	.....	2	.....	23	.....
" 1889	25	.....	2	.....	23	.....
" 1890	6	.....	2	.....	4	.....
" 1891	5	5	2	.....	5	5
" 1892	15	15	2	...	13	15
" 1905	2	15	2	.....	.....	15
" 1906	20	.....	2	...	18	.....
" 1907	25	.....	1	.....	24	.....
" 1908	25	.....	1	.....	24	.....
" 1909	25	.....	11	.....	14	.....
Canal Statistics, 1889	25	24	2	...	23	24
" 1890	10	5	2	.....	8	5
" 1891	14	5	2	.....	12	5
" 1892	24	15	2	...	22	15
" 1905	25	15	2	...	23	15
" 1906	25	15	2	.....	23	15
" 1907	25	15	2	.....	23	15
Railway Commission, 1907	25		20	...	5	...
" 1908	25	...	10	...	15	...
Secretary of State—						
Report of the Minister, 1887	24		3	...	21	.....
" 1888	25	25	3	...	22	25
" 1889	18	24	2	...	16	24

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Continued.*

Title.	On hand March 31, 1909.		Sales.		On hand March 31, 1910.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Secretary of State—*Continued.*						
Report of the Minister, 1890	6	4	3		3	4
" 1891	18	4	2		16	4
" 1892		14				14
" 1893	12	4	2		10	4
" 1894	20	15	2		18	15
" 1895	24	15	2		22	15
" 1896	21	15	2		19	15
" 1897	25	15	2		23	15
" 1898	25	15	2		23	15
" 1899	25	15	2		23	15
" 1900	23	15	2		21	15
" 1901	21	15	2		19	15
" 1902	25	15	2		23	15
" 1903	21	15	2		19	15
" 1904	17	10	2		15	10
" 1905	13	10	2		11	10
" 1906	24	10	2		22	10
" 1907	24	10	2		22	10
" 1907 S.	25	10	2		23	10
" 1908-9	25	10	2		23	10
Civil Service List, 1885	24		2		22	
" 1886	25		2		23	
" 1887	25		2		23	
" 1888	25		2		23	
" 1889	25		2		23	
" 1890	25		2		23	
" 1891	24		2		22	
" 1892	19		2		17	
" 1893	10		2		8	
" 1894	9		2		7	
" 1895	34		2		32	
" 1896	32	23	2		30	23
" 1897	3	24	3			24
" 1899	10		2		8	
" 1900		6				6
" 1901		20				20
" 1902	9		2		7	
" 1903	19		2		17	
" 1904	22		2		20	
" 1905	47		2		45	
" 1906	29		2		27	
" 1907		25				25
" 1908	546	15	221		325	15
" 1909	1,500	500	399		1,301	500
Civil Service Examiners, 1904		31		31		
" 1905		66		66		
" 1906		38		17		21
" 1907	650	100	209	54	441	46
" 1908	1,000	100	258	22	742	78
" 1909	1,000	100	257	15	743	85
Trade and Commerce—						
Report of the Minister, 1893	25	15	2	2	23	15
" 1894	25	25	2		23	25
" 1895	25	15	2		23	15
" 1896	25	15	2		23	15
" 1897		15				15
" 1898		23				23
" 1899	25	23	2		23	23
" 1900	25	23	2		23	23
" 1901	11	15	2		9	15
" 1902	25	24	2		23	24
" 1903	27	15	2		25	15
" 1904	45	15	2		43	15
" 1905	11	15	2		9	15

SALES OF DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—*Concluded.*

Title.	On hand March 31, 1909.		Sent out.		On hand March 31, 1910.	
	English.	French.	English.	French.	English.	French.
Secretary of State—*Concluded.*						
Report of the Minister....1906	10	10	2	.....	8	10
" 1907	19	10	2	2	17	8
" 1908	47	10	2	2	45	8
" 1909	25	10	3	.....	22	10
Mission to Australia	29	25	2	.....	27	25

The expenditure of the Department shows a decrease of $20,613.90 compared with that of 1908-09. *(See statement C).* During the year demands on the office have reached 36,164 ; 13,801 letters were received and 23,260 were mailed ; packages despatched by mail 53,723, and packages and cases despatched by rail, 1,011.

J. O. PATENAUDE,

Assistant Supt. of Stationery.

RETURN

[33]

REPORT OF THE JOINT LIBRARIANS OF PARLIAMENT, 1910

To the House of Commons:

The joint Librarians of the Library of Parliament have the honour to report as follows for the year 1910:

The question of improved trade relations with the United States having been much discussed during the recess, the Librarians have reprinted in the annual catalogue, with additions to date, the list of references to the subject of Reciprocity printed previously in 1894. This list has been compiled with much care, and Members are reminded that it would be well to preserve it for future use, as in the nature of things, it will go out of print and will shortly be unobtainable. The Catalogue containing it will be distributed at an early date.

All the current literature of the day has been procured in as full a measure as the resources of the Library will permit. These resources are more heavily taxed now than in previous years, owing to various causes, and a small addition to the Library grant has been asked for. The expenditure for books in the Library has been managed with some degree of economy, and the grant has been increased but once in five and twenty years.

The problem of providing increased space in the Library still presses for solution. The Librarians have the honour to remind Parliament that for many years past, this subject has been presented for consideration in their annual report. The plans prepared in 1904 by the Chief Architect were accepted by the Librarians as highly satisfactory, and looked on favourably by the joint Committee; but owing to various causes, nothing has been done regarding them. No proposition that has since been made seems to the Librarians to be as acceptable as the plans of 1904, which are simple, feasible and economical; and which admitted of control of the Library without any increase of staff.

The statistics of the Library will be presented to the Committee at its first meeting.

The Annual Catalogue of accessions is in the hands of the Printers and will be distributed at an early date.

The list of donations is hereto annexed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. D. DE CELLES,
General Librarian of Parlt.

MARTIN J. GRIFFIN,
Parliamentary Librarian

Library of Parliament,
November 17th, 1910.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

OCTOBER 1909 TO OCTOBER 1910.

From C. E. Beals, Esq., Boston, U.S.A.
Proceedings 2d National Peace Conference, Chicago, 1909.

From C. N. Bell, Esq., Winnipeg.
27th Report Winnipeg Board of Trade.
Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange Reports, 1889 to 1893, 1895, 1897, 1906, 1909, 1910.

From Dr. Chapleau, House of Commons.
Complete Set of Journals House of Commons in French from 1867 to date.

From the Author, G. Grinnell-Milne, Esq., London.
Life of Lieut.-Admiral de Ruyter. L. 1896.

From the Author, H. H. Harper, Esq., Boston, U. S. A.
A Journey in South-Eastern Mexico, 1910.

From the Author, Rev. W. J. Heaton, England.
Our own English Bible, its Translators and Their Work. L. 1905.

From the Author, F. B. Hawley, Esq., New York, U. S. A.
Enterprise and the Productive Process. N.Y., 1907.

From A. B. Mackenzie, Esq., Nelson, B.C.
Proceedings Associated Boards of Trade, Eastern British Columbia, 1910.

From D. O. McKinnon, Esq., Managing Director, Toronto.
Special Tariff Number Canadian Manufacturers Association, 1907. 6 copies.

From the Author, J. C. Melvin, Esq., Boston, U. S. A.
The Melvin Memorial (to brothers who were killed in the Civil War).

From the Author, James H. Moore, Esq., U. S. A.
Why Friends (Quakers) do not Baptize with Water.

From the Author, A. Rivard, Esq., Quebec.
Legendre. (Pamphlet.)

From the Authoress, Lady Jane Van Koughnet, England.
The Van Gochnats. (Privately Printed) L., 1910.

From the Association of American Physicians.
Transactions. Vol. 24.

From the American Bankers Association.
Proceedings, 1909.

From the City of Birmingham, England.
Financial Statement of the City, 1909-10.

From the Boston Chamber of Commerce.
Report. 1909.

From the British Museum.
Medallic Illustrations of the History of Gt. Britain from the reign of William and Mary to William III. Plates 71 to 110, in 4 parts.

From the Canadian Club, Ottawa.
Addresses, 1903-1909.

From the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire.
Proceedings of 7th Congress, held at Sydney, N. S. Wales, 1909.

From the Chicago Board of Trade.
Report. 1909.

From the Cornell University Library.
Islandica (Pamphlet) 1910.

From Dr. Flint, The Clerk, House of Commons.
British Columbia Statutes 1909.
——— ——— Journals 1908.
——— ——— Sessional Papers 1909.
Manitoba Statutes 1909.
——— Journals 1909.
Prince Edward Island Statutes 1909.
Yukon Ordinances 1908.
——— Journals 1909.

From the Geological Survey.
Lambe, L. M. Contributions to Canadian Palæontology. Vol. 3, ps. 5.
Index to Geological Reports, 1885-1906. 6 copies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33

From the City of Halifax.
Annual Reports 1906-7: 1907-8.

From Harvard University.
Law School Library Catalogue. 2 Vols. 1909.

From the Illinois State Historical Society.
Transactions, 1908.

From the Insurance Institute of Toronto.
Proceedings, 1909-10.

From the John Crerar Library, Chicago.
List of Books in Reading Room.

From the Lake Mohawk Peace Conference.
15th Annual Report, 1909.

From the Lennox and Addington Hitsorical Society.
Papers and Records. Vol. 1. (Pamphlet.)

From the City of London, Ontario.
Municipal Council Proceedings. 1909.

From the Department of Marine and Fisheries.
Port Directory of Principal Ports and Harbours.

From the Militia Department.
Manual of Military Law.
Clothing Regulations.
Pay Regulations.
Sick Regulations.
Ordnance Survey Regulations.
King's Regulations and Orders for Canadian Militia.
Ordnance Corps Standing Orders.
Army Service Corps Standing Orders.
Memorandum for Training of Canadian Militia, 1910.
Ross Rifle Musketry Exercises, 1910.
Establishments of Canadian Military Forces.

From the Montreal Board of Trade.
Report. 1909.

From the National Board of Trade, U.S.A.
Report. 1910.

From the New York Chamber of Commerce.
Report, 1909-10.

From the New York Produce Exchange.
Report, 1909-10.
Statistical Report, 1909.

From the Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Reports. 1908-9; 1909; 1910.

From the City of Ottawa.
Engineer's Report, 1909.

From the Philadelphia Scientific Institutions Society.
Founders' Week Memorial Volume.

From the Royal Humane Society.
Report. 1909.

From the Royal Obesrvatory, Edinburgh.
Catalogue of 2,713 Zodiacal Stars.

From the City of St. John, N.B.
Auditor's Report, 1908.
Corporation Accounts, 1909.

From the St. Louis Trade & Commerce Exchange.
Report. 1909.

From the Superior of the College of St. Anne de la Pocatiere.
Cinquantenaire de l'Ecole d'Agriculture.

From the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.
Report. 1910.

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Grant, Capt. M. H. History of the War in South Africa. 4 vols.

From the Toronto Board of Trade.
Report. 1909.

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From the Winnipeg Board of Trade.
Report. 1910.

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Official Gazette, 1909-10.

From the Government of the Australian Commonwealth.
Acts 1908: 1909.
Official Tariff Guide, 1908.
——— Year Book, 1901-1909.

From the Government of the Bahamas.
Acts, 1909.

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Laws 1908: 1909.

From the Government of Brazil.
Consular Reports, 1906.

From the Government of British Columbia.
Statutes, 1910.
Sessional Papers, 1909.
Journals, 1910.
Official Gazette, 1909-10.

From the Government of British Honduras.
Ordinances, 1909.
Blue Book, 1908.

From the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.
Acts, 1909.
Council Minutes 1909: 1910.
——— Reports of Committees 1909.
Assembly Votes and Proceedings, 1909.
———— Reports of Committees, 1909.
———— Annexures to Votes, 1909.
Trade and Shipping Returns, 1910.
Civil Service List, 1910.

From the Government of Connecticut.
Special Laws, 1909.
Senate Journal, 1909.
House Journal, 1909.
List of Bills, 1909.
Labour Report, 1909.
State Register, 1910.
Documents, 1908. 4 vols.
Geological Survey Report, 1906-8.

From the Dominion Government.
Laws. Current.
Hansard. do.
Senate Journals. do.
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Official Gazette. do.
Votes and Proceedings. do.
Dominion Short Horn Herd Book. Vol. 26.

From the Government of Grenada.
Handbook. 1910.

From the Government of Illinois.
University of Illinois Report. 1908.
Labour Bureau Reports, 1908-1909.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 33

From the Imperial Government.
Lords Journals. Current.
Commons Journals. do.
Lords Papers. do.
Commons Papers. do.
Hansard. do.
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From the Government of India.
Chronological Table of Statutes to 1902.
Unrepealed General Acts. Vols. 5, 6.
Folklore of the Santal Parganas.

From the Government of Indiana.
Senate Journal, 1909.
House Journal, 1909.
State Manual, 1909.
Departmental Reports, 1908-9. 6 vols.
Geological Report, 1908.
Horticultural Society Report, 1908.

From the Government of Jamaica.
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Resumé Statistique de l'Empire du Japon, 1910.

From the Government of Kansas.
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From the Government of Maine.
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Public Documents 1909.
Maine Register 1909-10.
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Departmental Reports 1907-8.
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Maine at Valley Forge.
———— at Louisburg, 1745.

From the Government of Malta.
Ordinances 1909.

From the Government of Manitoba.
Journals and Sessional Papers 1909.
Official Gazette, 1909.

From the Government of Massachusetts.
Laws 1910.
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Senate Journal 1910.
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Cost of Living. Report of Commission on

From the Government of Mauritius.
Government Notifications 1909.
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From the Government of Minnesota.
Laws 1909.

From the Government of Montana.
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Senate Journal 1909.
House Journal 1909.
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From the Government of New Brunswick.
Laws 1910.
Assembly Journals 1909.
———— Debates 1908, 1909, 1910.
Official Gazette 1909-10.

From the Government of New Hampshire.
Laws 1909.
Senate Journals 1909.
House Journals 1909.
Sessional Papers 1907-8.
Catalogue State Library 1908.

From the Government of New Jersey.
Laws 1910.
Assembly Minutes 1908-1909.
Legislative Documents 1908.
———— Manual 1910.

From the Government of New South Wales.
Statutes 1909.
Council Journals 1908.
Debates. Vols. 33-36.
Parliamentary Papers 1908.
Assembly Votes 1908.
Official Year Book 1908-9.
Statistical Register 1907.

From the Government of New York.
Laws 1909.
Consolidated Laws to 1909. 7 Vols.
Index to Laws 1902-1907.
Senate Journals 1907 and 1909.
Assembly Journals 1907 and 1909.
Legislative Council Manual 1909.
Assembly Documents 1908. 21 Vols.
Messages from the Governors 1683-1906.
Engineer's Report 1908-1909.

From the Government of New Zealand.
Laws 1909.
Council Journals 1909.
Debates. Vols. 146-148.
Statistics 1908.
Minerals and Mining Reports 1909.

From the Government of North Borneo.
Proclamations and Negotiations 1883-1902.

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Laws 1910.
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Sessional Papers 1909-10.
Assembly Journals 1910.
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Hodgin's Documentary History of Education. Vol. 28.
———— Schools and Colleges in Ontario 1792-1910. Vol 1
Report, Bureau of Industries. 1908.
———— Labour 1909.
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From the Government of Oregon.
Senate Journals 1885 to 1909. 10 Vols.
House Journals 1885 to 1909. 9 Vols.
Messages and Documents 1907-8
Pamphlets 1908-9.

From the Government of Pennsylvania.
Laws 1909.
Statutes at Large. Vols. 13 and 14. 1787-1793.
Senate Journal 1909.

House Journal 1909.
Official Documents 1905 to 1908. 35 Vols.
Legislative Manual 1909-1910.
Topographical and Geological Reports 1906-8.
Report on Maryland-Pennsylvania Boundary 1909.

From the Government of Prince Edward Island.
Assembly Journals 1909.
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From the Government of Queensland.
Statutes 1910.
Parliamentary Debates. Vol. 104.

From the Government of Quebec.
Statutes (French) 1880: 1884, 2 copies; 1889: 1903: 1910.
———— (English) 1876: 1880: 1887: 1888: 1889: 1907: 1910.

From the Government of St. Lucia.
Ordinances 1909.
Administration Reports 1908.

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Laws 1909. 6 copies.
Journals 1908-9: 1909.
Official Gazette 1909-10.
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Ordinances. Vols. 2-4.

From the Government of South Australia.
Acts 1909.

From the Government of Tasmania.
Acts 1909.
Council Minutes 1910.
Journals and Sessional Papers 1908: 1909.
Walch's Tasmania Almanac 1910.

From the Government of Transvaal.
Laws 1909: 1910.
Debates 1910.
Annexures to Votes and Proceedings 1910.
Reports of Committees 1910.

From the Government of the United States.
Congressional Documents 1906-10. 275 Vols.
Statutes at Large 1909-10.
Congressional Record 1909. 6 Vols.
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Document Catalogue 1905-7.
Postal Laws 1902-7.
Court of Claims Reports. Vol. 44.
Public Lands Decisions. Vol. 38.
Statistical Abstract 1909.
Architect's Report 1909-1910.
Agricultural Report 1908.
Army Horseshoer's Manual 1910.
Alaska Pilot 1910.
Asiatic Pilot 1909.
Education Report 1909.
Field Service Regulations 1910.
Geographical Atlases. Listed. 2 Vols.
Immigration Report 1909.
Labour Report 1909.
Marriage and Divorce in U. States 1867-1906. 2 Vols.
Mint Report 1909.
Mortality Statistics 1908.
Pay Manual of Army 1910.
Subsistence Army Manual 1910.
Smithsonian Institution Report 1908.

Star Identification Tables.
Special Census Report. Religious Bodies 1906.
———————— Street and Electric Railways 1907.
———————— Central Electric Light and Power Stations 1907.
War Department Report Vol. 5.

From the University of Toronto.
Papers from the Chemical Laboratories 1909-10.
Papers from the Physical Laboratories 1910.
Papers from the Geological Series 1909-10.
Papers from the Biological Series 1910.

From the Government of Victoria.
Acts 1909.
Assembly Votes and Proceedings 1909.
Debates. Vols. 121-123.

From the Government of Vermont.
Senate Journal 1908.
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From the Government of Virginia.
Acts 1910.
Senate Journal 1910.
House Journal 1910.
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State Corporation Commipion Report 1908.
Secretary's Report 1909.
Journals of the House of Burgesses 1742-49.

From the Government of Western Australia.
Acts 1908-9.
Debates 1908-9.

REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER OF JUSTICE

AS TO

PENITENTIARIES OF CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1910

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1910

[No. 31—1911.] *Price 25 cents.*

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, the Annual Report of the Inspectors of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1910.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
A. B. AYLESWORTH,
Minister of Justice.

Department of Justice,
Ottawa, November 15th, 1910.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspectors of Penitentiaries

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR 1909-10

To the Honourable
A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.,
Minister of Justice.

Sir, —We have the honour to submit herewith reports and statistics, with reference to the six penitentiaries of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1910. In Appendix "N" will be found separate reports regarding the operation of the penitentiaries in the Yukon territory. Appendix "O" has been added in order to give the public the benefit of the reports of wardens and prison chaplains with reference to the classification and segregation of convicts.

POPULATION.

The average daily population of the penitentiaries for the past five years has been as follows:—

1905–6	1,407
1906–7	1,433
1907–8	1,418
1908–9	1,625
1909–10	1,824

The continually increasing population makes it again necessary to call attention to the fact that the work provided and available is not more than one half of the labour that is necessary in the interests of the convicts and that the value of the work that could and should be done, but is not provided, is a direct loss to the country. The fact that eighteen hundred labourers wards of the government who are able to work and who are under sentence of hard labour, are kept at public expense in semi-idleness involves a serious expense to the tax-payers and loss to the revenue. Apart from the financial view of the question, the lack of work is an injury to the convicts. Industry is largely a matter of habit and convicts like other individuals will by years of enforced idleness acquire indolent habits that follow them after their release. If the term of imprisonment and the expense that is incurred to provide technical instructors are intended to fit the delinquents for future usefulness, the hope is rendered nugatory by the failure to supply adequate labour.

The statement of a difficulty without the suggestion of a solution seems useless, and in this connection we can only endorse the remarks contained in the following extract from our report of last year:

"The rapid increase in population intensifies the labour difficulty and makes it necessary to decide upon some solution without delay. The question of prison labour is not one of policy. Labour is imposed as a part of the sentence and is as obligatory as detention. The only question of policy involved is that of determining the kind of labour to be adopted. The work required to maintain the institutions provides employment for about one half of the prison population. If the other half is to be employed, as the sentences require, what employment shall be adopted?

"So far as we can see, there are but three courses open for consideration.

"(1) To maintain the convicts in idleness or semi-idleness, in defiance of the sentence and at the expense of the tax-payers.

"(2) To establish industries and dispose of the products on the open market.

"(3) That the government shall utilize the labour of its wards in providing for its own requirements.

"The objections to the first and second proposals are obvious, but we can see no valid or reasonable objection to the suggestion that articles required for the various departments of the government should be provided by the labour of those who are maintained at public expense. In a previous report (1905) we called attention to the policy adopted by the Legislature of the State of New York and subsequently embodied in the constitution of that State.

"We understand that the statute was drafted after consultation with, and with the concurrence of representatives of the manufacturing and labour interests and that its operation is entirely satisfactory to both.

"The present condition of our penitentiaries makes the question an urgent one and we respectfully submit it for your consideration."

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Alberta.	Total.
In custody April 1, 1909.	570	510	246	144	204	91	1,765
Received—							
From jails.	180	222	116	79	90	103	790
Paroles forfeited	5	1	2	5			13
Paroles revoked		1			2	2	5
Recaptured.			2		1		3
By transfer.	18					2	20
Discharges—							
Expiry of sentence.	114	101	42	28	29	8	322
Pardon	3	5	6		2	1	17
Parole.	68	65	56	22	43	32	286
Death	12	5	4	1	1	1	24
Deportation.	15	11	6	9	10	3	54
Transfer.		14	2	1	1	2	20
Escape.			2	1		2	5
Returned-insane when received	3				1		4
Order of Court			1	1		1	3
Order of Minister of Justice			1				1
Sent to Reformatory					1		1
In custody March 31, 1910	558	533	246	165	209	148	1,859

The marked increase of population at Manitoba and Alberta penitentiaries may be considered as due to increase of population generally in that part of Canada and does not indicate any exceptional increase of criminality.

The large number (322) who have been released by expiry of sentence suggests the query as to how many of that number are really prepared to exercise the duties of citizenship and become industrious and law-abiding, and what proportion is merely given an opportunity to prey upon society and continue a criminal career. The paramount object of imprisonment is the protection of society and it is obvious that the existing system of fixed sentences is inconsistent with that principle. Society is not adequately protected by a system that is based on the theory that a delinquent can be cured of his criminality within a definite period fixed in advance. Under existing circumstances the only thing that society can do for its own protection is to get a hold upon individual convicts as they are released and endeavour by assistance, employment and friendly advice to encourage the unfortunate in self-sustaining industry. It is gratifying to know that there are individual citizens and organizations engaged in this work and that their number and their usefulness are increasing year by year. Financial assistance to a released convict, unless combined with employment, reduces him to the position of a mendicant and lowers him still farther in the social scale. The organized and systematic work of the Salvation Army and kindred organizations has, however, done much for many of those who have regained their freedom by expiry of sentence. It is to be regretted that numbers, on their release, do not desire to avail themselves of assistance, but avowedly prefer their old associates and their former haunts. These are the men who, under an indefinite sentence system would still remain in safe custody.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAROLES AND PARDONS.

	Paroles.	Pardons.
1899–0	71	70
1900–1	122	36
1901–2	157	43
1902–3	113	35
1903–4	122	31
1904–5	126	50
1905–6	179	36
1906–7	157	29
1907–8	215	29
1908–9	244	14
1909–10	286	17

It will be observed by the report of the Dominion Parole Officer that the results of the parole system continue to be satisfactory, and fully justify the methods adopted and the discretion exercised in its administration. In this connection we have to repeat the opinion, expressed in our report of last year, that the time has arrived when the oversight by the Dominion Parole Officer should be restricted to those released from federal institutions. Some of the western provinces have already appointed parole officers to look after the interests of prisoners released from provincial jails and reformatories, but the eastern provinces have so far neglected to make the necessary provision. It would seem to be the right as well as the duty of each province to supervise its prisoners while serving sentence under license. The concession of this "provincial right" would be mutually advantageous, and enable the Dominion officer to give his entire time and energies to those duties which rightly belong to his position.

NATIONALITY (PLACE OF BIRTH).

British:		
Canada	1,071	
England	208	
Scotland	39	
Ireland	50	
Other British countries	24	
		1,392
Foreign:		
United States	184	
Italy	98	
Austria	36	
Russia	36	
Germany	32	
France	23	
China	13	
Other foreign countries	45	
		467
		1,859

In view of the vast influx of foreign immigrants during the past decade, it is worthy of note that while the number of foreign born convicts, generally, has increased from fourteen per cent in 1900 to twenty-five per cent in 1910, those born in the United States have increased less than two per cent and still constitute less than 10 per cent of the penitentiary population.

CREEDS.

Roman Catholic	931	
Church of England	344	
Methodist	199	
Presbyterian	183	
Baptist	72	
Lutheran	51	
Other Christian denomination	21	
Buddhist	17	
Hebrew	17	
Unitarian	2	
No creed	22	
		1,859

FINANCIAL.

EXPENDITURE, 1909–10.

	Gross Expenditure.	Revenue.	Net Expenditure.
Kingston	$ 148,141.69	$ 26,978.67	$ 121,163.02
St. Vincent de Paul	123,857.09	4,450.70	119,406.39
Dorchester	79,548.79	4,395.90	75,152.89
Manitoba	58,473.31	5,551.91	52,921.40
British Columbia	73,972.11	3,374.07	70,598.04
Alberta	52,332.79	935.51	51,397.28
Totals	536,325.78	45,686.76	490,639.02

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NET OUTLAY.

	1907–8	1908–9	1909–10
Kingston	$ 143,503.55	$ 131,712.87	$ 121,163.02
St. Vincent de Paul	111,426.43	107,976.95	119,406.39
Dorchester	72,362.09	71,655.03	75,152.89
Manitoba	59,815.94	53,756.18	52,921.40
British Columbia	68,434.38	77,120.36	70,598.04
Alberta	44,963.48	46,767.82	51,397.28
	$ 500,505.87	$ 488,999.21	$ 490,639.02
Average daily population	1,418	1,625	1,824

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COST PER CAPITA.

	Kingston.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	Alberta.
Staff	$ 137.39	$ 120.39	$ 187.78	$200.88	$ 153.37	$ 226.07
Maintenance of convicts	52.83	50.61	53.06	57.87	52.85	83.29
Discharge expenses	6.19	4.66	8.49	5.09	6.09	10.06
Working expenses	25.94	36.58	39.02	47.78	66.13	36.25
Industries	57.95	3.89	11.96	31.89	19.89	16.79
Lands, buildings and equipment	6.79	15.82	49.30	42.56	59.94	110.23
Miscellaneous	1.76	1.53	5.10	5.99	2.61	21.50
	288.84	233.48	354.71	392.06	360.88	504.19
Deduct for revenue	47.24	8.30	18.79	35.26	15.84	8.35
Outlay per capita	241.60	225.18	335.92	356.80	345.04	495.74

COST PER CAPITA FOR PAST THREE YEARS.

	1908	1909	1910
Kingston	$ 264.38	$ 221.01	$ 241.60
St. Vincent de Paul	281.04	248.69	225.18
Dorchester	352.67	310.66	335.92
Manitoba	409.40	425.56	356.80
British Columbia	493.73	433.38	345.04
Alberta	637.08	339.89	495.74

Actual cost—

Supplies on hand April 1st, 1909		$ 199,333.00
Gross expenditure 1909-10		536,325.00
		$ 735,658.00

Deduct—

Supplies on hand March 31, 1910	$ 179,436.00	
Estimated value of labour employed in the production of revenue and capital	75,000.00	
		$ 254,436.00
Net actual cost		481,222.00
Cost per caput		263.83
Cost per caput, per diem		.72

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	1907–8	1908–9	1909–10
Gross expenditure	$ 584,061.92	$ 539,436.00	$ 536,325.00
Net expenditure	500,505.87	488,999.00	490,639.00
Actual cost	477,499.00	450,687.00	481,222.00
Cost per capita	336.74	277.35	263.83
Cost per capita, per diem	.92	.76	.72
Average daily population	1,418	1,625	1,824

CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION.

In pursuance of the resolution of parliament, adopted at the recent session, we issued a circular asking the views of the officers referred to.

In this circular we called attention to certain points that in our opinion are important, and also supplied the officers with a copy of Hansard containing the debate on the resolution, so that each officer would be in a position to deal with the question in an intelligent manner. The circular and the reports will be found in appendix "O."

A classification of the convicts in the penitentiaries was made, about twenty-five years ago, under the direction of our predecessor. The convicts were graded in three classes according to the record of prison conduct, and individually graded up or down thereafter in pursuance of a system of "rewards and punishments." The classes were distinguished by separate clothing, the first class wearing ordinary civilian clothing of dark grey, the second or intermediate class wearing checked, black and grey, and the third grade a distinctive "tourists' check" material of red and grey. The system was introduced for the encouragement of industry and good conduct and was carried on for about ten years without any appreciable results that would warrant its continuance. A very small percentage were in any way influenced beneficially, while those who wore checks were apparently hardened and embittered at what they persisted in believing to be partiality and unfair discrimination on the part of the wardens. Their objection was not to the clothing but to the discrimination that it represented. The period was also marked by an increased number of escapes and attempts to escape, especially by convicts of the highest grade whose civilian clothing seemed to suggest greater possibilities of success in evading recapture. The failure of the attempted reform was perhaps due to the fact that it was founded on two fallacious theories, namely, that prison conduct is a safe indication of real character and that the average convict cares anything about the pattern of his clothing—except in so far as it may facilitate or prevent escape. Manhood or self respect constructed on the basis of clothing is no more durable than the material on which it rests.

In our opinion classification, unless accompanied by absolute segregation, is more injurious than beneficial. Such segregation within each individual institution is not practicable. There remains the suggestion that the prisons should be classified, each penitentiary containing a distinct class of delinquents. In densely populated countries such as England, France and Belgium, where there are a number of prisons within a comparatively restricted radia, this system has been found practicable. In Canada, however, the distances are so great that the enormous cost of transportation and the increased risk of escape incurred en-route, make it extremely doubtful that the adoption of the system would result satisfactorily.

The principal difficulty connected with the proposal is that the classification must necessarily be arbitrary and usually based on an entirely inadequate knowledge of the antecedents and environments of the men to be classified. The casual

knowledge of the convict which the judge acquires during the trial is more likely to be misleading than otherwise—the opinions of the different judges would be more varied than the characters that they may be called upon to classify and the practical result would be that in a few years each institution would contain as many varieties of character as are to be found in any penitentiary to-day. The penal institutions of Canada are already classified into reformatories, county jails, metropolitan prisons and penitentiaries. If there are accidental criminals associated with habitual criminals in the penitentiaries, the same condition will be found to exist to a greater or lesser extent in the reformatories and jails.

In our opinion the solution of the difficulty rests with the judicial criminologist rather than with the administrative penologist—with the judiciary and the penal code rather than with prison officials and prison administration.

Respectfully submitted,

DOUGLAS STEWART,
G. W. DAWSON,
Inspectors.

OTTAWA, July 12th, 1910.

APPENDIX A.

DOMINION PAROLE OFFICER'S REPORT.

DOMINION PAROLE OFFICE,
Ottawa, July 1st, 1910.

The Honourable A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.,
Minister of Justice,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the report of the parole system for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1910.

PENITENTIARIES.

Number of prisoners released on parole from Kingston	68
" " " St. Vincent de Paul	65
" " " Dorchester	58
" " " Manitoba	22
" " " British Columbia	43
" " " Alberta	33
Total from penitentiaries	289

PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT PRISONS, JAILS AND REFORMATORIES.

Number of prisoners released from reformatories	44
" " " prisons	43
" " " jails	190
Total, reformatories, prisons and jails	277
Total number of prisoners released on parole for year ended March 31st, 1910	564

The following tabulated statement, submitted by the Commissioner of Dominion Police, giving the figures of the parole system since its inception in Canada, is an accurate account of the great good accomplished, and shows a very small percentage of cancellations and forfeitures.

PENITENTIARIES.

	1899–1900	1900–1901	1901–1902	1902–1903	1903–1904	1904–1905	1905–1906	1906–1907	1907–1908	1908–1909	1909–1910
Convicts paroled	71	122	157	113	122	127	181	163	215	245	287
Licenses cancelled for non-compliance with conditions	5	9	19	11	16	16	7	4	5	5	4
Licenses forfeited by subsequent convictions	7	8	6	2	0	1	8	1	2	19	8
Sentences completed on parole	59	141	189	124	96	48	206	147	140	348	440
Sentences not yet terminated	1	17	32	41	77	157	72	138	254	121	124

PRISONS, JAILS AND REFORMATORIES.

Paroles granted	1	53	89	65	67	95	97	122	186	224	277

Paroles granted from penitentiaries, as above	1803	
" " " prisons, jails and reformatories, as above	1276	
		3079
Licenses cancelled, as above	103	
" forfeited, "	62	
Sentences completed, "	1915	
" not " " and still reporting	999	
		3079

NOTE.—A difference of two in the count from the penitentiaries' reports, shows a difference from last year's parole register. This is due to the fact that the Dominion Police record the date at which the license is granted, and the date on which a license is actually cancelled. The penitentiary returns are based on the dates of actual release and return to the penitentiary, respectively.

Also, last year's figures of the Dominion Police revealed 19 forfeitures. Many of these prisoners served terms in jails and prisons, and were returned to the penitentiaries for the completion of sentence this year, consequently the returns of forfeitures from the penitentiaries show an increase for the year, in comparison with those published for the past fiscal year by the Dominion Police.

THE PAROLE SYSTEM.—A REVIEW.

On research, for the beginning of a "conditional liberation" I find that adult criminals seem to have been under a "ticket of leave" system as far back as the year 1666, in the reign of Charles II, when a statute was passed giving judges power of sentencing offenders to "transportation to any of His Majesty's dominions in North America." This authority was re-affirmed by another statute passed in the year 1718, during the reign of George I. In England and France, at that time, adult criminals, also juvenile or minor offenders, were placed on a sort of parole, and given over to societies, or orders, for supervision, while the state still held custody of them to a certain extent, which custody was relaxed as the good effects of their being thus placed became more apparent. The ticket of leave system grew out of the transportation of criminals by England to her colonial possessions. Transportation ceased temporarily in 1775, because of the war with her American colonies, but it was revived in 1786, and a consignment of convicts was also sent in this year to New South Wales.

The control of this colony, established by this consignment, was not regulated, it appears, by statute, but it was left to the wisdom of the colonial governor. The necessity of raising crops for their sustenance, the construction of buildings, and the making of homes for the colonists, induced the governor to greatly modify the sentences of the well-disposed prisoners, in order that he might have a needed moral and possibly a physical support from them in his administration. It is recorded that he set many of them free, and gave them grants of land, and afterwards assigned to these men, thus free, other convict labourers who were being received from the mother country. Following this precedent it seems to have become the custom for the governors of different penal settlements to manage each according to his own ideas, and the custom developed into granting such liberties as have been included in the ticket of leave system.

Under these conditions, the holder of the ticket of leave, which was granted to the convict who had satisfactorily fulfilled a certain period of his sentence in the cellular prisons then adopted in the penal settlements, would be granted the freedom of the colony during the remainder of his sentence, but he was placed under certain restrictions, such as being confined to certain districts unless he received a pass to go elsewhere, and also being obliged to present himself for inspection to the authorities monthly, quarterly or yearly, as provided for in his license, and being prohibited from carrying fire-arms or weapons of any kind, except under special permission. The ticket of leave was first legalized during the reign of George IV, between 1820 and 1830, and in 1834 it was regulated by a statute, which defined the minimum periods of sentence by which a ticket of leave could be gained. For example, it required a service of four years for a seven year sentence, six years for a sentence of eight, and fourteen years for a life sentence, in what was termed "assigned service or government employed." These periods could be increased by the slightest misconduct on the part of the prisoner.

Under this law a convict who had held a ticket of leave without having been guilty of misconduct, and who was recommended by responsible persons in the district where he resided, could have his application for a full pardon transferred by the governor of the colony for the consideration of the Crown, but Sir Robert Burke, in a report made by him in 1838, intimates that convicts were granted ticket of leave to some extent at the discretion of the home government upon application of influential persons in England. Under this system the convict on ticket of leave was entitled to his earnings. In case of misconduct, the employer could complain to the nearest magistrate, who could order the convict to be flogged, condemned to work on the roads, or in the chain gang. Any magistrate could order 150 lashes, until the year 1858, when they were limited to 50. A convict, if ill-treated, might lay a complaint against his master, but for that purpose he must go before a bench of magistrates, the majority of whom were owners of convict labour and masters of assigned convict servants. Such abuses grew up under this system as to make life a living hell for the convicts.

In the year 1838 a committee of parliament condemned the system of transportation, with its attached evils, as "being unequal, without terrors to the criminal classes, corrupting both the criminal and colonists, and very expensive." They recommended the establishment of penitentiaries instead. It was then ordered that no convicts should be assigned for domestic service, and in the year of 1840, transportation to Australia was stopped entirely.

Another advance was made in the year 1842, which was called the "probation system" It was founded on the idea of passing convicts through various stages of control and discipline, by which it was hoped to instill a more progressive form for their improvement. Probation gangs were established in Van Dieman's Land, through which all convicts for transportation were to pass. These gangs were scattered through the colony, and were employed on public works under the control of the government. A school master or a clergyman was to be attached to each gang. From the probation gang, the convict passed into a stage during which he might, with the consent of the governor, engage in private service for wages, but he was required to pay the government a part of the wages, which was retained as security, and forfeited if the convict was guilty of any misconduct. Next followed a ticket of leave with the same privileges, save that the freedom of the convict was greatly enlarged. The last stage was that of a conditional pardon. This probation system failed, as Sir Edmond Ducaine stated, for several reasons: 1st that suitable means were not provided for insuring proper order or discipline in the probation gangs; 2nd that the officers of the gangs were generally brutal men of inferior qualifications, and the gangs were characterized by insubordination and vices, unnatural crimes being proven to exist to a terrible extent; 3rd that the demand for labour was found to be very insufficient to employ the ticket of leave portion of the men, so that idleness soon destroyed all the good that had been accomplished under the probation system. The difficulty may be summed up in one or two words they did not get to the root of the matter as regards discipline and labour, and there was an entire absence of *mental and moral training*.

It has been the result, from the accumulative experiences taken from past centuries, that the ranks of the criminal classes are recruited from the unemployable and the idle, and as a result, our modern institutions are rapidly providing for instruction in almost every branch of labour, whereby habits of industry may be taught to the convicts, in order to draw away their minds from human vices. The corrigible criminal cannot be reformed without industry, and labour has often rendered the incorrigible criminal in our penitentiaries self-supporting, to a certain extent. The theory is gaining ground that all who can be should be reformed by the general treatment, administered in our institutions for prisoners of to-day. How is this to be accomplished if the industries, the greatest factors in the reformation and rehabilitation of the convicts, are to be impaired or reduced to the most menial

of labour, or (such as given in this brief review of systems, carefully gleaned from the history of the past) we are allowed to drift backward to vindictive punishment, rather than an administration of just principles, giving hope to the fallen in our penitentiaries, by fitting them to earn an honest living when the time comes for them to face life on the day of their discharge? You cannot open a door of hope to the prisoners by shutting them up in idleness. That was the most stupid experiment ever made by the authorities anywhere, and it was never made at the dictation of men who sought the best interests of their country. The idle method of treatment defeats every possibility of improving the moral state of the convict, and at the same time it most irrationally and cruelly aggravates his humiliation and wretchedness. With nothing to do and nothing to hope for, you have put a living soul into an unnecessary state of suffering, mentally and physically. Yet I know of institutions in Canada where boys and men herd together like cattle, and where they have no occupation whatever during their detention.

I am strongly of the opinion that whatever stands in the way of the criminal who seeks to re-establish himself through industry and frugality, and thus win back for himself his lost status among his fellows, is a danger and a menace to the state, and it is for those in authority to establish every possible industry in our penitentiaries, in order to give every prisoner a fair chance to redeem himself, and to become, eventually, a useful and law-abiding citizen.

In the year 1846, Mr. Gladstone decided that all transportation of convicts to the outside colonies must be suspended, and in 1847 the present system of imprisonment was adopted, under which convicts must pass through the prisons before a conditional release will be granted. Under the present system of penal servitude in England, there are three distinct stages of operation. During the first, which generally lasts nine months, the prisoner passes his whole time, except meetings and exercise, in his cell apart from all other prisoners, working at some employment, but always kept separate and alone. During the second stage he eats and sleeps in his cell, but works in association with other prisoners. During the third period he is conditionally released, but is kept under the surveillance of the police, reports at stated periods, and is returned to prison for any infraction of his license. The system is altogether automatic in its operation, and as far as I can ascertain about one-half of the entire number released on ticket of leave, lapse into crime again.

The "Prevention of Crimes Act" passed in 1871 provides that any person convicted a second time of an indictable offence may be sentenced to be subject to the supervision of the police for seven years after the expiration of his sentence.

The system of conditional liberation was adopted by the King of Saxony, in 1862. In the same year it was adopted by the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, by the Canton of Sargovie in Switzerland, in 1868, the Kingdom of Servia, in 1869, the German Empire, in 1871, Denmark, in 1879; the Swiss Canton of Vaud, in 1875, also in the same year, the Kingdom of Croatia in Hungary, the Canton of Unter Walden, in 1878, the Netherlands, in 1881, the Empire of Japan, in 1882, the French Republic in 1885, and since these dates it has been adopted in Austria, Italy and Portugal. The system of parole, or conditional liberation, is also now in vogue in several of the United States.

The Canadian parole system, first adopted for the penitentiaries in the year 1899, and since extended to the jails and reformatories, differs from any system now in operation in the entire world, and will compare favourably with any of them. There is nothing automatic in the operation of this system, and it does not conflict with the remission earned in the penitentiaries, which applies to all prisoners whose conduct and industry merit consideration.

What, then, is the parole system? I do not like the general term "ticket of leave," which has been the outcome of many failures, and resulted in the abuse of many systems, for the term ticket of leave is one which handicaps the prisoner, who

carries this synonym of "jail bird" printed in large letters on his license, but the word parole, "my word of honour," is a much better term, and more within the true meaning of a conditional release.

It can be said, in view of the various methods adopted in many countries, that these systems all acknowledge the principle of conditional liberty to the citizen who has forfeited it by crime, and that a gradual restoration and rehabilitation is not only feasible, but is expedient to the higher and bests interests of the state. It is a system which strengthens the weak, and fits them again for contact with society, and when they are sufficiently strong, restores them to full liberty and good citizenship. The parole system of Canada not only gives the released prisoner police supervision, which is an absolute necessity in keeping in touch with them, but it makes provision for a parole officer, as Sir Charles Fitzpatrick demonstrated to the House of Parliament, as a "go-between" the police and the prisoner, giving the prisoner protection, sympathy and care in a time when he most needs a helping hand.

The parole system came in vogue in Canada under the late Honourable David Mills, then Minister of Justice, in the year 1899. He was followed by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, who not only took a deep interest in the system, but he placed it on a well-organized plan of operation, and the present Minister of Justice, the Honourable A. B. Aylesworth, has been working out this organization with splendid success. The Minister of Justice occupies a unique position, having at his command the reports from the trial judges, the parole officer, the wardens and jailors of the institutions, and the Dominion Police, for the investigation of complex cases. His position is a much stronger one than that of a "Board of Pardons," or any local system operated in other countries, and it would be a step backward to even consider an alteration of our Canadian system. The Minister of Justice considers every application for a parole on its merits, and free from local prejudice or influence.

It has also been demonstrated that the Canadian parole system is working harmoniously with the principles of law and order in every community in which it is in operation, and that it has never been governed by that mawkish sentimentality which would convert a penitentiary into a summer resort, with perfumed baths, carpets, paintings, or orchestras for the prisoners. The administration realizes that the inmates are criminals, sentenced to confinement on account of crime, and to convert a penitentiary into a place of recreation and amusement would be to pervert the purposes for which it was instituted. In our Canadian institutions, men are punished for criminal offences, and on this fact or basis only the mercy of a parole can be safely administered. One fact I desire to lay stress upon is that our convicts receive a wholesome, humane treatment which leads to the beneficial results of our parole system.

OBSERVATIONS: THE CRIMINAL AND LABOUR. THE CRIMINAL AND THE MARRIAGE LAW.

The criminal lacks in moral storage capacity. His normal compartments are not built for heavy seas. He is an ethical puzzle which mathematical demonstration can never solve. His spiritual architecture needs not only remodelling, but it needs to be re-made, if any lasting reform is to be accomplished.

The ranks of criminals are generally recruited from the unemployable and the idle. Habits of industry draw the mind away from human vices. It is unsafe to take cognizance of agitators, who seem to take satisfaction in crushing out the hope and prospect of doing something better in the industrial world among our unfortunate and criminal members of society. Governments maintain a bureau, and employ scientific experts, often regardless of expense, to hunt out and destroy diseased horses and cattle. Their agents may invade anybody's premises for this purpose,

and they rightly make it a crime for the owner to resist. But when a viciously diseased man or woman applies for a legal permission to taint whole generations with their criminal spawn, it asks no questions, extends no protection for individuals thus infected, or to the general public which are made to suffer this great wrong. It simply grants a license on the most easy terms possible. Is the protection of horses and cattle of more consequence than that of human beings?

We have no records in Canada on criminological research to give us data on this subject, yet it is generally known that whole generations, in some communities, are affected with criminal instincts, and these instincts are handed down from one generation to another. Take the notable illustration of the much-talked-of family, the "Jukes", of New York. Six or seven generations ago there were five sisters born (between 1740 and 1770) of whose mother nothing is known except that she was a thoroughbred criminal. From this origin springs a line of 834 persons whose public record is well known, besides several hundred whose history is lost. Of these 834 persons 206 were paupers and received assistance amounting in the aggregate to 830 years. Seventy-six were convicted of 115 crimes, and served terms in prisons amounting to 116 years. In this family were no less than 128 prostitutes. These records do not date back over the year 1830, and they only include the records for one county. It is estimated that this family cost the state of New York over one million dollars.

Our marriage law is faulty in respect to the criminal. It is simply a civil contract, an arrangement for better animal enjoyments, which would be well enough if no living issue resulted; but it is one of these cases where the law cannot give compensation for the injury it authorizes, nor ameliorate the evil resulting. It recognizes business and ceremonial forms in making this contract, keeps a record and issues the permit to all applicants over a certain age, and makes it an offence to omit any of the forms. Under special circumstances it will annul this contract, but this is seldom, if ever, sought for by the criminal. No matter who comes for a license, the strong or the weak minded, the sound and the healthy, the deformed and constitutionally diseased, the scrofulous, the syphilitic, the moral, the orderly, the millionaire, the pauper, the vicious and confirmed criminal, the progenitor of the best of the race, the idiot, the sane, the hereditarily insane, if favoured with lucid intervals, are all treated alike and given a license without question. Even in the police courts we have an occasional marriage, sometimes at the instigation of the officers of the law, generally the contracting parties being delinquents or moral perverts.

If a man wants to run a locomotive engine, or practise medicine, or stand in the sacred desk and speak on theology, or teach a school, or run a pilot boat, or even secure a petty clerkship in our civil service, he has to undergo a rigid examination as to his fitness for the position before he is able to demonstrate his merit, but when one comes forward to get a permit that places him under solemn obligations, and demands of him duties of the most responsible character, the most sacred that can be assumed anywhere from the cradle to the grave, that vitally affects all organized society, social or politic, not a word is said. All are licensed.

Nature seems to produce in itself the principle of "the survival of the strongest," but this principle is based on the law of extermination. Man in the higher order appears with a plan of co-operation and not of a destructive competition, the order not of elimination, but of redemption. Human society, as it becomes more and more human, seeks also to make the weak survive. The higher order in man proposes the work of redemption as the chief occupation of life, and the main function of Christianity is to answer first this question: What is to become of the weak, the criminal and the outcast? Shall this wreck and waste abide forever to mar the harmony of society, the home and the universe? This is the problem which redemption seeks to systematically solve in efforts to rehabilitate the weak and the fallen members of society, and everywhere, with the advance of civilization,

comes the effort, through various means, to protect the weak and care for the defective members of society. While the situation is hopeful in some aspects, yet we must not be blind to facts. Crime is increasing, especially violent crimes, and the epidemic of crime is very widespread. Concurrently, interest in efforts to re-make the criminal are also increasing, and it is noteworthy that a large percentage of the crimes of violence in Canada are committed by foreign born subjects, demonstrating that our home life is still held sacred by a large majority of the Canadian people. We should have a better care and a proper protection of our marriage laws, which now produce a vast amount of hereditary crime. With it our country would be filled with clean living people, the mental and physical life developed, producing a strong nation, for which we are all striving in advocating the moral and social reforms which uplift the people.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINALS.

The habitual and the professional criminal represents a degree rather than kind. The former is inferior to the latter mentally, in culture, and in knowledge of social forms, and he usually follows some trade or calling to mask his criminality. The latter takes up criminality as a business. To him it is a profession or a fine art, and he is susceptible to divisions and specialties. He is a student of the ways of the world and of men, frequently polished in manners, and I have often found him even aesthetic in tastes.

The instinctive criminal, or as Lombroso prefers to call him, the "born or congenital criminal," is truly a social parasite. It is not always possible to estimate the congenital element, but the conclusion is irresistible that he is organically morbid. His pathology may not be microscopic, and the degeneration which consigned him to a low plain of humanity, if revealed at all, will only be revealed under the searching eyes of the microscope. Generally the sensual impulse and those centering about it are hyper-developed. For the gratification of his exaggerated impulses he will proceed to any extreme, and life and property separating him from the accomplishment of his desires, are but barriers to be overcome. The peculiar mutilations of the bodies of the victims of the Whitechapel tragedies a few years ago, also in the cases of like character in Berlin last year, were committed by pathological sectuals who resort to crime to gratify their morbid and perverse desires. We have in the Dominion this class of criminals, but not so fully developed as those found in the older countries.

The occasional or accidental criminal is largely a negative creature who yields himself to temptation. The stimulus of opportunity generally exceeds his resistive force or power. Save for this great weakness, he would pass muster as no unusual personage. He is neither a victim of self-exaltation nor exaggerated instincts. Physical necessities may be operative in the production of this type of criminal, and the common jail, by the facilities it offers through direct contact and association with thieves and criminals of a recidivist type, is always ready to give this class of criminals instruction in the theory of criminality, and often succeeds in transforming the occasional into the habitual criminal.

The victim or subject of an uncontrolled temper is another dangerous type of criminality. Smarting under some real or fancied injury, he will seek to assume the office of the avenger, and visits with violence the doer of the wrong to himself or his friend. He cannot be said to possess from nature criminal instincts, but under the stimulus of anger his power of self-control is gone and resistance is overcome.

Not included in the above classification is the criminal insane. Kingston penitentiary has a ward devoted exclusively to this dangerous class, and when prisoners in the other penitentiaries give evidence of this type of insanity they are transferred to this institution for treatment. The delusions and hallucinations,

that to him are realities stern and resistless, may impel him to the commission of crime, or he may be in a state of alienation and considered harmless until, as the result of a concealed and unsuspected delusion, his resistive forces yield before the fancies and impulses of his morbid mind, and he lays violent hands on those about him, often committing the most revolting of crimes. Criminals of this class should be cared for before they develop the dangerous symptoms which precede all such crimes of this character. For obvious reasons the insane criminal occupies a place peculiarly his own, and he should be described by the alienist rather than the criminologist.

The true criminal question demands the study of mental pathology, and the establishment of such laws as practice and experience may demonstrate in securing the best pathological results from the treatment of the criminal. It is not so much a question of punishment, but a punitive treatment which will correct and cure him of criminality.

We live in an age in which the same legislative wisdom which enacts laws for the protection and the support of the pauper and the imbecile criminal, enacts other laws to license paupers and imbeciles to marry and to propagate the criminal breed which replenishes the prisons and fills our country with a taint of vicious blood and diseased brains that centuries can never eradicate.

It is not uncommon in our larger Canadian cities to see an habitual law-breaker tried and sentenced thirty, forty and even fifty times during his life, at a great expense to the country, and apparently to no purpose. The time of sentence in each case is generally so short that it affords but little opportunity for the betterment of the prisoner, and it would almost seem that none was expected; yet a fixed sentence can hardly be considered rational except on the ground that the prisoner will become a better citizen on his discharge. Whether judges or magistrates are able to determine by observation, and the previous records of the prisoners, how long it will take to change their habits and make them better citizens, is a vital question; and if this cannot be determined by the Court, then we have an absolute need of other systems which will give light on this important subject.

Let me quote from the pen of Dr. Wines, an eminent authority on this subject:—

"*Retribution.* -All the old codes are founded on the principle of retributive justice. They have in mind not the future of the criminal, but his criminal act, a thing of the past. The past is irrevocable; the future is on the knees of the gods. These codes have been adjusted to the act, not to the actor. Their notice has been to make the punishment fit the crime; to measure the guilt of the offender, on the one hand, and, on the other, the degree of his merited suffering, and to establish an equilibrium or balance between the two. There is not a code in Christendom which has succeeded in this attempt; and there never will be one, because the problem of equalization of penalty and guilt is in fact insoluble by any but infinite intelligence. Who but the all-wise God can measure guilt? Who but He can measure suffering? How can an equation be formulated between two unknown quantities?

"Moreover, the effect is essentially immoral, since vengeance belongs to God, and He has not delegated to mortal hands, not even to church or state, the right to usurp and exercise His divine prerogative.

"All thoughtful and right-minded men must see, upon reflection, that this is true. If so, all criminal codes have been founded upon an unsound basis, and the time has arrived at which we should build upon a new and more stable foundation."

There can be no nobler work than that which is founded in efforts to purify and elevate all things in life, and whatsoever creates a healthy moral force in the

operation of laws, which have for their foundation the protection of society, and the prevention of everything possible in our nation that can develop weakness, physical or mental deformity, is worthy of the approbation and thoughtful consideration of every citizen of our Dominion.

Respectfully submitted,

W. P. ARCHIBALD,
Dominion Parole Officer.

APPENDIX B.

WARDENS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

(Report not received.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

St. Vincent de Paul 1st April, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries.

Ottawa.

Sirs;—I have the honour to submit you my seventh annual report for the fiscal year ended 31st March 1910, and its usual statistical statements of the different departments of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Population remaining at midnight, March 31st, 1909....		510
Received from common jail during the year.....	212	
Parole forfeited.....	1	
Parole revoked during the year.....	1	
	——	214
		724
Discharged by expiry of sentence.....	101	
" pardon.....	5	
" parole.....	65	
" transfer.....	4	
" death.....	5	
" deportation.....	11	
	—	191
Remaining at midnight, March 31st, 1910.....		533

Increase of population.—Notwithstanding the considerable increase of our population during the year, discipline has been very well observed and is at present most satisfactory.

We became so overcrowded that we were obliged to construct seventy-two temporary cells in the building adjoining the work shops, which had been erected for the storage of farm vehicles. Until the new permanent cells have been completed in the construction of the north wing, these seventy-two temporary cells will be occupied by convicts with sentences about to expire in a very short time and whose conduct has been most satisfactory. The cells are well ventilated and afford the same security as the permanent cells; they are heated by steam the same as all the other buildings.

The increase in our population consists largely of youths from 16 to 20 years of age, which is not a very encouraging indication for the future. As far as possible we are obliging these youths to learn a trade, that they may derive some benefit through their detention, which may later enable them to secure employment and make good use of what they have been taught, provided they have otherwise appreciated the lesson of their imprisonment.

Farm.—The returns from our farm have been very satisfactory the past year the ground having been well prepared and in good condition for seeding. A very large part of it has been well ploughed during the past autumn in preparation for this season. We have the necessary fertilizing material to put it into good condition and with the indications we now have of an early spring, we are in hopes of securing the largest crops ever obtained, providing the temperature is favourable during the season.

Quarry.—The work at the quarry was very satisfactory, the quantity of stone taken out being double that of preceding years. The fine weather this season has permitted our beginning work a month earlier than usual, which with the advantages of the new horse-power derrick just installed, will make it possible with facility, to again double the quantity of stone taken out over that of the past year. This will give a sufficient supply to enable between 30 and 40 convicts to labour at stone cutting during all the winter months, which will mean a considerable advance in our construction work for the following spring.

Construction work this year.—The principal work to be carried out during the present spring and summer will be the erection of the new residence for the warden, which is to be built of cut and dressed stone; completion of the new hospital to be ready for occupation in the spring of 1911; the rebuilding in stone and cement of a guard pier, the old one having been carried away by the ice in the spring of 1909; this work involves some danger and considerable labour but it is necessary to ensure the protection of the main pipes of our aqueduct system; also the completion of the cement sidewalks, work upon which was commenced during the past autumn, and which when completed will be 1,800 feet in length by 4½ feet in width. All of this work is very urgent and should be completed before the cold weather sets in. As soon as the summer work is completed we will immediately continue the reconstruction of the north wing; as we shall probably have the necessary stone all prepared, this work will, if not completed, be at least well advanced towards final completion during the year of 1912.

During the past ten years we have always had from 50 to 75 convicts employed at work levelling the prison enclosure; this work will be finished this autumn, possibly by mid-summer; it has been the longest work ever undertaken, or which will ever again be undertaken. Earth and rock of an average depth of between four and five feet over a superficial area, at least 300,000 feet, had to be removed. Thousands and thousands of loads of stone have been carted out and used for road making, repairs, etc. The prison enclosure previously very hilly, full of excavation, and unsuitable in every way is now almost all levelled properly from end to end and covered with gravel. Ornamental flower plots have been laid out upon several parts of the enclosure, greatly adding to the artistic appearance offered the eye, also being of very good effect upon the morals of the convicts. Now that it is almost completed, I am asking myself, at what labour shall we employ the number of convicts who have been at this work for the ten years past; it is essential that some other occupation be provided, idleness is impossible, it would be too grave a menace to the maintenance of discipline. I would, therefore, ask that the inspector should suggest some form of labour suitable for the employment of those having no trade, who do not desire to learn one, or who are too advanced in years. I would ask that some attention be given to this subject at as early a date as possible.

Work done. A large amount of structural work and general repairs have been executed during the year.

During the season 1907-1908, 357 tramway loads of stone were extracted from the quarry. Last season, 607 loads were taken out, and this was not yet sufficient. A new derrick with horse-power equipment has been erected at the quarry, and I hope that by this way the quantity of stone will be doubled.

The stone for the rest of the outside walls of the new hospital is all dressed, so is the largest part of the stone for the warden's house.

Fourteen hundred tons of limestone have been sold and taken out of the yard; 200 loads of mason stone have been hauled to the river bank in view of the reconstruction of the ice breaker.

Nine hundred and fifty loads of rubbish have been drawn out of the yard, and put on the road from the new bridge to the C.P.R. tracks, thus raising the road 18 inches; 350 loads of macadam stone were also taken out for the roads.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to yourselves for the uniform courtesy and assistance which you have so willingly extended to me in the direction of the affairs of this institution, and also thanks to the general staff for the respect and devotedness, which they all have accorded me in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully submitted.

OSCAR BEAUCHAMP,

Warden.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N.B., May 14, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,

Ottawa,

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my report consisting of the usual statistical returns and reports of the officers of the different departments of the Dorchester penitentiary for the year ended March 31, 1910.

MOVEMENT OF CONVICTS.

There were remaining at midnight March 31, 1910, 229 males and 17 female prisoners, a total of 246. There were received from common jails 104 males and 7 females; from military court 1 male; from forfeited licenses, 2 males, and from reformatory 4 males, a total of 118.

And there were discharged by expiration of sentence 35 males and 7 females, by parole, 53 males and 3 females, by pardon, 6 males, by deportation, 6 males, and by death, 4 males, by order of Court, 1 male, by order of Minister of Justice, 1 female, sent to other penitentiaries, 2 males, a total of 118, leaving a total of 246 convicts at midnight of 31st March 1910, the same as last year.

The daily average was 234 as against 240 last year. On the 17th September last, two convicts, who were engaged on the farm ploughing on the side hill near the prison enclosure in charge of a guard, made a dash for liberty and got clear away. The alarm was at once given, the prison closed and a search instituted. After nine days' search by practically our whole staff, the men were recaptured near Port Elgin (in the woods). These convicts were brought before the court at Dorchester and the Judge gave them six months additional to their sentence.

With the above exception the conduct and industry of the convicts have been all that could be desired.

As the duty of reporting upon the progress of building operations has been placed upon the architect, I need but refer to it here to say that the work has been progressing quite satisfactorily.

The foundation for the new wall was partly laid last fall, the building of which will be commenced early in spring, for which a large gang of convicts has been at work all winter perparing stone.

The farm produced a fair average crop last year. Owing, however, to the exceedingly wet weather during the harvesting season much of it was secured in a damaged condition.

The discipline of the prison has been fair and the officers have been faithful in the discharge of their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. KIRK,

Warden.

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, April 22nd, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,

Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with crime statistics and other reports in connection with this penitentiary, for the year ended March 31st, 1910.

Remaining at midnight, March 31st, 1909		144
Received since from common jails (1 female)	79	
Received since by forfeiture of license	5	
		84
		228
Discharged—		
By expiration of sentence	28	
By parole	22	
By escape	1	
By deportation	9	
By death	1	
By transfer to Alberta Penitentiary (female)	1	
Released by order of Court of Appeal	1	
		63
Remaining at midnight, March 31st, 1910		165

The daily average for the year was 158 against 129 for the previous year.

A large volume of building and extension work has been done during the fiscal year.

New shops.—Work was resumed on this building in the early spring, and it has now been brought to a point nearing completion. The carpenter's shop—a fine, large, bright room—was occupied before the winter set in. In other portions of the building, which include engineer's and blacksmith's departments; a hall for fire-fighting apparatus; deputy warden's, and chief trade and mason instructor's offices; all interior finishing has been completed, such as second flooring, mouldings, frames, casings, and metallic ceilings over all shops, offices, etc., on the second floor as well as over the large main vestibule and deputy warden's office.

New store room building.—Work on this building was well advanced before the winter. All excavating and foundation work is completed and considerable outside brickwork has been laid. During the winter all necessary windows, door frames, sash, partitions, doors, etc., have been completed preparatory to resuming work on the building as soon as the weather will permit.

New pump house. The excavation and foundation have been completed and a large portion of the carpenter's and mason's work prepared.

Other buildings and extensions. Excavations for soil pipes and water mains are completed and ready for the piping. All necessary repairs to the prison building have been carried out, the warden's deputy, warden's and other officers' quarters have been put in good repair, the boundary wooden fence and the fences on the

road leading to the station have been repaired and painted. A large quantity of stone for the boundary wall and buildings has been quarried and dressed during the winter, and many minor repairs have been attended to.

Farm.—The yield from the farm crops was good and prices received something above the average. As stated in my last report, our farm work embraces much that is commendable in that it is conducive to general health and shows profitable results. A larger portion of our land should be brought under cultivation, as before recommended by me, but in order to accomplish this, immediate provision is necessary for more up-to-date and commodious farm buildings. These now in use are quite inadequate either to provide stable room for the additional horses, which would then be required, or for the storing of an increased yield in crops.

The importance of procuring efficient and reliable men as guards plays so large a part in directing the discipline of a penitentiary that I cannot too strongly recommend that the rate of pay for such service should be increased. Men who can be absolutely relied upon to do their duty, and in no case to betray their employer's trust, find many occupations open to them in the development of this country, offer better remuneration than is embraced in the present scale of pay in institutions of this kind. So much power for either good or evil is in the guard's hands that I cannot feel that the best results can be looked for without ample provision for the employment of the best men.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. IRVINE,

Warden.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, B.C., April 30, 1910.

Sirs,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1910, together with statistical and other statements.

In contrast with the large increase in prison population noted in my reports for last year and the year before, the slight addition to the closing figures of last year, shown by this report 209 as against 204 is cause for congratulation. It is true that the number of discharges in the closing days of the year was unusually large, and also that during the year we discharged 27 more than in the previous year, but the number received during the year was 17 less than in 1908-9. This is the more noteworthy because there has undoubtedly been a considerable increase in the population of the province, and is I think, mainly due to the fact that the demand for unskilled labour has been large during the whole year, urgency in railway and municipal work inducing contractors to keep their men employed throughout the winter. A considerable percentage of the prisoners received during the period of about 15 months which ended with the close of the fiscal year 1908-9 were young men, who, being strangers in the country, destitute, and unable to obtain work, resorted to theft. The imprisonment of a number of these was shortened under the parole system, and I am glad to be able to say that many of them now give fair promise of becoming useful citizens. The readiness of the penitentiary chaplains and of the Salvation Army to help in obtaining work for all discharged prisoners who show a desire to help themselves, has contributed to this gratifying result.

One prisoner died during the year. He contracted pneumonia and died after a few days' illness. One lad was transferred to the industrial school, and a man who turned out to have been insane when admitted, was returned to the provincial authorities.

Ten prisoners were deported during the year, some when they had served their full term and the remainder (men whose good conduct entitled them to consideration), before their time had fully expired.

The disaster in the piggery has, of course, inflated the balance on the wrong side of our farm account, which is further prejudiced by the fact that two years' supply of chemical fertilizer (1909-10, 1910-11) was purchased during the fiscal year covered by the report.

Discipline has been fairly well maintained during the year, notwithstanding the numerous changes in the police staff, due to the fact that more remunerative employment is easily obtained. There were several attempts to escape, but these were stopped in the initial stages. One of the men who escaped from Wright Island in 1907 returned voluntarily, in February, to serve out his term.

Detailed reports having been sent to you from time to time during the year; I may here confine myself to the statement that the work of modernizing the prison and its surroundings has been pushed forward as rapidly as possible. During the latter half of the year the weather was unusually unfavourable to outdoor work, the rainfall being a good deal over the average and fog being of frequent occurrence.

Last summer we were compelled to slaughter the whole of our herd of swine, hog cholera having broken out among them. The loss was the more unfortunate as pork has gone up greatly in price. The piggery has recently been restocked, and it is hoped will supply the prison before the close of the current year.

I wish to commend the vigilance of the deputy-warden and the loyal assistance given me as a rule by all members of the staff in the discharge of my duties. Special mention should be made of the good work done by the chief trade instructor, whose position, as the distance of this penitentiary from Ottawa makes frequent visits by the architect impracticable, is one of peculiar responsibility. The improvements in progress involve construction and fitting of buildings, road making (entailing cribbing work as well as cutting and filling), changes in sewerage and electric systems, and so forth; and for the proper execution of all work, the chief trade instructor is responsible.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. BROWN,

Warden.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa, Ont.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, April 30th., 1910.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa,

SIRS,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, embracing detailed reports from the various departments of the Alberta penitentiary, for the twelve months ended March 31st, 1910.

I beg to call your attention to the large increase in the prison population during the past fiscal year. This was due probably to the large influx of foreign immigrants and the desire to get rich quick in this land of wonderful opportunities. There has also been a very unsatisfactory increase in the number of immoral and indecent crimes committed.

I am pleased to be able to report a very satisfactory year in building operations. The exterior of the central hall is finished and the inside work is rapidly nearing completion. Owing to the splendid architectural features, this will be a very imposing centre around which the cell block wings and other buildings will be grouped. The east wing of the cell block is now well under way and we fully expect to have the roof on this fall and to finish the inside work in the coming winter. This will make 216 cells, which are badly needed.

Our brick yard is supplying all the brick necessary for our extensive building operations. This brick is of a very superior quality. The wood used for firing the kilns is cut from the farm, which is being cleared for agricultural purposes. As usual our farm has been a great success and has given a good supply of vegetables for the prison, and hay for the horses.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good and the trade instructors have been successful in getting the maximum amount of work out of the convicts in their charge.

I regret to say that two of our convicts made good their escape in full view of two temporary guards. It is needless to say that the guards were discharged forthwith and more vigilant men engaged.

It is with the deepest feelings of sorrow that I report the murder of the late Deputy Warden Stedman by a life convict. This convict whose previous life has probably blunted his sensibilities, had been reprieved from the gallows and had become morbid during his incarceration and by a foul and dastardly act deprived a very useful man of his life.

Deputy Warden Commings is deserving of great credit for his thorough grasp of the situation. He is a young man and has not had a very large experience in prison work, yet I am convinced he has made good and I am satisfied that as his experience widens he will continue to be a credit to the institution. The matron has thrown herself into her work, and the cleanly appearance of the female ward, the amount of work accomplished and the apparent goodwill existing while discipline is maintained, bear very satisfactory evidence that she is doing good work. The trade instructors have done splendidly and all officers have been on the alert and have been very successful in maintaining discipline.

I would strongly support the suggestion of Warden Irvine, quoted by Warden Brown in his report of last year, regarding the flogging of prisoners in the penitentiary when so sentenced by the court.

Owing to the fact of higher wages being paid, and the greater opportunities for advancement, all around us, it is a matter of regret that so many of our best officers leave us for outside employment.

In conclusion I wish to thank the officers one and all for their hearty support.

Respectfully submitted,

M. McCAULEY,
Warden.

APPENDIX C.

SURGEONS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

To the Warden,

In accordance with the statutory requirements, I herewith submit my regular annual report of the operations of the medical department of the Kingston penitentiary, for the year ending March 31, 1910.

The heating in the various parts of the prison has been carefully looked after, thus affording comfort and also promoting health amongst the prison population, which has visibly increased during the past year.

The food, as regards quality and quantity, has been all that could be desired in the view-point of health, and the cooking has been well done. The dishes in which the food is served are kept as clean and sanitary as it is possible to keep them. I am of the opinion that agate ware would be much more sanitary, or some species of crockery; the cracking off in the one, and the perishable nature of the other, on account of being easily broken, might be more than countervailed by the sanitary problem.

The water used for drinking purposes retained its reputation for its superior quality, and several examinations of it made by me during the year failed to reveal the presence of any organic matter or other deleterious substance.

The hospital has been thoroughly renovated, and is always kept clean and sanitary and ready for the reception of patients. During the past year there has been more than the usual amount of sickness amongst the convicts, and I am pleased to say that all the directions prescribed for them were rigidly carried out by the hospital overseers, who are at all times ready with their orderlies to make those who are invalided feel that they are not neglected. The number of patients received in the hospital for the twelve months, was four hundred and thirty, and its average daily population was twelve. The number of days spent in the hospital was four thousand, four hundred and thirty-two. A large number of patients required day and night attention for some months. Pneumonia appeared to be the disease which had a particular selection for our charge, but I am glad to say that the care and attention bestowed on these cases, as well as on all the others, prevented many fatalities. The deaths which occurred were principally those suffering from chronic diseases and paralysis. A few cases of tuberculosis, a disease from which we are comparatively free, in consideration of the class of prisoners which reach us, developed; the germ of the disease no doubt being in the system before, and only required some favouring influence to develop it.

The operation of vaccination has been performed on every prisoner who did not show a satisfactory mark, either of a previous vaccination successfully performed, or of the true small-pox itself. As a rule the greater number present evidence of vaccination, many of them having it done in the jails where they have been detained for some time previous to trial or commitment to prison.

One prisoner attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself out of the window, but he was not successful in his attempt, and does not appear to be anything the worse after his general shaking up by falling on a pile of stones.

The sanitation in certain parts of the prison required a little prompting during the year. In these matters, which are of so much importance to the health and comfort of the prisoners, cleanliness, as in other spheres of life, is next to godliness. Where proper and timely precautions are taken in these matters, and the judicious employment of disinfectant material intelligently carried out, the danger of infectious diseases is reduced to a minimum.

The ventilation in the dormitories, workshops and other parts of the prison has been carefully looked after by those in charge of this important matter, and the

sewerage works have been kept entirely free from objectionable odours which might affect the health of the prisoners.

There were one hundred and thirty-one cases of officers on the sick list, many of them being seriously ill. For these officers, the hospital overseers prepared six hundred and sixty-two prescriptions, and I made eleven hundred and two visits during their illness. On one officer I performed a serious operation, and he is now as well as ever, though he was a long time on the sick list. The officers are returned to duty as soon as possible, but never until they have entirely recovered and have regained strength. Many of them who thought themselves strong enough to take up duty, were unable to do so on attempting it. Complete recovery from disease to which all of us are liable, is very deceptive.

Insane Ward.—The inmates have been well looked after and have been made very comfortable. A few cases of sickness prevailed amongst the inmates, and when found necessary, the patient was taken to the general prison hospital for treatment for his intercurrent disease. Two hundred and thirty-one prescriptions were prepared for the inmates, by the hospital overseers for this ward. A large number were discharged and were returned home in good health, and many others were again admitted into the general prison community, to engage in their usual employment. This has been the best evidence of their restoration to health. Many of those sent to us from other penitentiaries appeared to be more incorrigible than mentally enfeebled.

Female Ward.—The Matrons have well looked after the cleanliness of this ward, and the inmates are kept clean and tidy. Considerable sickness prevailed, as the class appeared to be below the average in physical and mental health. The hospital overseers prepared for the sick, at various times, two hundred and sixty-two prescriptions.

There was no accident amongst the prisoners during the year. The usual returns of the hospital overseers are transmitted herewith.

DANIEL PHELAN,
Surgeon.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

RETURN OF SICK TREATED IN HOSPITAL FROM APRIL 1, 1909 TO MARCH 31, 1910.

	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged	Remaining
Abrasion		1	1		1	
Abscess		8	8	1	6	1
Abscess of liver	1	1	2	1	1	
Aphthæ		1	1		1	
Appendicitis		6	6		6	
Asthma		2	2		2	
Attempted suicide		1	1		1	
Biliousness		1	1		1	
Bronchitis	3	65	68		67	1
Bullet wound	1		1		1	
Cephalagia		2	2		2	
Cholera Morbus		4	4		4	
Cirrosis of liver		1	1		1	
Colic		9	9		9	
Confinement		1	1			1
Constipation		10	10		10	
Contusion		7	7		7	
Cramp		2	2		2	
Cripple		1	1		1	
Debility	3	34	37		33	4
Diabetes		1	1		1	
Diarrhœa	1	51	52		52	
Eczema		3	3		3	
Epilepsy	1	5	6		6	
Erysipelas		1	1		1	
Febricula		2	2		2	
Fever	2	4	6		5	1
Furunculus		2	2		2	
Glands enlarged		1	1		1	
Hæmoptysis		8	8		8	
Hæmorrhoids		5	5		5	
Heart disease		24	24		24	
Hernia strangulated		1	1		1	
Incontinence		1	1		1	
Indigestion		17	17		17	
Influenza	3	28	31		31	
Injury to eye		1	1		1	
Jaundice		2	2		1	1
Lumbago	1	14	15		15	
Malingering		6	6		6	
Mania		2	2		2	
Marasmus		1	1	1		
Melancholia		1	1			1
Meningitis		1	1	1		
Migraine		2	2		1	1
Myalgia		1	1		1	
Neuralgia		2	2		2	
Ophthalmia		6	6		6	
Paralysis		4	4	2	1	1
Paresis		1	1		1	
Peritonitis		1	1		1	
Phimosa operation		1	1		1	
Phthisis	2	4	6	3	3	
Pneumonia	1	5	6		6	
Retention	1		1		1	
Rheumatism		21	21		19	2
Scleritis		2	2		2	
Sprain		7	7		7	
Syphilis		1	1		1	
Tonsillitis		9	9		8	1
Trachoma		1	1		1	
Tuberculosis		1	1	1		
Ulcer		1	1		1	
Uræmia		1	1			1
Urticaria		3	3		3	
Vaccinia		13	13		13	
Valvular disease heart		1	1	1		
Varicocele		1	1		1	
Wound		2	2		2	
	20	430	450	11	423	16

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand, March 31, 1909	$338.94	
Drugs and medicines purchased	471.57	
		$810.51
Drugs on hand, March 31, 1910	$347.46	
Received for medicines supplied officers	113.99	
		$461.45
Net expenditure for drugs		$349.06
Per Capita cost		.60

CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE INSANE WARD, KINGSTON.

	NAMES.	Date of Admission.	From Whence Received.				How Disposed of.			Remaining under Treatment March 31, 1910.	Remarks.
			Kingston Penitentiary.	St. Vincent de Paul.	Dorchester.	Alberta.	Discharged Cured.	Improved to resume work.	Provincial Asylum.		
1	Windsor, Wm.	April 19, 1909	1				1				
2	Williams, Frank	" 21, "			1					1	Improved.
3	Ivey, Fred	" 21, "			1					1	Incurable.
4	Goldsmith, Charles	June 7, "	1					1			
	"	Aug. 11, "	1					1			
5	Richardson, Robert	June 12, "	1					1			
6	Brisbois, Adjutor	" 17, "		1			1				
7	Lemonte, Matteo	" 28, "	1							1	Incurable.
8	Sandycock, John	July 22 "	1							1	Improved.
9	St. Germain, Joseph	" 30, "	1					1			
	"	Sept. 16, "	1							1	Improved.
10	Riley, John	Aug. 5, "	1							1	Improved.
11	Tativo, Guido	" 16, "	1					1			
12	Tetrault, Amedee	" 19, "				1		1			
	"	Sept. 28, "	1							1	Improved.
13	Prior, Samuel	Aug. 19, "				1				1	Improved.
14	Deslauriers, Thomas	" 20, "	1				1				
15	Fiske, James	" 26, "	1							1	Incurable.
16	Lewis, Adolphus	" 27, "	1						1		
17	Reid, George	Sept. 24, "	1						1		
18	Wright, John B.	Oct. 8, "	1						1		
19	Stags, Thomas	" 15 "		1						1	Improved.
20	Dechene, Joseph	" 18, "	1					1			
21	Lavoie, Henry	Jan. 19, 1910	1					1			
22	Columbo Carmelo	" 19 "	1					1			
23	Halter, John	Feb. 25 "	1							1	Incurable.
24	Lapierre, Honoré	Mar. 21 "		1						1	Improved.
			20	3	2	2	3	9	3	12	

ANNUAL RETURN OF CRIMINAL INSANE CONVICTS IN THE INSANE WARD.

Distribution.	Male.
Remained under treatment on March 31, 1909	36
Since admitted—	
Kingston Penitentiary	17
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	3
Dorchester Penitentiary	2
Alberta Penitentiary	2
Total number under treatment for above period	60
Discharged—	
Cured	7
Improved to resume work	11
Transferred to Provincial Asylum on expiration of sentence	7
Died	3
Remaining under treatment March 31, 1910	32

OBITUARY.

Age.	Reg. No.	Date of Death	Duration of Insanity.	Proximate Cause of Death.
30	E. 647	May 11, 1909	322 days.	Paralysis
44	E. 132	May 28, "	3 years 278 days.	Abcess of liver
37	D. 619	July 31, "	6 years 323 "	Paralysis.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, 1st April, 1910.

To the Warden,—

I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the fiscal year 1909–1910.

Nothing extraordinary has occurred in the medical department during the course of the year, except the increasing number of consultations at the dispensary.

The officers have paid a quite heavy tribute to illness, some having been absent for over four months.

The health of the prisoners, in general, was quite satisfactory, for the patients admitted to the hospital during the year is not alarming, basing ourselves on the population.

There have been 62 patients who have made a more or less considerable sojourn at the hospital for the following illnesses.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Abscess	2	Enteritis	2
Ataxia	1	Broken foot	1
Asthma	1	Furuncle	1
Wounded foot	4	Gastritis	1
Cholerine	7	Influenza	2
Colitis	1	Hapetitis	1
Heart	1	Hemorrhoids	2
Cystitis	1	Mégrim	1
Bruise	1	Neurasthenia	6
Nephralgia colic	1	Optical neuritis	1
Debility	2	Facial paralysis	1
Dysentery	8	Rheumatism	4
Diabetes	1	Syncope of the heart	1
Intestinal troubles	5	Typhoid	1
Gastric troubles	1		

DEATHS.

James Nevin, pneumonia and typhoid.
Percy Brown, tuberculosis.
William Larocque, syncope of the heart (one hour after his arrival.)
Benjamin Lamont, suicide by hanging.
Magloire Hogue, gastro-enteritis.

Consultations during the course of the year, either from officers or prisoners, 12,555.

During a certain time the sick were so numerous that places could hardly be found to lodge them. That is the time a comfortable hospital is found necessary. The quicker we will have it, the better it will be for the comfort of every one.

AD. ALLAIRE, M.D.,
Surgeon.

STATEMENT OF MEDICINES, ETC.

Amount of Drugs on hand, March 31st, 1909	$206.75	
" " purchased during the year 1909-10	351.33	
		$558.08
Amount of drugs sold to officers during the year	$60.61	
" " issued to convicts " "	199.34	
		259.95
Drugs on hand		$298.13
Cost per capita		.37

D. O'SHEA,
Hospital Overseer.

DORCHESTER.

To the Warden,—

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31st, 1910.

CASES TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Abscess		12	12	
Acidity	4	45	40	9
Asthma		6	6	
Boils		15	15	
Bronchitis		8	8	
Burns		12	12	
Cardialgia		14	14	
Catarrh (nasal)	10	35	39	6
Cephalgia		40	40	
Chills		13	13	
Colds		75	75	
Colic		28	28	
Contusions		26	26	
Costiveness		82	82	
Coughs		112	92	20
Cutaneous eruptions		15	15	
Debility	5	4	9	
Diarrhœa		65	65	
Dysentery		15	15	
Dyspepsia		10	10	
Gonorrhœa	4	6	7	3
Heart Disease		5	3	2
Hernia		5	5	
Hæmorrhoids		16	16	
Incontinence		12	12	
Indigestion		41	40	1
Influenza		35	35	
Insanity	2	2	2	2
Insomnia		15	15	
Jaundice	1		1	
Lumbago		28	28	
Neuralgia		62	60	2
Ophthalmia		24	24	
Otitis		15	15	
Pyrosis		2	2	
Retention		8	8	
Rheumatism	5	34	37	2
Scrofula		2	1	1
Sore-throat		56	56	
Sprains		12	12	
Stomatitis		38	38	
Stricture		5	3	2
Syphilis	3	2	2	2
Teeth Extracted		137	137	
Tonsilitis	2	44	45	1
Tuberculosis		3		3
Varicocele		2	1	1
Wounds		36	36	

CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remarks.
Bronchitis	1	1	1		
Carcinoma of Liver	1	1		1	
Debility	1	1	1		
Dislocation of Wrist	1	1	1		Wrist caught in clothes wringer.
Hæmoptysis	1	1	1		
Hernia	1	1	1		Paroled.
Otitis	1	1	1		
Piles (operation)	1	1	1		Paroled.
Rheumatism	1	1	1		
Sprained ankle	1	1	1		
Stricture (operation)	1	1	1		
Syphilitic fissure (operation)	1	1	1		
Tuberculosis	2	2		2	
Traumatic Septicæmia	1	1		1	Brought on by his own act.
	15	15	11	4	

EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand, March 31st, 1909	$396.42	
Drugs and sundries purchased	291.92	
		$688.34
Less:		
Drugs, etc., on hand, March 31st, 1910	$323.78	
Received for medicines supplied officers	49.79	
Drugs to chief keeper's department	2.25	
		$375.82
Net Expenditure for drugs		$312.52
Per capita cost		$1.34

E. T. GAUDET,
Surgeon.

MANITOBA.

To the Warden,—

I beg to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1910.

With the exception of the last month of the year, the health of the convicts has been fairly good. During that last month nearly all the prisoners, as well as officers, suffered from influenza.

There was one death from consumption. There were no accidents. All convicts were vaccinated, who had not been recently done.

The number of days lost on account of illness, by officers, was 168½.

The usual statements are appended.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. NEILL,
Surgeon

CASES TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Abscess	1	Malaria	4
Acnæ	32	Neuralgia	15
Ague	1	Night sweats	1
Adenitis	3	Opthalmia	48
Alopeia	1	Pain in chest	3
Anæmia	35	Pain in side	20
Anorexia	3	Palpitation of heart	14
Anæsthesia of hands	2	Pediculi pubis	1
Appendicitis	1	Pharangitis	5
Biliousness	6	Piles	21
Bleeding of nose	1	Pin worms	8
Boils	11	Pleurisy	1
Bright's disease	2	Poison ivy	1
Bronchitis	2	Prairie itch	4
Bruises	3	Psoriasis	5
Catarrh of ears	10	Rheumatism	32
Catarrh, nasal	1	Ring worms	1
Chaffed hands	3	Rupture	3
Cold	299	Sciatica	5
Constipation	175	Seminal emissions	6
Corns	10	Sore lips	3
Cystitis	6	Spermatorea	2
Dandruff	4	Sprains	1
Diarrhœa	92	Strains	6
Eczema	44	Stye	1
Endocarditis	4	Syphilis	55
Falling hair	2	Synovitis	11
Foreign body in eye	2	Tape worms	2
Frost bite	2	Tonsilitis	15
Goitre	2	Toothache	27
Gonorrhœa	8	Tuberculosis	10
Gravel	9	Tumors	2
Headache	33	Ulcer of lips	6
Heartburn	6	Ulcer of mouth	13
Hemorrhage of lungs	1	Ulcer of penis	3
Hives	3	Varicose veins	1
Indigestion	91	Vertigo	1
Influenza	77	Warts	8
Ingrowing toe nails	1	Wax in ears	6
Insomnia	4	Worms	1
Laryngitis	2	Wounds	21
Lumbago	23	Teeth extracted	39

CASES TREATED IN THE HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Remained.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained
Abscess		4	4		
Anæmia	1	1	2		
Appendicitis		1	1		
Biliousness		1	1		
Boils		1	1		
Bronchitis		13	13		
Bruise	1	3	4		
Burns		1	1		
Cold		38	38		
Constipation		8	8		
Corns		1	1		
Diarrhœa		34	33		1
Eczema		3	3		
Endocarditis		2	2		
Epilepsy	2		2		
Erysipelas		2	2		
Frost bite		1	1		
Gonorrhœa		2	2		
Gonorrhœal Rheum		1	1		
Headache		13	13		
Hemorrhage lungs		2	2		
Indigestion	1	13	14		
Insanity		2			2
Insomnia		2	2		
Jaundice		1	1		
Lumbago		6	6		
Malaria		1	1		
Neuralgia		3	3		
Old wound		1	1		
Opthalmia	1	4	5		
Pain in side		1	1		
Piles		7	7		
Pleurisy		2	2		
Rheumatism		11	11		
Rupture		3	2		1
Sciatica		2	1		1
Sore eye		4	4		
Sprain		2	2		
Strain		9	9		
Stricture		1	1		
Stye		1	1		
Synovitis		2	1		1
Syphilis		5	5		
Tape worms		2	2		
Tonsilitis		5	5		
Toothache		4	4		
Tuberculosis	2	6	6	1	1
Ulcers		1	1		
Whitlow		1	1		
Wound		8	8		

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Stock on hand, March 31st, 1909	$202.13	
Drugs and sundries purchased	125.24	
		$327.37
Drugs on hand, March 31st, 1910		178.61
		$148.76
Drugs sold to officers	$24.28	
Drugs sold to stables	.15	
		24.43
Net expenditure for year		$124.33
Cost per capita		.78

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 30th April, 1910.

SIR, I have the honour to submit my annual report as surgeon of this penitentiary, for the year ended 31st March, 1910.

The health of the convicts during the year may be said to have been good. A large number of cases have been treated, but mostly of a trifling nature—many of them so trifling, in fact, that if the men were at liberty they would not think of consulting a physician.

Among the hospital cases there were only three that were serious. One was a case of appendicitis, the man being paroled; one was a case of pneumonia which terminated fatally, and the third was a case of rheumatism.

The usual tables are appended.

W. A. DEWOLF SMITH,
Surgeon.

CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Abcess	1		1	1		
Amaurosis		1	1	1		
Anorexia		1	1			1
Appendicitis		1	1	1		
Bronchitis	1		1	1		
Diarrhœa		1	1	1		
Dyspepsia		1	1	1		
Fistula in ano		1	1	1		
Hæmorrhoids		1	1	1		
Indigestion		4	4	4		
Insane	1		1	1		
La grippe	1	7	8	8		
Pharyngitis	1	1	2	2		
Pleurodynia		1	1	1		
Pneumonia		1	1		1	
Rheumatism		4	4	3		1
Ulcer of leg		2	2	2		
Wound of eye		1	1	1		
" of head		2	2	2		
	5	31	36	32	1	2

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR.

Name.	Age.	Cause of death.	Date of Admission.	Date of Death.	Nativity.	Days in Hospital.
Parker, John	20	Pneumonia	1909 1st Nov.	1909 12th Nov.	Kanaka	12

DISPENSARY CASES.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Abrasion of skin	1	Liver disease	1
Abscess	7	Lumbago	13
Acne	6	Lye in eye	1
Adenitis	13	Melæna	3
Anorexia	9	Morphinemania	1
Asthma	2	Myopia	2
Astigmatism	1	Nervousness	1
Biliousness	13	Neuralgia	26
Blepharitis	1	Numbness of thigh	1
Bruises	16	Ophthalmia	4
Bullet wound	1	Otorrhœa	8
Catarrh	5	Pain in abdomen	12
Chafing	3	" in chest	24
Chapped hands	3	" in back	29
Chapped lips	5	" in side	24
Colds	127	Parenychia	1
Conjunctivitis	9	Pediculi	2
Constipation	1,261	Pharyngitis	39
Coryza	55	Phimosis	2
Cough	119	Phthisis	2
Cramps	17	Pruritus	2
Cut hand	12	Psoriasis	2
Cystitis	1	Rheumatism	90
Dandruff	1	Scald of face	1
Diarrhœa	49	Scrofula	11
Dizziness	1	Sore back	2
Earache	5	" eyes	2
Eczema	11	" finger	3
Emesis	1	" gum	1
Enlarged thyroid	1	" head	7
Elongated uvula	1	" leg	3
Epistaxis	1	" tongue	2
Fatty tumour	1	Spermatorrhœa	1
Foreign body in eye	2	Stomatitis	5
Furuncle	28	Sunstroke	21
Ganglion	1	Sweaty hands	2
Gingivitis	2	" testicle	3
Gleet	6	Tinea capitis	1
Gonorrhœa	4	Tinea versicolor	1
Gravel	1	Tooth extracted	43
Gumboil	2	Toothache	16
Hæmorrhoids	20	Torticollis	3
Headache	50	Tumours	2
Heart disease	1	Ulcers	15
Hernia	5	Vaccination	26
Herpes labialis	2	Varicocele	1
Herpes zoster	1	Varicose veins	1
Hives	1	Warts	1
Hordeolum	1	Wax in ear	3
Hydrocele	1	Weak eyes	11
Indigestion	93	" wrist	1
Insomnia	17	Wound of eye	1
Irritable bladder	1	" of hand	3
La grippe	26	" of head	3
Laryngitis	1	" of knee	1

Total number of days spent in hospital	1,028
" " of dispensary cases	2,501
" " of prescriptions filled	4,655

STATEMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Value of drugs on hand, March 31, 1909	$247 20	
" " purchased, 1909-1910	531 16	
		$778.36
Received for medicine supplied officers	$23.71	
Value of drugs on hand, March 31, 1910	296 99	
		320.70
Net Cost of drugs		$457.66
Cost per capita		$2.14

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, March 31st, 1910.

To the Warden,—

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31st, 1910.

I am pleased to report that the health of the prisoners during the year, has been, upon the whole, good. There were no very serious diseases. One convict died by order of the court, for murdering the late deputy warden.

The officers have not been absent on account of sickness to the same extent as any former year.

Two insane convicts were removed to the Kingston penitentiary.

There were no serious accidents during the year.

The sanitary condition of the prison is good.

ALEX. FORIN,
Surgeon.

CASES TREATED.

Diseases.	No.	Diseases.	No.
Anæmia	2	Lumbago	14
Asthma	1	Neuralgia	27
Blood poisoning	1	Otitis	6
Boils	4	Pediculosis corporis	11
Bronchitis	30	Pharyngitis	15
Catarrh	15	Rheumatism, muscular	33
Colitis	9	Rheumatism, inflammatory	19
Conjunctivitis	8	Rupture	3
Constipation	75	Removal of cyst	1
Crushed toe	1	Scabies	8
Crushed finger	1	Sprain	12
Cystitis	2	Stomatitis	3
Debility	16	Syphilis	2
Diarrhœa	35	Sciatica	1
Dysentry	2	Teeth extracted	38
Dressing wounds	17	Tonsilitis	9
Eczema	5	Torpid liver	18
Gastritis	1	Tuberculosis	4
Gonorrhœa	2	Tubercular peritonitis	1
Gonorrhœal ophthalmia	1	Tubercular abscess	5
Goitre	4	Tubercular glands	3
Hemorrhoids	7	Ulcer	2
Hysteria	1	*Operations:*	
Indigestion	26	Removing growth under eye	1
Influenza	37	Tieing artery, and sewing up wound	1
Insomnia	2	Removing piles	1
Insane	2	Sewing scalp wounds	1
Injured knee	1		
Ingrown toe-nail	2	*Total*	549

Drugs, instruments, etc., on hand, March 31st, 1909	397.12	
Purchased during the year	136.87	
		$533.99
Drugs, etc., on hand, March 31st, 1910	$388.00	
Sold to officers during the year	3.90	
Used by convicts " "	142.09	
		$533.99
Average population for the year, 112.		
Average cost per capita		$1.27

APPENDIX D.

CHAPLAINS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, March 31st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I beg herewith to present to you my report as Protestant chaplain of the Kingston penitentiary, for the year ended March 31st, 1910.

The number of convicts accounted for in my register on that date is 375—367 men, and 8 women—classed as follows, with respect to their religious belief:—

Church of England	121
Methodist	115
Presbyterian	72
Baptist	25
Lutheran	19
Jewish	6
Greek Catholic	2
Salvation Army	4
Quaker	2
No Creed	2
Unknown (Insane)	4
Menonite	1
Free Thinker	1
Church Worker	1
Total	375

This number is twelve less than that of last year.

We have been favoured during the last year by visits from the following gentlemen: Professors Knight and Dupuis, of Queen's College, who gave lectures; Mr. Archibald, who preached; Mr. D. Treneer, a blind organist, who played at the service, and also rendered some fine organ solos and delighted us with his music; Mr. D. Couper, Mayor of Kingston, paid us two visits, took part in the service, and charmed everybody by his rich solo singing; Mr. Birmingham, the General Secretary of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, gave a most helpful address on the work of that Society. While Dr. Crawford, a medical missionary from eastern equatorial Africa, deeply interested us in his work in that far-off land.

The prisoners again and again expressed their thanks to me for the pleasure and the profit these visits afford them.

The platform for the choir has been enlarged to seat thirty, about the number of our present choir.

I desire to state that a member of the choir, who is also organist, has composed an oratorio, "David," which has been sung by the choir several times, and which two competent musicians of Kingston, who examined it and played it through, pronounced to be a work of merit.

The week-day classes have been regularly held as heretofore, and the other and many sacred duties have, one trusts, been faithfully performed.

With sincere acknowledgment of the kindness and courtesy of the officers of the institution, I am,

Yours respectfully,

A. W. COOKE,
Protestant Chaplain.

KINGSTON, April 1st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I beg leave to report for the year 1910. During the past twelve months I have been in faithful and regular attendance at the penitentiary, and had constant association with its inmates in the discharge of my duties as Roman Catholic chaplain of the institution.

To-day I find enrolled on the chapel register, 171 men, three less than last year; and sad to say, 12 women, eight in excess of last year, the majority of them coming from the province of Quebec, giving us 183 as a total.

The words of Holy Writ, as found in St. Luke: "Be ye also ready, for at what hour you think not, the Son of Man will come," are as applicable to the inmates within the walls of the Kingston penitentiary as they are to the men living along the busy and broad road of life. Nothing so nearly touches man as his mortality. Daily he meets with objects that remind him of the frailty of human life and death. Those living inside prison walls are no exception to the rule, and from time to time the Angel of Death makes his periodical visit to our midst, in order to remind its inmates that "it is appointed for men once to die, and after this, judgment;" for during the past twelve months no less than six men of the catholic congregation were called to give an account of their stewardship before the throne of the Eternal Judge of the living and the dead.

The entire staff of officers are to be commended for having laboured so efficiently for the interests of the institution, and have been a source of great aid to me, for which I am exceedingly grateful.

M. McDONALD,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

April 1st, 1910.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

To the Warden:

I have the honour of submitting my report for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1910.

A striking feature of the year is the large number of convicts received—larger than for any year during my connection with the institution, with the exception of the year 1903–1904; but in that year a large proportion of those received were sent here from the Stony Mountain penitentiary, and, therefore, could not be regarded as new convicts. The increase is, I fear, largely due to the "drug habit" which is alarmingly on the increase amongst the younger men and boys. A few years ago an occasional "drug fiend" would be met with amongst the new-comers; but he was usually of mature age, and had begun his downward course by using liquor; now, it is a common occurrence to be told by the youthful criminals that not liquor, but morphine, cocaine, etc., caused their downfall. When asked how they obtained the drug, the law being so strict, they reply that there is no difficulty in getting all they want of it. But while they are quite frank up to this point, I have never been able to get the names of those who sell it. The evils of the liquor habit are, indeed, deplorable, but those consequent upon the use of these drugs, are mentally, morally and physically more appalling.

The illicit vendor deserves to be treated as a criminal of the worst type. It is my melancholy duty to report the death of one of those under my care, which was directly caused by the "drug habit".

And now to turn to a more cheerful subject. It is a source of gratification to me to be able to report the continued good behaviour of the men in chapel, and to state that the number of those who kneel during the prayers has increased considerably.

On the 19th of January we had the pleasure of a visit from the Lord Bishop of Montreal who came to hold a confirmation, when eight of the inmates were confirmed. His lordship's eloquent and eminently practical address, was listened to by the men with marked attention; and his lordship was much pleased with the reverent deportment and hearty singing of the congregation.

The library has been augmented by the addition of over 500 volumes, and is well patronized by the men.

I hail with great pleasure the prospect of system of classification and segregation of the prisoners, as that means the protection of first offenders and the young, against the evil influence of the more abandoned and hardened criminals.

In concluding my report, I wish to tender to the warden and officers generally my sincere thanks for their courtesy, and the kind assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties.

JOHN ROLLIT,
Protestant Chaplain.

April 1st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I beg to present my annual report about the Roman Catholic chapel and its concerns.

In spite of the notable increase in the number of Catholics, originally coming from all parts of the world, and some at a long wilful loss of practical godliness, the religious service is always orderly and even edifying to occasional outside witnesses.

Singing helps worship and does credit to our chanters, but mostly to our organist, worthy of every gratitude and encouragement from the Department of Justice.

In the present most special Eucharistic year for Montreal, I have, thanks to God, most happily observed a great zeal for communions more numerous than previously.

Four hundred and twenty-two men attended our religious services on the 1st April, 1909. Since, 172 have come from courts of justice. One has been transferred from the Protestant chapel. One hundred and fifty-nine have left us, *viz.*: 55 licensed, 6 pardoned, 3 died, 2 transferred to Kingston, 8 deported, 85 released; bringing an increase of 14, and a total of 436.

Oblige me in expressing my thanks to the inspectors of the penitentiaries for their benevolence towards our Catholic congregation, and accept my gratitude for the kindness and help I have received from you and your staff.

L. O. HAREL, *Priest,*
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

March 31st, 1910.

DORCHESTER.

To the Warden:

As required by the Department of Justice, and in conformity with the precedent of previous years, I have the honour to herewith submit to you my fourth annual report as Protestant chaplain of the Dorchester penitentiary, for the year ending March 31st, 1910.

By consulting the registration table included in this report, it will be observed that we have a total of 125 Protestant prisoners, this year, as against a total of 133 on the corresponding date of the previous year.

The following table, itemized as to creed, will give the total admissions for the year:—

Church of England	25
Baptist	16
Presbyterian	14
Methodist	6
Lutheran	2
Disciple	1
Unitarian	1
	63

The following list gives the record of the movement of prisoners for the year, included in this report:—

Discharged, by time expiration	25
Discharged, by parole	39
Deported	6
Died	3
Transferred to Kingston penitentiary	2
Total	76

SUMMARY.

In custody, March 31st, 1909	133
In custody, March 31st, 1910	125

Church of England	46
Baptist	33
Presbyterian	23
Methodist	19
Lutheran	2
Disciple	1
Unitarian	1
Total	125

In the above list, sixteen are females, the largest number of this class, during the incumbency of the present Protestant chaplain.

We regret to state that death, the grim officer of God, has thrice invaded our Protestant ranks during the year.

On May 9th, 1909, John Francis, from St. John city, died, the body was forwarded in charge of an officer, to the relatives at St. John, for interment.

On May 20th, 1909, George Morton, of Yarmouth, N.S., passed into the beyond, and was buried in the government burial plot; brief religious exercises were held by the chaplain, the prison choir assisting.

On November 14th, 1909, Joseph Lewis, after a protracted illness, died, and was buried in the burial ground of the institution. This prisoner steadfastly refused to disclose any facts connected with his life history; it was, therefore, quite impossible to locate friends or relatives. He belonged to England.

The religious exercises of the institution have been carried forward throughout the year, with the utmost regularity, and in some instances we have been impressed and encouraged with the evidences of good being accomplished.

It is noteworthy that a very high standard of deportment is maintained. The discipline of the institution certainly reflects much credit upon the officers having this important matter in charge.

We note with unfeigned gratitude, the co-operation of all the officers; making the discharge of our duties a pleasure and in no sense irksome,

We find ourselves at the opening of the new fiscal year, still possessed with an intense desire to do good among the classes placed under our religious care.

We look for help from eternal sources.

Respectfully submitted,

BYRON H. THOMAS,
Protestant Chaplain.

DORCHESTER, N.B., March 31st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I herewith submit my twenty-first annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1910, on which date I had 108 males, and four female convicts, a grand total of 112, as against 113 last fiscal year.

I have to report one death during the year just elapsed.

I have nothing further to report.

A. D. CORMIER, *Priest,*
Roman Catholic Chaplain

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, March 31, 1910.

To the Warden:

I beg leave to submit my third annual report as Protestant chaplain.

In the work for the reformation of the men who have been assigned to my care, I have been greatly encouraged by the response they have made to lead a better life. They have been very attentive listeners at all the services, and many of them have become interested in bible study and prayer.

At the services each sabbath morning, a scripture subject is announced for the men to study in their cells during the week, and also a subject of prayer in connection therewith.

Many of the men have expressed their appreciation of these helps and have grown quite interested in bible study. This taste for bible study is creating a taste for pure literature, which is a very hopeful sign. This, with a training to honest toil, and a firm but kind enforcement of discipline, is sure to make for future good character.

In this latter respect, it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when there will be a moral, as well as a physical and intellectual, standard for all positions on the staff.

The movement of prisoners during the past year has been as follows:

Number on register, March 31, 1909		99
Received during the year		54
		153
Discharged:—		
By expiration of sentence	17	
" parole	14	
" transfer to Alberta penitentiary	1	
" deportation	7	
" escape	1	
" order of court	1	
" death	1	
		42
Remaining on register March 31, 1910		111

S. W. L. STEWART,
Protestant Chaplain.

SAINT BONIFACE, April 13, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to report that I have fifty-four convicts in my care at the penitentiary.

It is unnecessary for me to state the opinion, which is that of the public generally, that a large proportion of these convicts have arrived in this country within the past few years.

A more efficient control of the class of immigrants is evidently necessary and I am glad to see that efforts in that direction are being made this year.

ARTHUR BELIVEAU,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 5, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to present my report as Protestant chaplain of this penitentiary for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Convicts remaining March 31, 1909	131	
Convicts received during fiscal year	58	
Total ministered to during the year		189
Discharged by expiry of sentence	24	
Paroled	29	
Pardoned	1	
Deported	8	
Transferred to provincial authorities	1	
Transferred to industrial school	1	
Transferred to Roman Catholic church	1	
Total		65
Total under my charge March 31, 1910		124

Creeds:

Church of England	40
Methodist	23
Presbyterian	23
Buddhist	17
Baptist	5
Jewish	2
Methodist Episcopalian	1
Reformed Episcopalian	1
Congregationalist	1
Lutheran	7
No creed	4
Total	124

It is gratifying to note that out of sixty-five men received only four of these were below the age of twenty-one, and one of these was transferred to the industrial school.

A decrease in the number of men received, and an increase in the number of men paroled and deported accounts for a smaller number of men being under my charge at the close of this year than last.

As the good times continue and work is plentiful this happy condition of affairs will, I believe, be maintained.

Services have been held regularly. The sick have been constantly visited. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was dispensed once during the year.

I have to thank you and all the officers for courtesy extended to me in the discharge of my duties.

Yours respectfully,

ALBERT EDWARD VERT,
Protestant Chaplain.

NEW WESTMINSTER, April 2, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to present my report as Roman Catholic chaplain, for the year ending March 31, 1910.

There were at that date 85 convicts inscribed as Catholics, an increase of more than fifteen per cent on last year's number.

A deplorable fact, to which attention has been called again and again is the number of young men under twenty years of age; one of those under my care is hardly fourteen years old.

Another notable fact is the high percentage of Italians, (nearly eighteen per cent of the whole Catholic population.) The percentage of Indians has decreased.

Out of the 33 convicts received during the year, I found that only three, or at the most four, had made their Easter duties last year, while about the half had not entered a church for some ten years. As to education, five had not had any schooling at all; only three had been a year or more in a Catholic school.

The services have been held regularly and the behaviour of the men has been good. Quite a number receive the sacraments regularly. Many derive a real benefit from their stay in the penitentiary, but there is a certain class of men to whom the penitentiary does not do any good, and who are sent out worse than they were when they entered. I have met with a few of those cases during this last year.

I take this opportunity to thank you and all the officers for constant kindness and courtesy.

Yours respectfully,

E. LAMBOT, O.M.I.,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, April 12, 1910.

To the Warden:

As Protestant chaplain, I have the honour to present to you my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1910.

At the close of the last fiscal year there were in confinement, fifty-three male and three female Protestant convicts. During the past year there were admitted seventy-two male and two female prisoners. There were discharged during the same period thirty-one males and three females. This left us ninety-four males and two female prisoners under the care of the Protestant chaplain at the close of the year.

Religious services have been held regularly every sunday morning during the year and visits have been made during the week when required.

The Church of England clergyman asked for the privilege of holding a monthly service on sunday afternoon, and it was granted. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union under the direction of the chaplain have held a weekly service on sunday afternoons among the female prisoners with marked results.

One hundred and four volumes have been added to the library which is well patronized by the prisoners.

We are looking forward with pleasure to the completion of the chapel now in course of erection, and which will add to the comfort and convenience of our services.

In conclusion, I must thank you, sir, as warden, the deputy warden, the matron and other officials for the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to me while in the discharge of my duty as chaplain.

D. G. McQUEEN,
Protestant Chaplain.

EDMONTON, April 1, 1910.

To the Warden:

I beg to forward the usual report concerning the Roman Catholic chapel for the year ending March 31, 1910.

Although I have been unable to discharge by myself, during the greater part of the year, the duties which were coming to me as Catholic chaplain of this institution, yet the spiritual welfare of the convicts belonging to the Catholic church has not been neglected. Under the care of the Reverend Father Desmarais and Rev. Father Varnighem, acting successively as chaplains, services were held twice every sunday of the year. Mass was also given on holidays of obligation, and visitations often made during week days.

In the month of October, I resumed my duties as chaplain and I had then the opportunity of appreciating the effective work done by my two predecessors, among the convicts. Since that time, I have conducted the services as usual on sundays and holidays, visiting also the convicts on week days whenever it was needed. I am pleased to acknowledge that the behaviour of the men in the chapel is commendable. Moreover a great number of convicts, who before coming to the penitentiary had been neglectful of their religious duties, have come back to the practice of religion, which in my estimation is the best proof of improvement that can be shown.

Allow me, sir, to offer all my gratitude to you and such as have helped me in the discharge of my duties.

P. COZANET,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

APPENDIX E.

SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, April 1, 1910.

To the Warden,

I have the honour to submit my fifteenth annual report of the school in this penitentiary, for the year ended March 31, 1910.

The total number enrolled during the year was 67. Of this number, 33 passed out capable of reading and writing, and with a fair knowledge of the elementary rules of arithmetic. Two retired at expiration of sentence.

The present attendance is 32. The studies of these are as follows:—

Reading in Part I	7
Reading in Part II	13
Reading in second book and writing	7
Reading in third book, writing and arithmetic	5

Mr. Begg has conducted the school in a very satisfactory manner. The conduct and application of the pupils has been excellent.

W. A. GUNN,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total Number of Volumes in Library	Number added during Year.	Average Number of Convicts who used Works.	Total Number of Issues during the Year.
General library	4,574	315	550	49,141
Protestant library	337		119	9,390
Roman Catholic library	336		64	6,573
Total.	5,247	315	733	65,104

110 volumes of magazines bound in the prison are included in the 315 volumes added during the year.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit you my annual report of the English school of this penitentiary, for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1910.

During the year forty pupils were admitted to school. Their conduct in class was very good, and their progress was satisfactory. Many of them when admitted did not know their alphabet, and before the end of the year could read and figure fairly well.

They were taught reading, writing, spelling and also arithmetic.

Books, copy-books, slates and pencils were furnished to 173 convicts to study in their cells.

D. O'SHEA,
English School Instructor.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit to you my fourth annual report of the French school and library, for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1910.

During the year twenty-six convicts were registered to follow the French course. At the end of the year, the attendance was twelve, and they were taught reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic.

The conduct of the convicts has always been exemplary and attendance very regular. I am very much satisfied by the progress made by each of them.

Books, slates, slate pencils and copy books were supplied by Mr. O'Shea and myself to one hundred and seventy-three convicts for studying in their cells.

I beg to offer my sincere thanks to my superiors for their kind assistance in the performance of my duties.

G. J. RENEAULT,
French School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

Number of volumes in library	4,166
" " added during the year	160
" convicts who have used books	460
" books issued during the year	47,840

D. O'SHEA,
Librarian.

DORCHESTER.

DORCHESTER, N.B., April 1st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school and library in this penitentiary, for the year ended March 31st, 1910.

At the beginning of the year, the school was attended by fifty-two pupils.

The present attendance is fifty-six, divided as follows:—

Reading, writing and arithmetic	30
Reading and writing	18
Reading only	8

Eight were reading in the fifth English reader; ten, in the fourth; twelve, in the third; eight, in the second; ten, in the first; and eight, in the primers.

I am pleased to say that the majority of those attending school are making good progress, and their conduct and attention while at school has been very good.

In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere thanks to you and other officers for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

G. B. PAPINEAU,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total Number of Volumes in Library.	Number added during Year.	Average Number of Convicts who used Works.	Total Number of Issues during the Year.
General library	939	72	189	19,656
Roman Catholic library	165	.....	19	494
Protestant library	112	.....	24	624
Total	1,216	72	232	20,774

MANITOBA.

STONY MOUNTAIN, March 31st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school of this institution, for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1910.

Of the 22 pupils on the register during the year, 9 were Austrians, 2 French half-breeds, 3 Italians, 4 Russians, 1 Greek, 1 Findlander and 2 English.

The attendance at the close of the year was 14, classified as follows:—

First reader, Part I	4
First reader, Prat II	4
Second reader	6

All are given lessons in arithmetic. One hundred and thirty convicts are at present supplied with school books and slates for the purpose of studying in their cells.

I am pleased to say that those attending school are making good progress, and their conduct and industry while at school have been most satisfactory. My convict monitors also deserve much credit for their help.

In conclusion, I beg to express my sincere thanks to yourself and my other superiors for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

J. H. DAIGNAULT,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Number of Volumes.	Condemned.	Received.	Number of Convicts. Using Books.	Circulation.
General library	927	9	82	160	11,360
Roman Catholic library	96				
Protestant library	38				
Total	1,061	9	82	160	11,360

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit my annual report of the school in this penitentiary for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1910.

At the beginning of the year the school was attended by thirty-eight pupils, the average attendance throughout being thirty-seven. The total number enrolled during the period was eighteen; seventeen passed out, leaving a present attendance of thirty-nine, classified as follows:—

Arithmetic, spelling and writing	3
Arithmetic, only	1
Reading, spelling and writing	14
Reading and spelling	15
Reading, only	6
Total	39

Eight are reading in the fourth reader; fourteen in the third; nine in the second and four in the primers. Ninety-seven are supplied with slates and books for the purpose of studying in their cells.

I am pleased to state that good progress has been made by my pupils, and their conduct has been very satisfactory.

In conclusion, I beg to express thanks to you and other officers for the assistance given me in the discharge of my duties.

F. STEWART,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

	Total number of Volumes.	Volumes added during Year.	Convicts using Books.	Circulation
General library	1,496	160	199	20,064
Protestant library	308		4	24
Roman Catholic library	207		10	120
Officers' library	16			

F. STEWART,
Librarian.

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, March 31st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit my report of the school of this institution, for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1910.

At the beginning of the year there were seventeen pupils on the roll. Eleven were discharged during the year, and fourteen names added. The number of pupils at the end of the year was twenty.

The conduct of the pupils was good, and very fair progress was made in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic.

Owing to my time being taken up in my various other duties, most of the school work was done in the cells, and help given from time to time.

I beg to express my sincere thanks to yourself and the other officers for assistance given.

SIDNEY J. TRUSCOTT,
School Instructor.

LIBRARY RETURNS.

Volumes in library at beginning of year	740
Number added during the year	104
" on hand at close of year	844
Total issues during the year	6,724
Number of monthly magazines	8

APPENDIX F.

MATRONS' REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, March 31, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit my report of the ward for female convicts for the year ended March 31, 1910.

There are at present twenty women in the female prison. During the year eight were discharged. I am pleased to state that their industry was fairly good, and their conduct with few exceptions, has been very satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. FAHEY,
Matron.

WORK DONE IN FEMALE WARD

Number of Articles.		Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount	Total.
	For Male Department			$ cts.	$ cts.
80	Night shirts	80	20	16.00	
682	Handkerchiefs	57	20	11.40	
1,432	Pairs socks	1,432	20	286.40	
451	Sheets	113	20	22.60	
2,341	Towels	195	20	39.00	
615	Pillow slips	78	20	15.60	
119	Napkins	9	20	1.80	
98	Bandages for hospital	7	20	1.40	
82	Bed ticks	41	20	8.20	
	Officers' laundry			72.00	
	Keeper's hall, North Lodge and office laundry	208		41.63	
					$ 516.03
	For Female Prison				
	Making clothing, washing, cooking, cleaning, etc	1,413	20	282.60	282.60
	Totals	3,633			$ 798.63

DORCHESTER.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to present my report of the female department for the year ended March 31, 1910. On March 31, 1909, there were seventeen female prisoners. Since then seven have been discharged by expiration of sentence, three paroled, one transferred, and seven received, leaving thirteen at present in this department.

I am pleased to say that the industry of the women has been very satisfactory and their conduct fairly good.

Yours respectfully,

E. McMAHON,
Matron.

RETURN OF WORK DONE IN FEMALE WARD.

Number of Articles.		Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
	For Male Department:		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
404	Pairs socks	264	20	52 80	
5,731	" socks, repaired	1,246	20	249 20	
726	Towels	72	20	14 40	
200	Sheets	47	20	9 40	
200	Pillow cases	50	20	10 00	
2	Table cloths	½	20	10	
	Mats (Revenue)	1½	20	30	
	Washing for officials (Revenue)	103½	20	20 70	
					$356 90
	For Female Prison:				
10	Outfits for discharged	60	20	12 00	
	Making clothing, washing, cooking, etc	1 191	20	238 20	
					250 20
	Total				$607 10

ALBERTA.

EDMONTON, April 1st, 1910.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to present the annual report of the female ward for the year ended March 31st, 1910.

During the year the movement of convicts was as follows:—

Remaining in ward, March 31st, 1909		4
Received from Manitoba		1
Received from British Columbia		1
		6
Released on parole	1	
Deported	1	
Released by order of the court	1	
By expiration of sentence	1	4
Remaining in ward, March 31st, 1910		2

I am pleased to say that the conduct of the women has been good, and their industry very satisfactory.

ELIZABETH CUMMINGS,
Matron.

RETURN OF WORK DONE IN FEMALE WARD.

Number of Articles.		Equal to Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Total.
	Work done for Male Prison.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
56	Pants, pairs	15½	20	3 10	
196	Shirts	43	20	8 60	
2	Sleeve protectors, pairs	¼	20	05	
96	Mitts, pairs	96	20	19 20	
204	Pillow cases	8	20	1 60	
100	Cell towels	2½	20	50	
72	Bath towels	2½	20	50	
216	Mason's gloves, pairs	18	20	3 60	
432	Handkerchiefs	9	20	1 80	
6	Cook's aprons	½	20	10	
370	Sheets	16	20	3 20	
21	Mufflers	½	20	10	
5,498	Repairs to underwear, etc	211	20	42 20	
					84 55
	Customers:				
16	Shirts	9	20	1 80	
46	Repairs to underwear, etc	3	20	60	
6	Sheets	½	20	10	
4	Night shirts	2	20	40	
2	Mitts, pairs	2	20	40	
					3 30
	Work done for Female Ward.				
3	Discharge outfits	30	20	6 00	
	Making clothing, cleaning, washing, etc	498	20	99 60	
					105 60
	Total				$193 45

APPENDIX G.

CRIME STATISTICS.

MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In custody, March 31st, 1909				557	13*	570
Received since—						
From common jails	174	6	180			
" other penitentiaries	8	10	18			
" forfeiture of parole	5		5	187	16	203
				744	29	773
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence	107	7*	114			
" pardon	2	1	3			
" parole	68		68			
" death	12		12			
" deportation	14	1	15			
" removal insane when received	3		3			
				206	9	215
In custody March 31st, 1910				538	20	558

*Including one in an outside asylum.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Grand Total.
In custody, March 31st, 1909	510		510	
Received from common jails	212	10	222	
Parole forfeited	1		1	
Parole revoked	1		1	
				734
Discharged during the year—				
By expiration of sentence	101			
" pardon	5			
" parole	65			
" deportation	11			
" death	5			
" by transfer to Kingston	4	10		
	191	10		
				201
In custody March 31st, 1910				533

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, March 31st, 1909	229	17	246			
Received from common jails	104	7	111			
" military court	1		1			
" forfeited license	2		2			
" recapture	2		2			
" reformatory	4		4			
				342	24	366
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence	35	7	42			
" parole	53	3	56			
" pardon	6		6			
" deported	6		6			
" died	4		4			
" escapes	2		2			
" order of Court	1		1			
" order of Minister		1	1			
" transfer	2		2			
				107	11	120
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1910				233	13	246

MANITOBA.

Remaining at midnight, March 31st, 1909		144
Received since:—		
From commom jails (one female)	79	
Forfeiture of license	5	
		84
Discharged:—		
By expiration of sentence	28	
" parole	22	
" escape	1	
" deportation	9	
" death	1	
" transfer (female)	1	
" released by Order of Court	1	
		63
Remaining at midnight, March 31st, 1910		165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Grand Total.
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1909	204		204	
Received since—				
From common jails	89	1	90	
Parole revoked	2		2	
Returned after escape	1		1	
				297
Discharged since—				
By expiration of sentence	29			
" pardon	2			
" parole	43			
" death	1			
" deportation	10			
" sent to industrial school	1			
" returned to Provincial authorities (insane when received)	1			
			87	
" transferred to other penitentiaries		1	1	
				88
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1910				209

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining at midnight, March 31, 1909				87	4	91
Received since—						
From common jails	103		103			
Revocation of parole	2		2			
Other penitentiaries		2	2			
				105	2	107
				192	6	198
Discharged since—						
By expiration of sentence	7	1	8			
" pardon	1		1			
" parole	31	1	32			
" deportation	2	1	3			
" order of court		1	1			
" death (hanged)	1		1			
" escape	2		2			
" transferred to other penitentiaries	2		2			
				46	4	50
In custody March 31st, 1910				146	2	148

MOVEMENTS OF CONVICTS FOR PAST TEN YEARS

KINGSTON.

Years	Admissions.			Discharges.																						Daily Average.
				Expiry of Sentence		Pardons.		Deaths		Parole.		Returned to Jail.	Escapes.	Other Penitentiaries.	Removed by Order of Court.	Transfers to Asylums		Total			Remaining at end of Year			
	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	
1900-01	138	9	147	108	4	15		13		46	1	Deported		1				183	5	188	491	15	506	537
1901-02	131	6	137	107	2	15	2	6		45	1		1	2	1			177	6	183	445	15	460	490
1902-03	129	3	132	86	4	10	1	11		34				2	1			144	5	149	430	13	443	455
1903-04	151	4	155	90	4	6	2	13		31		M F		3	1			144	6	150	437	11	448	451
1904-05	136	3	139	83	3	14	1	6		27	2	Removal by Order of Minister		1		1	1	132	7	139	441	7	448	443
1905-06	163	5	168	88	2	9		9		47						1		154	2	156	450	10	460	455
1906-07	109	6	115	54	1	13		7		37	1	Female		1	1	2		115	2	117	444	14	458	461
1907-08	175	6	181	74	2	8	1	5	1	52	1	1	1	2	1		1	143	8	151	476	12	488	463
1908-09	239	6	245	89	3	2		7	1	58	1	2						158	5	163	557	13	570	535
1909-10	187	16	203	107	7	2	1	12		63		14	1			3		206	9	215	538	20	558	571

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Years.	In Custody beginning of the year.	Admissions						Discharges.												Remaining at end of year.		Daily Average.
		Grand Total.						Expiration of Sentence		Transferred to other Penitentiaries.		Escape.		Death.		Pardoned.		Total				
		Total.		Common Jail		Reformatory.	Other Penitentiaries.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
1900–01	463	157	4	157	4	6	1	164	1	168	1	43	4	4	1	15	4	179	4	183	4	455
1901–02	448	108	3	108	3	6	2	110	3	113	3	38	1	3		1	3	216	3	219	3	384
1902–03	345	130	4	130	4		1	131	3	135	4	28	1	1		4	3	142	3	145	3	336
1903–04	335	124	1	124	1	3	35	162	1	163	1	35	3	2		7	2	131	2	133	2	346
1904–05	365	135	1	135	1			135	1	136	1	33	2	2	1	2	1	143	1	144	1	365
1905–06	357	178		178				178		178		46	1	3		1		125		125		380
1906–07	410	118	3	120	3	1	1	120	3	123	3	32	5	3		1	3	128	3	131	3	403
1907–08	402	168	4	170	4		2	170	4	174	4	45	5	1		2	4	171	4	175	4	392
1908–09	401	276	4	276	4			276	4	280	4	42	2	4		6	4	167	4	171	4	457
1909–10	510	214	10	214	10			214	10	224	10	65	5	5		4	10	191	10	201	10	536

DORCHESTER.

Years.	In Custody beginning of year.			Admissions.															Discharges.																Remaining at the end of Year.			Daily Average.
				Common Jails.		Military Prisoners.		Reformatory.		Other Penitentiaries.		Forfeiture of Parole.		Total.			Expiry of Sentence.		Pardon.		Parole.		Returned to jail, being insane on admission.		Deaths.			Deported.		Removed by Order of Court.		Other Penitentiaries.		Total.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1900–01	198	6	204	80	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	84	3	87	48	....	8	....	15	1	1	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	1	81	202	8	210	210
1901–02	202	8	210	105	4	5	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	112	4	116	64	5	4	....	32	1	1	....	3	1	....	....	....	3	2	109	7	116	205	5	210	214
1902–03	205	5	210	99	5	8	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	108	5	113	43	....	7	....	30	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	3	85	1	86	228	9	237	221
1903–04	228	9	*237	104	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	108	5	113	42	2	10	....	37	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	7	....	98	2	100	238	12	250	244
1904–05	238	12	250	88	4	9	....	1	2	100	4	104	65	2	5	40	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	3	116	5	121	222	11	233	251
1905–06	222	11	233	87	7	1	....	....	....	2	89	8	97	49	5	10	46	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	111	8	119	200	11	211	229
1906–07	182	12	194	60	4	....	....	....	....	4	64	4	68	36	3	5	40	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	81	4	85	182	12	194	203
1907–08	182	12	194	112	8	....	....	....	....	....	112	8	120	30	5	5	36	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	74	5	79	220	15	235	211
1908–09	220	15	235	112	7	....	....	....	....	....	112	7	119	45	3	2	53	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	103	5	108	229	17	246	240
1909–10	229	17	246	104	7	1	4	....	....	2	111	7	118	35	7	6	53	3	....	....	4	....	6	**2	2	107	11	118	233	13	246	234

Including one from Reformatory. **Including one by order of Minister of Justice. *(Female.)

MANITOBA

Years.	In custody beginning of year.	Admissions								Discharges																Daily Average.
		Common Jails.		Other Penitentiaries.	Male recaptured	Total			Expiration of Sentences	Paroled	Transferred to other Penitentiaries	To Inmate Asylum		Escapes	Paroles	Deaths	Deportation	To Provincial Authorities	Total.			In Custody at end of Year.			
		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Total	Male	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1900-01	106	45				45		45	25	3						1			34		34	117		117	110
1901-02	117	35				35		35	27	7	1				11	1			47		47	105		105	109
1902-03	105	78				78		78	32	4					6	1			43		43	140		140	120
1903-04	110	111	2		2	113	2	115	39	6	37	2		2	10	3			97	2	99	156		156	144
1904-05	156	103	1	1		103	2	105	40	11		1	1	2	14	2			70	1	71	190		190	177
1905-06	190	109	2			109	2	111	47	6		2		2	25	3			83	2	85	216		216	203
1906-07	216	44			1	45		45	26	3	24				31	2			86		86	175		175	191
1907-08	175	42				42		42	44	3	4				40	2	3	1	97		97	120		120	140
1908-09	120	75			2	77		77	24	1	1			1	21		2		53		53	144		144	129
1909-10	141	183	1			83	1	84	28			1		1	22	1	9	[1]	62	1	63	165		165	153

Five licenses forfeited, and extra sentence. [2]Including one convict at Selkirk asylum. [3]Handed over to Court of Appeal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| Years. | In custody at beginning of year. | | | Admissions. | | |

Years.	Admissions.			Discharges.																						Remaining at end of Year.			Daily Average.
				Expiration of Sentence.		Pardon.		Parole.		Deported		Transferred to other Penitentiary.		Escape.		Death		Total											
	Male.	Female	Total	Male.	Female	Male	Female	Male.	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1906–07....	66		66	1		1		6						1				9		9	57		57	41			
1907–08.....	45	3	48	1		4		17		1		1				1		25		25	77	3	80	70			
1908–09.....	58	2	60	2		3		39	1	3						1		48	1	49	87	4	91	86			
1909–10.....	105	2	107	7	1	1	3	31	1	2	1	2		2		[1]		46	4	50	146	2	148	112			

[1] Released on order of Court. [2] Hanged

RECOMMITMENTS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced	Date of Sentence.	Term.
Frank Murray (Jas. Smith)	1	Shop-breaking and theft	Ottawa	Apr. 7, 1909	7 years.
John Hyde	1	Forgery	Hamilton	" 12, 1909	3 "
Gilbert Oliver	1	Manslaughter	Toronto	May 13, 1909	2½ "
James Gullett	1	Obtain goods by false pretense	Belleville	" 27, 1909	2 "
Frank Hetherington	1	Forfeiture parole	Guelph	Jan. 25, 1908	3¼ "
Mark Tompkins	1	Assault with intent to rob	Hamilton	Jul. 27, 1909	10 "
John Riley	1	Stealing	North Bay	" 28, 1909	4 "
And. McDonald	1	Forgery and false pretense	Chatham	Sept. 11, 1909	5 "
Nick Kayak	1	Assault and attempt to stab	Fort William	Aug. 18, 1909	2 "
David Irving	3	Assault with intent to rob	Hamilton	Sept. 24, 1909	12 "
Wm. Pepper	1	Forfeiture parole	Berlin	Dec. 29, 1902	7 "
H. B. Hamilton, (Foster, Shaver, Stirling, Shaw, Seymour)	4	Horse stealing	Cornwall	Nov. 3, 1909	10 "
Jos. Twamley	1	Theft	Stratford	Dec. 21, 1909	10 "
Sam'l J. Mines	2	Stealing	Chatham	Feb. 2, 1910	4 "
Edward Hewson	1	Forgery	Whitby	Mar. 7, 1910	3 "
Frank Cahill	1	Forfeiture parole	London	Dec. 22, 1899	10 "
Mathew Sims	1	Forfeiture parole	St. Thomas	Jan. 15, 1904	15 "
Armand Davling	1	Forfeiture parole	Guelph	" 25, 1908	3¼ "

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date of Sentence	Term
Bradley, John	4	Burglary and theft	Bedford	April 7, 1909	14 years.
Belanger, Edouard	1	Theft from the person	Montreal	Sept. 9, 1909	4 years. 11 months 8 days.
Barbeau, Flavien	1	Shop-breaking	Montreal	March 8, 1910	3 years.
Bourque, Joseph	2	Receiving stolen goods	"	March 21, 1910	4 "
Couture, Joseph	2	Theft and house-breaking	St. Francis	Sept. 2, 1909	4 "
Champoux, J. Adolphe	1	Uttering forged documents	Montreal	Sept. 3, 1909	5 "
Coates, Sydney	1	" " "	"	Sept. 3, 1909	5 "
Côté, Charles	1	Theft and shop-breaking	St. Francis	January 21, 1910	5 "
Cadieux, Henri	1	Theft	Montreal	Feb. 5, 1910	2 "
DeRepentigny, Victor	1	"	"	May 11, 1909	3 "
Duquette, Joseph	2	"	Bedford	August 9, 1909	3 "
Dubois, Onesime	1	Attempt of arson	Ottawa	Sept. 10, 1909	3 "
Desmarteau, Eugène	2	Theft	Montreal	Sept. 9, 1909	2 "
Elliott, Robert	2	Shop-breaking	"	June 10, 1909	2 "
Gauthier, Arthème	3	Theft	St. Francis	April 16, 1909	3 "
Généreux, Alexis	4	Burglary	Montreal	May 13, 1909	5 "
Girard, Guillaume	3	Theft and receiving	Quebec	July 16, 1909	3 "
Gagné, Albert	1	" from the person	St. Francis	January 21, 1910	5 "
Hammond, Charles	1	Receiving stolen goods	Montreal	April 2, 1909	10 "
Hébert, William	1	Assisting escape	Bedford	Sept. 7, 1909	3 "
Jarry, Uldéric	1	House-breaking	Montreal	May 18, 1909	4 "
Legault, Noé	1	Theft	"	April 2, 1909	5 "
Lemay, Wilfrid	2	Receiving stolen property	"	April 2, 1909	5 "
Longpré, Pierre	1	"	"	" 2, 1909	5 "
Labrèche, Napoléon	3	Shop-breaking	"	" 2, 1909	7 "
Lepine, Joseph	1	Aggravated robbery	"	" 2, 1909	7 "
Larocque, William	1	Theft	"	Sept. 4, 1900	Balance 14 years term.
Lamarche, Henri	3	" from the person	"	October 16, 1909	3 years.
Lortie, Jean	3	"	Quebec	Sept. 27, 1909	3 "
Lachapelle, Henri	1	"	Montreal	Feb. 15, 1910	3 "
Letourneau, George	1	"	Quebec	" 26, 1910	3 "
Nelson, John	1	Receiving stolen goods	Montreal	April 27, 1909	4 "
Perreault, André	1	Arson	Bedford	May 27, 1909	6 "
Perron, Samuel	2	Shopbreaking and theft	Three Rivers	June 4, 1909	3 "
Pelletier, J.-Bte	2	"	Montreal	October 21, 1909	7 "
Paquette, Antoine	2	Theft	"	Feb. 17, 1910	4 "
Paquette, Arthur	2	"	"	March 22, 1910	3 "
Renaud, George	1	Forgery, etc	"	April 20, 1909	7 "
Ryan, William	1	Theft	"	Sept. 7, 1909	2 "
St. Pierre, Henri	1	"	Rimouski	Nov. 15, 1909	4 "
Sylvain, Louis	1	"	Quebec	Sept. 27, 1909	5 "
Tremblay, J. Arthur	3	False pretenses	Montreal	April 20, 1909	2 "

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date of Sentence.	Term
Wallace Foster	1	Stealing	Yarmouth, N.S.	Mar. 30, 1909	7 years.
Patrick McEvoy	1	do	Halifax	" 15, 1909	3 "
Joseph Sheppard	1	Stealing a horse and prison breaking	Queens, P.E.I.	Jan. 25, 1909	10 "
Clifford Ackerson	1	Assault, occasioning actu l b'dily harm	Halifax	Sept. 2, 1909	2 "
Florence Davidson	1	Stealing	St. John	Aug. 17, 1909	5 "
Martin Tracey	1	Stealing and robbery	Col. Co., N.S.	Sept. 16, 1909	4 "
Frank Drake	3	Theft from I. C. R.	Halifax	Oct. 13, 1909	2 yrs. 6 months.
James Walsh	1	Breaking, entering and stealing	"	" 13, 1909	4 years.
James Rogers	1	Stealing	Cumb. Co., N.S.	" 27, 1909	2 "
Stephen Buchem	1	Arson	Albert, Co	Oct. 28, 1909	2 "
David McDonald	2	Receiving stolen goods	Halifax	Nov. 6, 1909	4 "
James Schrum	1	Obtaining goods by false pretences	"	Dec. 6, 1909	4 years 8 months 1 day
Wm. McFarland, alias McVarish	1	Stealing	North Co., N.B.	Jan. 25, 1910	3 years.
Thomas Long	1	House breaking and theft	Cape Breton	Feb. 7, 1910	3 years 10 months 13 days.
Philip McDonald	1	Theft from the prison barn	"	" 3, 1910	3 years.
William Connelly	1	Assault, occasio'ng actual bodily harm	"	" 22, 1910	2 "
Robert Moore	1	Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	Col. Co., N.S.	Mar. 3, 1910	2 years 11 months 15 days.
John Jamieson, alias Bombarshio	1	Receiving stolen goods	York Co., N.B.	Mar. 26, 1910	4 years 3 months 16 days

MANITOBA.

Name.	Recommitments.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date of Sentence.	Term.
J. Manley	3	Shop-breaking and theft	Red Deer	May 31, 1905	5 years.
E. Murphy	1	Shop-breaking	Brandon	Oct. 9, 1905	14 "
J. B. Faucheneuve	1	Stealing a horse	Macleod	Oct. 20, 1905	10 "
J. F. Black	1	Forgery and uttering	Winnipeg	June 25, 1906	5 "
A. Marcotte	2	Robbery	Winnipeg	Oct. 26, 1906	7 "
D. Etienne	2	Shop breaking	Winnipeg	Nov. 1, 1906	5 "
J. Thompson	3	House breaking and theft	Winnipeg	Nov. 1, 1906	7 "
J. G. Stirling	1	House breaking and theft	Winnipeg	May 14, 1907	24 "
L. Lafontaine	1	Horse stealing	Morden	Sept. 7, 1907	5 "
T. W. Brown	3	Theft; obtaining signature by false pretences	Winnipeg	Mar. 12, 1908	7 "
R. Cyncar	1	Shop breaking and theft; and forfeited license	"	May 12, 1908	4 years 11 months. 5 days.
M. Tomuras	1	Revoked license	"	July 25, 1908	3 years. 3 months 2 days.
N. Heritage	2	Forgery and uttering	"	Sept. 8, 1908	2 years.
J. Allan	1	Forgery and uttering	"	Nov. 13, 1908	5 "
G. Carter	1	Theft	"	Dec. 21, 1908	2 "
J. Brennan	1	Theft	"	Jan. 5, 1909	2 "
G. Reddler	2	Receiving stolen goods	"	Jan. 14, 1909	2 "
J. Lawrence	1	Robbery and forfeited license	"	Feb. 6, 1909	4 " 9 months 13 days
R. Armstrong	1	Forgery	"	Mar. 30, 1909	2 years.
J. Massey	1	Forgery and uttering and forfeited license	"	July 7, 1909	6 years. 7 months 26 days.
J. McVicar	1	Theft and forfeited license	"	Sept. 23, 1909	4 years 10 months 15 days.
D. E. Best	1	Theft and forfeited license	"	Sept. 24, 1909	2 years. 4 months 28 days.
A. Langton	1	Forgery; fraud; theft	"	Nov. 30, 1909	3 years.
H. McColl	1	Theft and forfeited license	Ft. William	Dec. 10, 1909	2 years. 417 days.
T. Collins	2	Attempt to rob	Winnipeg	Jan. 1, 1910	2 years.
I. Nickel	2	Arson; theft; assaulting police and escape	Morden	Jan. 27, 1910	10 years.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.		Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date of Sentence.		Term.
Sook Sias	1	Murder	Vancouver	Oct. 2,	1906	Life
Duteau Alex	1	House breaking and stealing	Vernon	" 9,	1906	7 years.
Spuzzum Jimmy	1	Rape	New Westminster.	" 23,	1906	Life.
Wah Sing	2	Unlawful possession	Vancouver	Feb. 5,	1907	5 years.
Stone, George	1	Stealing and assault	"	March 25,	1907	12 "
Plump, Fritz	1	Rape	Nanaimo	Oct. 22,	1907	15 "
Shay, Michael	1	Stealing	Golden	" 13,	1908	2 "
Nelee, Joseph*	1	House breaking	Lytton	" 13,	1908	11 years, 2 months, 10 days.
Kiley, Morrice	1	Breaking and entering	Vancouver	Jan. 16,	1909	5 years.
Willsie, R	1	Attempt to utter	"	Feb. 11,	1909	3 "
McCormick, Angus	1	Stealing	Victoria	April 13,	1909	2 "
Smith, Thomas	1	Unlawful carrying concealed weapon	Vancouver	Jan. 19,	1910	2 "
Sano, S	1	Obtaining money by false pretense	Nanaimo	Feb. 5,	1910	7 "
Murphy, Samuel	1	House breaking	Vancouver	" 10,	1910	3 "

*Cancellation of license and five-year term.

ALBERTA.

Name.		Crime.	Where Sentenced.	Date of Sentence.		Term.
William L. Duff	1	Horse stealing and breaking prison	Moosejaw, Sask.	June 3,	1909	7 years.
Alonzo D. Smith	1	Horse stealing	Battleford, Sask.	June 16,	1909	4 "
Charles Roske	1	Horse stealing	Lethbridge, Alta.	Sept. 16,	1909	5 "
William Morgan	1	Entering and stealing	Macleod, Alta.	Oct. 27,	1909	3 "
Charles McLeod	1	Assault and theft from person assaulting police while under arrest	Calgary, Alta.	" 29,	1909	4 "
Ernest Therreault	2	Getting security by false pretense	Regina, Sask.	Dec. 28,	1909	3 "

WHERE SENTENCED.

KINGSTON

Where Sentenced.	Male	Female	Total	Where Sentenced.	Male	Female	Total.
Algoma	15		15	Sudbury	15	1	16
Brant	5		5	Thunder Bay	10		10
Bruce	5		5	Victoria	2		2
Carleton	15		15	Waterloo	12	1	13
Dufferin	3		3	Welland	10		10
Elgin	11		11	Wellington	7		7
Essex	17		17	Wentworth	41		41
Frontenac	9		9	York	90	1	98
Grey	4		4	Lytton, B.C.	1		1
Haldimand	11		11	Montreal, Que.	6	8	14
Halton	3		3	Portage la Prairie, Man.	1		1
Hastings	21		21	Kamouraska, Que.	1		1
Huron	3		3	Pontiac, Que.	1		1
Kent	20	1	21	St. Hyacinthe, Que.	1		1
Lambton	7		7	Brandon, Man.	2		2
Lanark	4		4	Winnipeg, Man.	4		4
Leeds and Grenville	11		11	Amherst, N.S.	1		1
Lennox and Addington	7		7	Halifax, N.S.	2		2
Lincoln	8		8	Golden, B.C.	1		1
Middlesex	24		24	New Westminster, B.C.	1		1
Muskoka	6	1	7	Dawson, Y.T.	1		1
Nipissing	8		8	Beauharnois, Que.	1		1
Norfolk	4		4	Antigonish, N.S.	1		1
Northumberland and Durham	5		5	Bryson, Que.	1		1
Ontario	8		8	Montgomery, Que.	1	1	2
Oxford	18		18	Quebec	2	1	3
Parry Sound	10		10	Dorchester, N.B.	1		1
Peel	3		3	Woodstock, N.B.	1		1
Perth	8		8	Sherbrooke, Que.		1	1
Peterboro	5		5	Hull, Que.		1	1
Prescott and Russell	1		1	Battleford, Sask.	1		1
Rainy River	9		9	Wolseley, Sask.	1		1
Renfrew	14		14	Sweetsburg, Que.	1		1
Simcoe	8		8				
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	5		5	*Total*	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

County or District.	Male	County or District.	Male
Arthabaska	4	Pontiac	5
Beauharnois	4	Quebec	33
Beauce	1	Richelieu	8
Bedford	25	Rimouski	7
Gaspé	1	St. Francis	19
Iberville	4	St. Hyacinthe	3
Joliette	4	Terrebonne	12
Kamouraska	1	Three Rivers	9
Montmagny	2	Winnipeg	1
Montreal	371		
Ottawa	19	*Total*	533

DORCHESTER.

Province.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Province.	County.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Nova Scotia	Antigonish	1		1	New Brunswick	Albert	1		1
	Annapolis	8		8		Carleton	1		1
	Cumberland	10		10		Charlotte	3		3
	Colchester	13	1	14		Gloucester	8		8
	Cape Breton	40	4	44		Kings	2		2
	Digby	6	1	7		Madawaska	7		7
	Guysboro	3		3		Northumberland	6		6
	Hants	3		3		Restigouche	6	1	7
	Halifax	41	1	42		St. John	11	2	13
	Inverness	5		5		Sunbury	3		3
	Kings	6		6		Victoria	4		4
	Lunenburg	4	1	5		Westmoreland	9	2	11
	Pictou	6		6		York	5		5
	Shelburne	2		2		*Total*	66	5	71
	Yarmouth	11		11					
	Total	159	8	167	P. E. Island	Kings	1		1
						Queens	5		5
						Prince	2		2
						Total	8		8
					Totals by Provinces	Nova Scotia	159	8	167
						New Brunswick	66	5	71
						P. E. Island	8		8
						Total	233	13	246

MANITOBA.

District.	No.	District.	No.
Manitoba—		*Alberta*—	
Brandon	3	Red Deer	1
Morden	5	Calgary	1
Minnedosa	1	Macleod	1
Portage la Prairie	10		3
Winnipeg	119	*Saskatchewan*—	
	138	Regina	1
Ontario—		*Totals*	165
Fort Frances	5		
Fort William	12		
Kenora	3		
Port Arthur	2		
Rainy River	1		
	23		

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

District.	No.	District.	No.
Ashcroft	4	Michel	1
Atlin	1	Nanaimo	5
Clinton	5	Nelson	7
Cranbrook	5	New Westminster	14
Chilliwack	2	Prince Rupert	4
Dawson	3	Quesnel	1
Fernie	16	Revelstoke	6
Golden	5	Vancouver	82
Greenwood	2	Victoria	21
Hosmer	1	Vernon	7
Kamloops	15		
Lytton	2	*Total*	209

ALBERTA

District.	Male.	Female.	Total.	District.	Male.	Female.	Total
Alberta—				Regina	10		10
Athabasca Landing	1		1	Saskatoon	7		7
Calgary	23		23	Strassburg	1		1
Claresholm	1		1	Yorkton	3		3
Edmonton	15		15	Swift Current	1		1
Fort Saskatchewan	6		6	Balcarres	1		1
Lethbridge	7		7				
Macleod	30		30				
Medicine Hat	6		6		47		47
Strathcona	1		1				
Wetaskiwin	2		2	*British Columbia*			
Red Deer	7		7	Revelstoke		1	1
	99		99	*Ontario—*			
				Fort Francis		1	1
Saskatchewan							
Arcola	1		1	*Totals by Provinces*			
Battleford	5		5	Alberta	99		99
Maple Creek	1		1	Saskatchewan	47		47
Moosomin	1		1	British Columbia		1	1
Moose Jaw	12		12	Ontario		1	1
Prince Albert	4		4				
				Totals	146	2	148

CRIMES COMMITTED.

KINGSTON.

Crimes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abduction	1		1
" girl under 16	1		1
Abortion	1		1
Aiding escape from jail	1		1
Arson	15		15
" assault and bringing stolen goods to Canada	1		1
" and forgery	1		1
" and theft	1		1
" and seduction	1		1
Assault	2		2
" and causing bodily harm	1	1	2
" on peace officer	2		2
" and robbery	5		5
" " and shooting with intent	3		3
" with intent to murder	1		1
" " " rob	3		3
" " " " shooting with intent, etc	1		1
" " " do great bodily harm	3		3
Attempt to have carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	1		1
" have carnal knowledge of female idiot	1		1
" murder	6		6
" " and robbery with violence	1		1
" " and horse stealing	1		1
" " and rape	1		1
" commit rape	4		4
" " incest	1		1
" rob, and shooting	1		1
" set fire to lock-up	1		1
Bigamy	9		9
" and theft	2		2
Breaking, entering and stealing	2		2
Breaking jail	2		2
Bringing stolen goods to Canada	3		3
Buggery	8		8
Burglary	36		36
" and escape	1		1
" larceny and rape	2		2
" and receiving	2		2
" and theft	15	—	15
" theft and highway robbery	1		1
Carnal knowledge of girl of 4 years	1		1
" " " 5 "	1		1
" " under 14 yrs.	15		15
Causing grievous bodily harm	1		1
Causing explosion likely to endanger life	2		2
Conspiracy to defraud	3		3
Counterfeiting	2		2
Defiling child under 14	1		1
Extortion	1		1
" of money by threats of violence	1		1
False pretenses	2		2
" and forgery	1		1
Forgery	13	1	14
" and uttering	8		8
Gross indecency	4		4
Having explosives	1		1
Having burglary tools and explosives, and forgery	1		1
Having revolver, and assault with intent to rob	1		1
Horse-stealing	13		13
Horse-stealing and breaking jail	1		1
House-breaking	4		4
" and shop-breaking	3		3
" " and theft	1		1
" and having explosives	1		1
" theft and receiving	1		1
" and theft	21		21
" with intent	1		1
Incest	11	1	12
" and carnal knowledge of girl of 14	1		1
" house-breaking and theft	1		1
Indecent assault	7		7
" and burglary	1		1
" and carnal knowledge of girl under 14	1		1
Involuntary homicide	1		1
Killing horses	1		1
Making false document	1		1
Making false entry, and theft	1		1
Making false statement	1		1
Manslaughter	16	1	17
Murder	21	1	22
Obtaining money by false pretenses	7		7
" goods " "	1		1
Perjury	3		3
Procuring girl, etc	1		1
Rape	9		9
" and breaking jail	1		1
" and attempt to murder	1		1
Receiving stolen goods	1	1	2
Resisting peace officer	1		1
Robbery	14		14
Robbery and indecent assault	1		1
" with violence	10		10
Seduction	1		1
Sheep-stealing	1		1
Shooting with intent	5		5
" to maim	1		1
" to murder	3		3
Shooting and wounding with intent, etc	1		1
Sending menacing letter	3		3
Shop-breaking	8		8
" arson and forgery	1		1
" stealing and escape	1		1
" " and attempt to escape	1		1
" and theft	19		19
" theft and escape	1		1
Sodomy	2		2
Stealing	26	1	27
" and conspiracy	2		2
" copper wire	1		1
" horse and buggy	2		2
" cattle	1		1

KINGSTON.—(*Continued*)

Crimes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Stealing from person	4	1	5
" from dwelling	1	....	1
" from railway car	7	....	7
" post letters	4	....	4
Subornation of perjury	1	1	2
Theft	40	6	46
" and assault	2	....	2
" of grain	2	....	2
" of cattle	1	....	1
" of harness and grain	1	....	1
" and incest	1	....	1
" and forgery	3	....	3
" and having offensive weapon	1	....	1
" and receiving	2	1	3
" from dwelling house	1	....	1
Theft from the person	4	2	6
Unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman	1	....	1
Using forged document	1	....	1
Uttering	2	....	2
Wilfully causing explosion	3	....	3
Wounding	1	2	3
" and robbery	1	....	1
" with intent	2	....	2
" with intent, receiving stolen goods and seduction	1	....	1
" with intent to maim	1	....	1
" to murder	1	....	1
" with knife	5	....	5
Total	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

Crimes.	Male.
Aggravated assault	7
" robbery	18
Assault causing bodily harm	2
" with intent to rob, carrying a weapon	1
Assisting escape, and burglary	3
Attempt to commit murder	10
" steal from the person	1
" utter forged notes	1
" poison	1
" commit robbery	5
" steal from railway car	1
" arson	2
Arson	8
" and theft	1
Bigamy	2
Breaking a dwelling-house with intent to steal	6
" and entering a bank house	1
" a railway station and stealing	3
" a warehouse	1
Burglary	8
Bringing stolen goods into Canada	1
Conspiracy to defraud	3
Forgery	9
" and theft	1
" and circulation of false notes	1
False pretense	7
Gross indecency	7
" with and by other persons	1
House-breaking	18
" and stealing	7
" and wounding	1
Horse stealing	5
Highway robbery	1
Incest	1
" and escape	1
" and rape	1
Indecent assault on female	2
Intent to carnally know girl under 14 years	3
Manslaughter	16
Murder	10
Making false report of Bank to the Government, etc.	1
Obtaining money by false pretense	4
Possession of counterfeit Bank notes	1
" explosive substances	1
Perjury	1
Poisoning cattle	1
Rape	5
" and robbery	2
Robbery	3
Receiving stolen goods	21
Sending letters demanding money with menaces	2
Shooting with intent to murder	2
" " grievous bodily harm	3
Shop-breaking	83
" and theft	10
Theft in church	1
" by servant	11
" " conspiracy and damage	1
" with violence	3
" from dwelling-house	1
" of post bags	1
" from the person	26
" railway cars	5
" and shooting with intent	1
" and receiving	1
" and prison breach	3
"	153
Uttering and counterfeiting tokens of value	1
" forged documents	2
" " cheeks	1
Wounding	4
Total	533

DORCHESTER.

Crimes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abduction	1	....	1
Attempt to obtain goods by false pretences	1	....	1
Attempted rape	3	....	3
Act of gross indecency	1	....	1
Arson	3	....	3
Assault, with intent to rob, and shooting with intent	1	....	1
Assaulting peace officer	1	....	1
Assault occasioning bodily harm	11	1	12
" with intent to rob	2	....	2
" and robbery	1	....	1
Bigamy	1	1	2
Breaking, entering and stealing	31	....	31
" " with intent, and escape	3	....	3
" entering with intent and arson	1	....	1
" entering and attempt to break jail	1	....	1
" jail	1	....	1
" and entering	1	....	1
Burglary and attempt to rape	1	....	1
Carrying offensive weapons for the purpose of intimidating	5	....	5
Carnally knowing girl under 14	1	....	1
Concealment of birth	1	1	2
Committing an act of violence, and stealing	1	....	1
Deserter	1	....	1
Escaping from custody	1	....	1
" jail	1	....	1
Fraudulent conversion of money	1	....	1
Forgery	3	....	3
House-breaking	3	....	3
" and theft	6	....	6
" theft and rape	1	....	1
" and horse-stealing	1	....	1
Having sexual intercourse with own daughter	1	....	1
Having unlawfully dealt with forged document	1	....	1
Indecent assault	5	....	5
" causing bodily harm	1	....	1
Incest	2	....	2
Killing a horse	1	....	1
Manslaughter	9	....	9
Murder	2	....	2
Making a false document	1	....	1
Malicious injury, arson and theft	1	....	1
Marrying a woman knowing she had a husband	1	....	1
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	1	....	1
" money under false pretenses	6	....	6
Obstructing railway	1	....	1
Perjury	1	3	4
Putting obstruction on I.C.R	1	....	1
Robbery and wounding	1	....	1
Robbery	2	1	3
Rape	5	....	5
Ravishing and carnally knowing girl under 14	1	....	1
Receiving stolen money	1	....	1
" goods	6	....	6
Stealing and theft	67	6	73
" horse, wagon and harness	4	....	4
" and robbery	2	....	2
" and attempt to break jail	1	....	1
" and unlawfully wounding	2	....	2
" with violence	1	....	1
" Post Office bag	2	....	2
Shooting with intent, and wounding	1	....	1
" to murder	2	....	2
" with intent to disable	1	....	1
Theft from the person	1	....	1
Uttering forged bank-notes	1	....	1
Unlawfully wounding	3	....	3
" and shooting	1	....	1
" with intent	1	....	1
Wounding and attempt to murder	1	....	1
Totals	233	13	246

MANITOBA.

Crimes.	Male.
Arson	1
" theft, assaulting police and escape	1
Assault and occasioning bodily harm	2
Attempt to maim and disfigure	1
Bigamy	2
Blackmail	2
Buggery	2
" attempted	2
Burglary	2
" and house-breaking	1
" and shop-breaking	1
" and theft	2
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	4
" " " " attempted	1
Forfeited license (jail conviction)	1
Forgery	5
" and fraud	4
" and horse-stealing	1
" and uttering	10
" and uttering, attempt to escape	1
Fraud	1
Horse-stealing	2
House-breaking and theft	8
Incest	3
Indecent assault	3
" act	1
Intent to do grievous bodily harm	1
Manslaughter	8
Murder, attempted	5
" intent to	1
Perjury	1
Rape	4
" attempted	2
Receiving stolen goods	3
Robbery	3
" attempted	1
" and forfeited license	1
" highway	2
Shop-breaking	4
" and forfeited license	1
" and theft	14
" and theft and attempt to break jail	1
Sodomy, attempted	1
Stealing horse	1
" post-letter	3
" registered letter	1
Theft	24
" and forfeited license	2
" and false pretenses	1
" from a railway vehicle	1
" from a dwelling-house	4
" from the person	7
" of a post-letter	1
Wounding and causing bodily harm	1
" unlawfully	1
" with intent to cause bodily harm	1
Total	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Crimes.	Male.
Administering poison with intent	1
Arson	1
Assault	1
" causing bodily harm	3
Attempt to break prison	1
" to commit rape	1
" to steal	1
" carnal knowledge girl under 14	1
" to obtain money by false pretenses	1
" to utter forged document	1
Breaking, entering and stealing	24
Buggery	2
Burglary	5
Bestiality	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	1
Cattlestealing	2
Corruption and extortion	1
False pretenses	2
Forgery	5
" and uttering	1
Fraud	1
Gross indecency	2
Highway robbery under arms	1
Horse-stealing	2
House-breaking	2
Indecent assault	2
Incest	1
Manslaughter	11
Murder	6
Obtaining money by false pretenses	7
Opening railway switch	1
Obstructing railway	1
Possession of stolen goods	4
Rape	4
Robbery	8
Robbing H. M. Mail	2
Robbery with violence	4
Stealing	31
" from the person	3
" with violence	3
" post-letters	1
Shooting with intent	2
Shop-breaking	1
" and theft	2
Theft	21
" from person	3
Threat by letter to kill	2
Unlawfully carrying offensive weapon	2
Unlawful conspiracy	5
Uttering	1
Wounding	4
" with intent	13
Total	209

ALBERTA.

Crimes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attempt to cause one to utter	1		1
" to commit suicide	1		1
" to murder	2		2
" to rape	1		1
Arson	1		1
Assault and bodily harm	2		2
" and theft from person	1		1
Burglary, theft and attempt to escape	1		1
"	5		5
" and theft	4		4
Buggery	3		3
" and rape	1		1
Carnal knowledge of imbecile	1		1
Cattle stealing	11		11
Defamatory libel	1		1
Escaping from custody	4		4
Entering and stealing	3		3
Forgery	9		9
" and uttering	5		5
" uttering and jail-breaking	1		1
" and causing one to utter	1		1
Falsifying books	1		1
False pretense	4		4
Horse-stealing	28		28
" burglary and theft	1		1
" burglary, theft and assault on police officer	1		1
Horse-stealing, false pretense and perjury	1		1
" and escaping from custody	4		4
Incest	6		6
Incite to perjury	1		1
Indecent assault on male person	3		3
Manslaughter	3		3
Murder	1		1
Perjury	2	1	3
Permitting prisoners to escape	1		1
Robbing the mails	1		1
Robbery with violence	1		1
Rape	4		4
Shooting with intent	2		2
Theft	14	1	15
" and escape from custody	1		1
" forgery and uttering	1		1
" and forgery	2		2
" with violence, and resisting arrest	1		1
Using instrument and drug to procure miscarriage	1		1
Wounding a police constable	2		2
Total	146	2	148

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

KINGSTON.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Two years	75	7	82	Twelve years	5		5
Over two years and under three	24		24	Over twelve years and under thirteen	1		1
Three years	113	7	120	Fourteen years	6		6
Over three years and under four	12	1	13	Over fourteen years and under fifteen	1		1
Four years	41	1	42	Fifteen years	9	1	10
Over four years and under five	1		1	Sixteen years	1		1
Five years	91	1	92	Eighteen years	2		2
Over five years and under six	1		1	Twenty years	8		8
Six years	10		10	Twenty-three years	1		1
Seven years	56	1	57	Twenty-eight years	1		1
Eight years	4		4	Life	34		34
Nine years	1		1				
Ten years	38	1	39				
Eleven years	1		1				
Over eleven years and under twelve	1		1	*Total*	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Sentence.	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years	152	Over nine years and less than ten	3
Over two years and less than three	6	Ten years	19
Three years	128	Twelve years	3
Over three years and less than four	2	Thirteen years	1
Four years	57	Fourteen years	8
Over four years and less than five	3	Fifteen years	5
Five years	62	Over sixteen years and less than seventeen	1
Over five years and less than six	1	Nineteen years	1
Six years	13	Twenty years	4
Over six years and less than seven	5	Over twenty years and less than twenty-five	1
Seven years	33	Twenty-five years	2
Over seven years and less than eight	1	Life	13
Eight years	6		
Over eight years and less than nine	1		
Nine years	2	*Total*	533

DORCHESTER.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under one year	1		1	Eight years	5		5
Over one year, under two	2		2	Over eight years, under nine	1		1
Two years	61	6	67	Nine years	1		1
Over two years, under three	8		8	Ten years	12		12
Three years	39	3	42	Twelve years	2		2
Over three years, under four	5	2	7	Fourteen years	3		3
Four years	27	1	28	Fifteen years	1		1
Over four years, under five	4		4	Eighteen years	1		1
Five years	24	1	25	Twenty years	5		5
Over five years, under six	2		2	Life	7		7
Six years	4		4				
Over six, under seven	2		2				
Seven years	16		16	*Total*	233	13	246

MANITOBA.

Sentence.	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years	51	Seven years	11
Over two years and less than three	14	Eight years	3
Three years	25	Ten years	7
Over three years and less than four	3	Fourteen years	2
Four years	6	Fifteen years	2
Over four years and less than five	4	Twenty years	4
Five years	28	Twenty-four years	1
Over five years and less than six	1		
Six years	2		
Over six years and less than seven	1	*Total*	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Sentence.	Male.	Sentence.	Male.
Two years	48	Ten years	7
Over two years and under three years	19	Twelve years	2
Three years	44	Fourteen years	2
Over three years and under four years	2	Fifteen years	2
Four years	10	Seventeen years	1
Over four years and under five years	3	Twenty years	7
Five years	23	Twenty-one years	2
Over five years and under six	5	Twenty-five years	2
Six years	6	Life	9
Over six years and under seven	3		
Seven years	11		
Nine years	1	*Total*	209

ALBERTA.

Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Sentence.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Two years	51	.....	51	Seven years	3	...	3
Over two years and under three	3	.....	3	Eight years	3	...	3
Three years	31	2	33	Nine years	1	...	1
Four years	18	.....	18	Ten years	4	...	4
Over four years and under five	2	.....	2	Twelve years	1	...	1
Five years	16	.....	16	Fifteen years	2	...	2
Six years	7	.....	7	Life	2	....	2
Over six years and under seven	2	.....	2				
				Total	146	2	148

OCCUPATIONS.

KINGSTON.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agents	2		2	Mattress maker	1		1
Bakers	13		13	Millwright	1		1
Baker and jockey	1		1	Miner	4		4
Bank clerks	2		2	Minister	1		1
Bank manager	1		1	Motorman	1		1
Barbers	11		11	Moulders	8		8
Barkeeper	1		1	Musician (Bandsman)	1		1
Blacksmiths	3		3	No occupation	5	1	6
Blaster	1		1	Office manager	1		1
Bookkeepers	3		3	Painters	11		11
Brakesman	1		1	Peddlers	2		2
Brass finisher	1		1	Physician	1		1
Bridge builders	2		2	Photographer	1		1
Bricklayers	2		2	Picture framer	1		1
Bushmen	3		3	Plumbers	3		3
Butchers	11		11	Plasterer	1		1
Cabinet maker	1		1	Policeman	1		1
Candy maker	1		1	Porter	1		1
Carpenters	11		11	Postal clerk	1		1
Carriage maker	1		1	Printers	2		2
Cigar maker	2		2	Quarryman	1		1
Clerks	12		12	Railroaders	2		2
Coachman	1		1	Reporter	1		1
Conductors	2		2	Riveter	1		1
Cooks	12		12	Rope maker	1		1
Coremaker	1		1	Sailors	6		6
Detective	1		1	Salesman	1		1
Druggist	1		1	Sawyer	1		1
Electricians	2		2	Servants		10	10
Engineers	3		3	Seamstress		1	1
Engraver	1		1	Shirt maker	1		1
Factory hand	1	1	2	Shoemakers	9		9
Farmers	60		60	Spinner	1		1
Farm hands	3		3	Steamfitters	4		4
Firemen	12		12	Stenographers	3		3
Florist	1		1	Stockbroker	1		1
Fur tanner	1		1	Stonecutters	8		8
Gardener	1		1	Storekeeper	1		1
Horsemen	3		3	Tailors	9		9
Harness makers	2		2	Tailor's apprentices	2		2
Hotel keeper	1		1	Tanners	2		2
Housekeepers	1	4	5	Teamsters	13		13
Hotel clerk	1		1	Telegraph operators	3		3
Hotel waiter	1		1	Tinsmiths	4		4
Horseshoer	1		1	Traveller	1		1
Labourers	185		185	Trunk maker	1		1
Laundress		2	2	Waiters	3	1	4
Lithographer	1		1	Watchmaker	1		1
Liverymen	1		1	Weaver	2		2
Machinists	9		9	Whip maker	1		1
Machinist's apprentice	1		1	Wood turner	1		1
Machine hand	1		1				
Manager loan company	1		1				
Marine engineer and electrician	1		1				
Masons	6		6		538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male
Artist	1	Mail carter	1
Assesser	1	Moulders	4
Advocate	1	Millman	1
Accountants	6	Masons	5
Bell-boy	1	Merchants	2
Bookkeepers	5	Newspaper agent	1
Blacksmiths	8	No trade	2
Bookbinder	1	Notary	1
Butchers	2	P. O. clerks	2
Barbers	11	Piano teacher	1
Book agent	1	Piano maker	1
Bartenders	4	Priests	2
Brass finisher	1	Painters	17
Bakers	3	Printers	7
Clerks	17	Plumbers	8
Canvasser	1	Plasterers	2
Carters	11	Quarrymen	2
Carpenters	14	Railway employee	1
Cooks	14	Railway fireman	1
Cigarmakers	4	Restaurant keeper	1
Constable	1	Switchmen	2
Confectioner	1	Sailors	5
Chief of Police	1	Station agent	1
Contractor	1	Storeman	1
Carriagemaker	1	Salesman	1
Conductor	1	Students	2
Doctors	2	Shoemakers	23
Decorator	1	Stonecutters	10
Drivers	3	Steamfitters and machinists	21
Electricians	7	Sadlers	2
Engineers	4	Travellers	2
Farmers	20	Typographers	3
Farmer's hand	2	Traders	2
Furrier	1	Tinsmiths	16
Firemen	7	Tailors	20
Gardener	1	Trunk maker	1
Harnessmaker	1	Veterinary surgeon	1
Inn-keeper	1	Waiters	3
Insurance agent	1	Watchmaker	1
Leather cutters	9		
Lithographer	1		
Labourers	180	Total	533

DORCHESTER.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agents	5		5	Miners	18		18
Bookkeepers	1		1	Merchants	1		1
Barbers	4		4	Masons	2		2
Bakers	1		1	Machinists	1		1
Blacksmiths	2		2	Painters	5		5
Butchers	1		1	Peddlers	1		1
Blast furnace helper	1		1	Plasterer	1		1
Carpenters	6		6	Plumbers	1		1
Clerks	3		3	Pit drivers	2		2
Cooks	1		1	Shoemakers	5		5
Candy maker	1		1	Stonecutters	4		4
Cloth finisher	1		1	School teacher	1		1
Draughtsman	1		1	Store keepers	1		1
Domestics		6	6	Stewards	2		2
Engravers	1		1	Sailors	10		10
Engineers	2		2	Soldier	1		1
Fisherman	1		1	Tailors	3		3
Firemen	5		5	Teamsters	9		9
Farmers	21		21	Type and stamp maker	1		1
Gardeners	1		1	Trader	1		1
Glass blower	1		1	Well borer	1		1
House keepers		7	7	Weaver	1		1
Hostlers	2		2	Waiter	1		1
Lumbermen	2		2	Wheel wright	1		1
Labourers	88		88	Jeweller	1		1
Longshoremen	2		2				
Linemen	2		2	Total	233	13	246

MANITOBA

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Barbers	3	Painters	2
Blacksmiths	3	Photographer	1
Butchers	2	Sailor	1
Bricklayer	1	Shoemakers	2
Carpenters	5	Soldier	1
Clerks	2	Stenographer	1
Cooks	3	Stonecutter	1
Electrician	1	Stone masons	2
Engineers	2	Tailor	1
Farmers	3	Tinsmiths	2
Harness maker	1	Waiter	1
Labourers	121		
Machinists	2		
Minister	1	Total	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Occupation.	Male.	Occupation.	Male.
Architect	1	Miner	13
Baker	3	Machinist	5
Bookkeeper	2	Master mariner	1
Brewer	1	Painter	6
Barber	4	Plasterer	1
Butcher	4	Rancher	1
Blacksmith	2	Real Estate dealer	1
Cook	10	Shoemaker	3
Clerk	11	Sailor	8
Carpenter	7	Stationary engineer	1
Contractor	1	Stonecutter	3
Cabinet maker	1	Soldier	1
Collector	1	Surveyor	1
Cowboy	3	Salesman	1
Engineers	3	Tailor	8
Firemen	4	Trader	1
Farmer	15	Teamster	2
Freighter	1	Telegraph operator	2
Fisherman	3	Undertaker	1
Horseman	1	Waiter	2
Hotelman	1	Weaver	1
Labourer	59	Reporter	1
Logger	6		
Lineman	1	Total	209

ALBERTA.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Architect	1		1	Hunter	1		1
Baggage man	1		1	Interpreter	1		1
Baker	1		1	Labourer	24		24
Banker	2		2	Land guide	1		1
Barber	5		5	Liveryman	1		1
Blacksmith	1		1	Machinist	1		1
Bookkeeper	3		3	Mail clerk	1		1
Brakesman	2		2	Mason	3		3
Brick maker	1		1	Miner	4		4
Butcher	4		4	Mining engineer	1		1
Carpenter	5		5	Painter	1		1
Clerk	1		1	Physician and farmer	1		1
Collector	1		1	Rancher	11		11
Contractor	2		2	Railroad men	1		1
Cook	5		5	Sailor	1		1
Cowboy	6		6	Salesman	1		1
Dairyman	1		1	Shoemaker	2		2
Druggist	1		1	Street car conductor	1		1
Electrician	1		1	Teacher	1		1
Engineer	2		2	Teamster	3		3
Farmer	29		29	Telegraph operator	2		2
Farm labourer	5		5	Waiter	1		1
Hotel man	2		2				
House keeper		2	2	Total	146	2	148

NATIONALITY (Place of Birth.)

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Canada	324	15	339	Denmark	3		3
England	72	4	76	Russia	12		12
United States	44		44	West Indies	1		1
Germany	6		6	Sweden	1		1
Australia	4		4	France	2		2
Italy	27		27	Turkey	4		4
Belgium	1		1	Switzerland	1		1
New Zealand	1		1	India	2		2
Ireland	15	1	16	Spain	1		1
Austria	7		7				
Scotland	10		10	*Total*	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.		Male.
American	28	Italian	24
Australian	3	Russian	8
Belgian	4	Scottish	5
Canadian	405	Turkish	1
English	23	Swedish	2
French	13		
German	4		
Irish	13	*Total*	533

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Austria	1		1	Sweden	1		1
Canada	162	11	173	Spain	1		1
England	16		16	Turkey	2		2
France	3		3	Switzerland	1		1
Ireland	2		2	United States	12	2	14
Italy	22		22	West Indies	1		1
Newfoundland	7		7				
Scotland	2		2	*Total*	233	13	246

MANITOBA.

	Male.		Male.
American	17	Irish	5
Austrian	16	Italian	7
Belgian	4	Roumanian	2
Canadian	39	Russian	9
Danish	3	Scottish	7
English	43	Welsh	2
French	1		
German	9		
Greek	1	*Total*	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Male.		Male.
Austria	5	Italy	16
Australia	1	Japan	6
Canada	59	New Zealand	1
China	13	Russia	3
Denmark	2	Scotland	12
England	31	United States	42
France	1		
Germany	7		
Ireland	10	*Total*	209

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Canada	56	.....	56	Italy	2	.....	2
United States	38	1	39	Mexico	1	.....	1
England	19	.....	19	Japan	1	.....	1
Germany	5	1	6	Norway	1	.....	1
Austria-Hungary	7	.....	7	Sweden	1	.....	1
Scotland	3	.....	3	South Africa	1	.....	1
France	3	.....	3				
Russia	4	.....	4				
Ireland	4	.....	4	*Total*	146	2	148

AGE.

KINGSTON.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years	24	4	28	Over 60 years and under 70	16	.....	16
Over 20 years and under 30	240	4	244	" 70 " years	5	.....	5
" 30 " " 40	142	9	151				
" 40 " " 50	86	2	88				
" 50 " " 60	25	1	26	*Total*	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Age.	Male.	Age.	Male.
Under 20 years	88	Over 60 years and less than 70	11
Over 20 years and less than 30	242	" 70 " " 80	11
" 30 " " 40	104	" 80 " " 85	1
" 40 " " 50	52		
" 50 " 60	34	*Total*	533

DORCHESTER.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20	34	1	35	50 to 60	15	2	17
20 to 30	112	6	118	60 to 70	7	....	7
30 to 40	43	3	46				
40 to 50	22	1	23	*Total*	233	13	246

MANITOBA.

Age.	Male.	Age.	Male.
Under 20 years	14	50 years and under 60 years	9
20 years and under 30 years	71	60 " " 70 "	1
30 " " 40 "	53		
40 " " 50 "	17	*Total*	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Age.	Male.	Age.	Male.
Under 20 years	23	Over 50 years and under 60 years	10
Over 20 years and under 30 years	91	" 60 " " 70 "	2
" 30 " " 40 "	56		
" 40 " " 50 "	27	*Total*	209

ALBERTA.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 20 years	18	.....	18	Over 50 years and under 60	7	.....	7
Over 20 years and under 30	72	.....	72				
" 30 " " 40	31	1	32				
" 40 " " 50	18	1	19	*Total*	146	2	148

EDUCATION.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write	440	16	456
Cannot read or write	85	3	88
Can read only	13	1	14
Total	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	No.
Cannot read or write	82
Can read only	78
Can read and write	373
Total	533

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write	170	9	179
Can read, only	5		5
Cannot read or write	58	4	62
Total	233	13	246

MANITOBA.

	No.
Read and write English	98
" " and Danish	3
" " and French	11
" " and Galician	3
" " and German	8
" " and Greek	1
" " and Italian	1
" " and Polish	1
Read and write French only	5
" " Galician only	13
" " German only	2
" " Hungarian only	1
" Italian only	6
" Polish only	2
" " Russian only	5
Cannot read or write	5
Total	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
Can read and write	186
Can read, only	3
Cannot read or write	20
Total	209

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Can read and write	127	2	129
Can read, but not write	1		1
Cannot read or write	18		18
Total	146	2	148

SOCIAL HABITS.

KINGSTON.

	Male	Female	Total
Abstainers	127		127
Temperate	234	12	246
Intemperate	177	8	185
Total	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Intemperate	232
Temperate	301
Total	533

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abstainers	77	6	83
Temperate	76	1	77
Intemperate	80	6	86
Total	233	13	246

MANITOBA.

	No.
Abstainers	27
Temperate	93
Intemperate	45
Total	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
Total abstainers	32
Temperate	98
Intemperate	79
Total	209

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total abstainers	45	2	47
Temperate	87		87
Intemperate	14		14
Total	146	2	148

CIVIL CONDITION.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	361	9	370
Married	172	9	181
Widowed	5	2	7
Total	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Married	121
Single	390
Widowed	22
Total	533

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	65	7	72
Single	158	5	163
Widowed	10	1	11
Total	233	13	246

MANITOBA.

	No.
Married	55
Single	106
Widowers	4
Total	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
Single	152
Married	53
Widowed	4
Total	209

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married	51	2	53
Single	86		86
Widowed	8		8
Divorced	1		1
Total	146	2	148

RACIAL.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	514	19	533
Indian	6	....	6
Coloured	18	1	19
Total	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Coloured	1
White	532
Total	533

DORCHESTER.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	211	10	221
Coloured	22	2	24
Indian	....	1	1
Total	233	13	246

MANITOBA.

	Male.
White	158
Coloured	3
Half-breed	4
Total	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.
White	171
Indian	11
Indian half-breed	6
Coloured	2
Mongolian	19
Total	209

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	121	2	123
Indian	11		11
Indian half-breed	9		9
Coloured	4		4
Mongolian	1		1
Total	146	2	148

PARDONS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Melaine Goulet	Neglect in child-birth	Thetford Mines, Que.
Wm. G. Williams	Abduction of girl under 16	Toronto.
Wilfred Bishop	Theft of post-letter	Ottawa.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Fitzgerald, John	Wounding with intent to murder	McLeod. (Fort)
Gaucher, Joseph	Housebreaking	Montreal.
Lapalme, Magloire	"	Montreal.
McMillan, Hugh	Manslaughter	Ottawa.
Seguin, Alphonse	Housebreaking	Montreal.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	When Released.	Where Committed.
John T. Smith	Bigamy	April 16, 1909	Sydney, N.S.
Earl R. Ritch	Obtaining endorsement of valuable security by false pretences	October 30, 1909	St. John, N.B.
Raymond Newell	Uttering forged documents	February 3, 1910	Amherst, N.S.
Thomas Domingo	Assault, occasioning actual bodily harm	" 5, 1910	Halifax, N.S.
John Fraser	Theft	March 28, 1910	Sydney, N.S.
William Stewart	Stealing and personal violence	" 30, 1910	Halifax, N.S.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Felice Pasto	Murder	Nelson.
R. H. Carter	Unlawful use of instruments	Victoria.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Fred Bamber	Rape	Edmonton, Alta.

PAROLES,

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
James Wadsworth	Receiving stolen goods	St. Catharines.
Thomas Rozelle	Forgery	Woodstock.
A. Stephenson	Wounding with intent	Toronto.
John F. Ross	Shop breaking and theft	Brockville.
William Pelletier	Horse stealing	Ottawa.
Joseph Henry	Theft	London.
Charles Burke	Having counterfeit money	Lindsay.
Daniel Murphy	Theft of $60	Orillia.
John Guthrie	Rape	Toronto.
Patrick Laughlin	Forgery	Sault Ste. Marie.
Fred. Marsh	Burglary	Toronto.
Christopher McGrain	Manslaughter	Toronto.
Daniel Sharpe	Wounding with intent	Toronto.
John Lynch	Theft from the person	Sault Ste. Marie.
Walter Brake	Burglary	Windsor.
Fred. Piper	Theft	London.
Joseph Teeft	Horse stealing	Cayuga.
John Armstrong	Shop breaking and stealing	Berlin.
Henry Thomas	Horse stealing	Orangeville.
John Alls	Burglary	Sandwich.
William Jarvis	Horse stealing	Barrie.
William Ezzard	Rape	Owen Sound.
John Hall	Theft	Stratford.
Roderick Eyre	" from railway car and shop breaking	Brockville.
Wm. Demaras	"	Ottawa.
Edward Barnhart	"	Brockville.
Philip Low	Arson	Cornwall.
Sam. McWilliams	Stealing	Ailsa-Craig.
Joseph D. Morin	Theft of post letters	Ottawa.
Maurice Foley	Shop breaking and theft	Brockville.
David E. Wilson	" "	Cornwall.
Henry Cook	Bigamy	Toronto.
Patrick McHugh	Breaking railway car and stealing	Belleville.
Alban Stapeley	" " "	Belleville.
Meyer Silverman	Perjury	Sudbury.
Harry Symonds	Horse stealing	Belleville.
George Bremner	House breaking and theft	London.
Frank Smith	Assault	Whitby.
James Bilbeck	Bigamy	London.
Francis Coote	Robbery and shooting	Cobalt.
Eli James	Perjury	Sarnia.
James Burley	Wounding	Chatham.
Frank Anderson	Theft from the person	Hamilton.
Frederick Yokom	Highway robbery	Woodstock.
James Hetu	Shop breaking and theft	Ottawa.
W. J. LeRoy	Stealing post letters and bag	Toronto.
Albert J. Love	Theft of post letters	Toronto.
Charles Mitchell	" "	Peterboro.
William McCormack	"	London.
James E. Harris	" of post letters	Toronto.
Earl Lecht	Shop breaking and theft	Galt.
Fred. Bartle	Burglary and attempt carnal knowldge	Kenora.
Wesley Husband	Carnal knowledge girl under 14	Sarnia.
Benson Dickson	Theft from railway car and shop breaking	Brockville.
Charles McGill	Making and signing false statement	Toronto.
Charles Troitter	Perjury	North Bay.
Thomas Humphrey	House breaking and theft	Cayuga.
Charles Thompson	Shop breaking, theft and false pretense	Sarnia.
Herbert Mee	Theft	London.
Charles Sells	Highway robbery	Woodstock.

KINGSTON.—Concluded.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
C. A. Jenkins	Carnal knowledge girl under 14	Napanee.
John Armstrong	" " "	Napanee.
George Stevenson	Forgery	Parry Sound.
William Hillis	Burglary and escape	Hamilton.
Isidore Bourassa	Bigamy	Sudbury.
John Lasure	Horse stealing	Coburg.
Robert Burt	Seduction girl under 16	Brockville.
Duncan Kemp	Horse stealing and theft from person	Toronto.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Bélanger, Alfred	Aggravated robbery	Montreal.
Burns, Patrick	Theft from engine	"
Bourgeois, Alcide	"	"
Baxter, John	"	Pontiac.
Bergeron, Fred	Arson	Bedford.
Boyer, Arthur	Aggravated robbery	Montreal.
Brault, Armand	Shop breaking	"
Bouchard, Edouard	Theft and forgery	Ottawa.
Charest, Auguste	Obtaining money by false pretense	Montreal.
Costin, J. Eugène	Forgery	"
Converse, Fritz	House breaking	St. Francis.
Charron, Désiré	Theft	Terrebonne.
Campeau, Louis R	" of post letter	Montreal.
Contant, Hector	"	"
Charlebois, Henri	Attempt to commit murder	"
Dragon, Pierre	Theft by a servant	"
Dorfman, Charles	Shop breaking and theft	"
Dowd, William	"	St. Francis.
Dubord, Patrick	Theft	Terrebonne.
Dénéchaud, Gustave	" and shop breaking	Quebec.
Dubois, Dieudonné	Indecent assault on female	Montreal.
Dion, J. Bte	Theft	Terrebonne
Fortin, Wilfrid	"	Chicoutimi.
Faribeault, C. Eugène	" and forgery	Montreal.
Fortier, Hugo	"	"
Gagnon, Majorique	Receiving stolen goods	"
Groulx, Alexis	Forgery	Ottawa.
Grasson, Siméon	Shop breaking	Quebec.
Gagné, Adolphe	Theft	Ottawa.
Hamilton, Robert R	Robbery	Winnipeg.
Hueglovitz, Adolf	Theft	St. Francis.
Hamelin, Henri	Aggravated robbery	Montreal.
Kempson, Samuel	Having obscene picture for sale	"
Laurin, Damase	Theft from the person	"
Lapointe, Albert	"	"
Lessard, Eugène	Stealing with violence	Quebec
Lapointe, Fred. E	Shop breaking	Montreal.
Leveillé, Alfred	Aggravated robbery	"
Lafortune, Hector	Shop breaking	"
Mann, Elzear	Murder	"
Morel, Philip	House breaking	"
Marcoulx, Moise	Horse stealing	St. Hyacinthe.
Michaud, Wenceslas	Theft	Terrebonne.
Martel, Eugène	"	Ottawa.
Morelli, Frior A	Manslaughter	Montreal.
Menard, Jos. Oct	Forgery	"
Michaud, J. Bte	Theft	"
Normand, Théophile	Incest and indecent assault	Arthabaska.
Ouellette, Alex	Shop breaking	Montreal.
O'Brien, Patrick	"	"
Pagé, Arthur B	Theft	"
Paulin, Arthur	Horse stealing	Bedford.
Paradis, Oscar	Theft	Montreal.
Poirier, Richard	Burglary and theft	Bedford.
Pattissou, Octave	Forgery	Quebec.
Quenneville, Henri	"	Montreal.
Séguin, Louis	Theft	Ottawa.
Sanderson, William	"	Montreal.
Simard, Charles	Theft from the person	Quebec.
St. Jean, Raoul	Attempt to commit murder	Montreal.
Trottier, L. A. T	Arson	St. Hyacinthe.
Vaudry, Arthur	Theft by servant	Montreal.
Viens, Geo. D	House breaking	"
Villemaire, Antonio	Theft by servant	"
Wilson, Edward	"	"

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Where Sentenced.
Charles Umlah	Inflicting grievous bodily harm	July 30, 1908	Halifax, N.S.
Ralph Casby	Committing an act of gross indecency	May 26, 1906	Digby, N.S.
Heber Buffett	Indecent assault	July 9, 1908	Sydney, N.S.
Robert Richards	"	" 9, 1908	"
Bert Law	"	" 9, 1908	"
William E. Clarke	"	January 15, 1907	St. John, N.B.
Octave Basse	Setting fire to a barn	October 1, 1907	Madawaska, N.B.
John Bambashio	Breaking, entering and stealing	August 7, 1907	Sydney, N.S.
Harry Sprattey	Stealing	May 6, 1907	Halifax, N.S.
Philip Perry	Theft	November 7, 1907	Sydney, N.S.
Herbert Morrison	Stealing	March 14, 1908	Halifax, N.S.
Jas. S. McDonald	Theft post letter bag containing money	November 4, 1907	Sydney, N.S.
John O'Brien	Escaping from custody	May 27, 1908	St. John, N.B.
Augustus King	Theft	November 18, 1907	Sydney, N.S.
Garfield Crofton	Stealing	May 21, 1908	Lunenburg, N.S.
James Riley (alias Jas. Carter)	"	November 21, 1907	Halifax, N.S.
Alexander Scott	Breaking, entering and stealing	September 18, 1907	Sydney, N.S.
Francis Dinetti	Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm	December 30, 1908	Queen's, N.B.
William Johnson	Forgery	August 1, 1908	Lunenburg, N.S.
Winburn Archibald	Breaking, entering and stealing	October 29, 1908	Hants, N.S.
James Flavan	Robbery	June 26, 1908	West. Co., N.B.
Jane Paris	"	December 3, 1907	Sydney, N.S.
Asa Paris	"	" 3, 1907	"
Antonio Constantino	Theft and unlawful escape from custody	June 29, 1907	"
John Kervin	Breaking, entering and stealing	June 10, 1908	Pictou, N.S.
Alexander Barclay	Stealing a watch	August 20, 1908	Restigouche, N.B.
Thomas Long	Robbery	June 29, 1907	Sydney, N.S.
William Nicholson	Breaking, entering and stealing	October 31, 1908	Pictou, N.S.
William J. Rogers	Obtaining goods by false pretense and theft	June 23, 1908	St. John, N.B.
James Schrum	Stealing	April 21, 1908	Halifax, N.S.
John McVicar	Robbery	July 9, 1908	Sydney, N.S.
Henry Awalt	Arson	May 6, 1902	Halifax, N.S.
Edgar Wentzell	Theft	February 18, 1908	Amherst, N.S.
William Higgins	Breaking jail	June 8, 1908	King's, N.S.
James Nicholson	Assault and stealing	April. 21, 1908	York, N.B.
Fred. McKenzie	Breaking, entering and stealing	October 7, 1908	Pictou, N.S.
Jas. E. Riley	Stealing	November 21, 1907	Halifax, N.S.
Michael Bradley	Carnally knowing girl under 14	August 27, 1908	"
George Horseman	Theft	March 28, 1908	Victoria, N.B.
Ainsley Wentzell	Stealing	December 8, 1908	Lunenburg, N.S.
William Murphy	Breaking, entering and stealing	August 28, 1907	Restigouche, N.B
James W. Little	Bigamy	August 8, 1907	Gagetown, N.B.
Vernon Frizzell	Uttering a false cheque, and breaking, entering and stealing	November 8, 1907	Colchester, N.S.
Wm. J. Lairette	Stealing from the person	November 27, 1908	Dorchester, N.B
Alfred Trott	Committed an act of gross indecency	March 18, 1908	Shelburne, N.S.
Chas. DeBoer	Stealing	November 11, 1908	Restigouche, N.B.
Herbert Downey	Theft	March 22, 1909	St. John, N.B.
John White (alias Westman)	Escape from custody	January 5, 1909	"
Robert Wilson	Uttering forged cheque	June 10, 1907	Halifax, N.S.
Henry Lavesque	Breaking, entering and stealing	September 7, 1908	Madawaska, N.B.
Mamie Ferrish	Theft	September 9, 1907	St. John, N.B.
Norman Kelly	Breaking, entering and stealing, and receiving stolen goods	May 26, 1903	King's, N.S.
John D. Brown	Robbery watch and chain	August 20, 1908	Pictou, N.S.
Geo. Lowder	Stealing	January 22, 1906	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Morton Hawes	Theft from I.C.R. freight car	October 13, 1909	Halifax, N.S.
Ernest Wilson	Stealing	November 2, 1907	St. John, N.B

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Bigurski, J.	Manslaughter	Winnipeg, Man.
Bush, H.	Forgery	Winnipeg, Man.
Duval, G.	Theft from the person	Rainy River, Ont.
Fagan, P.	Indecent assault	Winnipeg, Man.
Gordon, S.	Theft from a railway vehicle	Winnipeg, Man.
Hamilton, C. A.	Bigamy	Winnipeg, Man.
Harris, J.	Procuring and keeping a post-letter	Winnipeg, Man.
Hawkins, A. R. C.	Forgery and uttering and theft	Winnipeg, Man.
Hunt, W. A.	Conspiracy to defraud	Winnipeg, Man.
Lear, P. A.	Obtaining money by false pretenses	Winnipeg, Man.
Mercier, J.	Buggery	Macleod, Alta.
Morris, L. L.	Sodomy	Winnipeg, Man.
O'Brien, J.	Stealing a sum of money	Winnipeg, Man.
Sangret, L.	Horse stealing	Moosomin, Sask.
Simon, A. J.	Stealing a mare and buggy	Winnipeg, Man.
Sioux, J.	Forgery and uttering	Winnipeg, Man.
Smith, F.	Theft	Winnipeg, Man.
Smith, W.	Attempting to know, and knowing carnally, a girl under 14	Winnipeg, Man.
Thosteinson, C.	Shop breaking and theft	Winnipeg, Man.
Tillett, G.	Theft	Winnipeg, Man.
Turner, E. S.	False pretenses	Winnipeg, Man.
Willcox, J. H.	Stealing a post-letter	Regina, Sask.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Hercules Hayward	Theft	Vernon.
Donald Fraser	[illegible]	New Westminster.
Patsey	Cattle stealing	Ashcroft.
Angus Willison	Breaking, entering and stealing	Vancouver.
Alex. Tommy	Horse stealing	Kamloops.
Lilipo Janessi	Unlawful wounding	Fernie.
Patrick Flaharty	Theft with violence	Vancouver.
S. Ralph	Gross indecency	Revelstoke.
Frank Collins	Breaking, entering and stealing	Fernie.
Charles Stevens	Perjury	Fort Simpson.
John Wilson	Stealing	Vernon.
Max. Weil	Forgery	Vancouver.
Joe. Mattera	Breaking, entering and stealing	Vancouver.
Sam [illegible]	Stealing	Vancouver.
Patrick [illegible]	House breaking	Ashcroft.
James Milne	Stealing	Vancouver.
Frank Wilson	Stealing from the person	Fernie.
H. A. Gerrard	Assault with intent	Vancouver.
Chas. Otondorf	Theft from the person	Victoria.
Jas. Donald	Theft	Nelson.
Michael Maloney	Stealing from the person	Fernie.
John Loney	Stealing	Vancouver.
James Horshand	Wounding with intent	Victoria.
James Morgan	Receiving stolen money	Golden.
Fred McNutt	Theft	Vernon.
David McNabb	Breaking, entering and stealing	Vancouver.
Robert Walker	Aiding and abetting	Vancouver.
David Harrison	Assault causing actual bodily harm	Vancouver.
Perry Leveck	Horse stealing	New Westminster.
O. Moore	Manslaughter	Nanaimo.
J. T. Wilson	Gross indecency	Victoria.
William Murphy	Breaking, entering and stealing	Fernie.
A. K. Hebller	Fraud	Rossland.
Thos. Hicks	Possession of stolen goods	New Westminster.
W. J. Thompson	Stealing	Fernie.
Alex. Dewar	Theft	Vancouver.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Concluded.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Chas. Wood	Stealing	Fernie.
Irwin Neeley	Stealing from the person	Fernie.
J. Rice	Unlawful carrying an offensive weapon	Nelson.
Geo. Macdonald	Gross indecency	Victoria.
D. Langley	Shopbreaking and stealing	Greenwood.
F. King	Shopbreaking and stealing	Greenwood.
Edgar Wilcox	Robbery	New Westminster.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
Albert Paul	Burglary with intent	Maple Creek, Sask.
John Brint	Horse stealing	Regina, Sask.
Rudolph Evers	Burglary and theft	Regina, Sask.
James C. McLaughlin	Burglary	Calgary, Alta.
Philip Butler	Theft	Calgary, Alta.
William J. Davis-alias O'Malley	Theft of horse and buggy	Regina, Sask.
Solomon Pritchard	Cattle stealing	Maple Creek, Sask.
Wesley, J. Upton	Theft and forgery	Regina, Sask.
Fred Peabody	Theft	Moosomin, Sask.
Andreas Zippel	Poisoning horses	Edmonton, Alta.
Gabriel Levielle	Horse stealing	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
August Neuman	Perjury	Medicine Hat, Alta
Aaron Dunning	Burglary and theft	Calgary, Alta.
Sidney A. Holloway	Rape	Arcola, Sask.
Edwin Henderson	Horse stealing	Yorkton, Sask.
Hans Hering-alais Schafer	Horse stealing	Edmonton, Alta.
George G. Brown	Horse stealing	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Thomas Percell	"	Macleod, Alta.
Frederick Burk	Burglary and theft	Regina, Sask
N. A. McEachern	Theft	Edmonton, Alta.
Charles Arrance	Theft of grain	Regina, Sask
Fred Heginbotham	Misappropriating money	Battleford, Sask.
James Kennerley	Theft from the person	Regina, Sask.
Poxshew or Small-face	Horse stealing	Macleod, Alta.
Joseph Convery	"	Moosejaw, Sask.
Henry T. Crannum	Indecent assault on male person	Calgary, Alta.
William Hayes	Theft	Medicine Hat, Alta.
Ole Bratten	Bigamy	Saskatoon, Sask
Gustav Marianowski	Manslaughter	Edmonton, Alta
William Morrow	Horse stealing	Wetaskiwin, Alta.
Henry Vanderberg	Theft of grain	Regina, Sask.
Female convict:		
Myrtle May Fetterman	Attempt to murder	Macleod, Alta.

DEATHS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime.	Where sentenced.
George Slack	Robbery	Toronto.
Edward Schufelt	Retaining stolen property	Regina.
George Riggs	Threatening to kill	Fredericton.
Yarko Boykinsyz	Obstructing railway	Sudbury.
David Sutherland	Attempt to murder	Montreal.
Albert Stewart	Wounding with intent	Owen Sound.
Wm. Seay	Attempt to murder	Toronto.
John Dorsey	Shop-breaking and theft	Toronto.
Thomas Noah	Manslaughter	London.
Albert Butterfield	Forgery	Stratford,
Geroge Brett	Indecent assault and burglary	Brampton.
Salem Assaly	Murder	L'Orignal.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Brown, Percy	Attempt to steal from the person	Montreal
Larocque, William	Theft	"
Lamont, Benjamin	Assault with intent to rob	"
Hogue, Magliore	Murder	"
Nevin, James	Shop breaking	"

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
John Hamilton (alias Geo. Morton)	Breaking, entering and stealing	Digby, N.S.
Joseph Lewis	Forgery, and theft of two express cheques	Halifax, N.S.
Luigi DiPalma	Stealing	Amherst, N.S.
John Francis	Receiving stolen money	St. John, N.B.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Fiddler, J. (alias "Pasequan")	Murder	Norway House.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
John Parker.	Manslaughter.	Vancouver.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced
*Gary, Richard Barret.	Murder . . .	Prince Albert, Sask.

*Hanged for the murder of Richard H. Stedman, Deputy Warden.

INSANE.

KINGSTON.

(See Surgeon's Report.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Remarks.
Ava Guiseppe	Theft from person	5 years	Transferred to Kingston, June 17, 1909
Brisebois, Adjutor	Theft.	2 "	" 17, 1909
Laperre, Honoré		3 "	March 1, 1910
Staggs, Thomas	Assisting escape..	5 "	October 15, 1909

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Term.	Date of Sentence.	Crime	When Pronounced Insane.	When Transferred.
Frank Williams	2 years	August 10, 1908	Arson	April 8, 1909	April 13, 1909
Fred Ivey	3 "	January 8, 1907	Theft	8, 1909	" 13, 1909

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	Where Sentenced
Langton, A. N.	Forgery, fraud and theft	4 years	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Nickel, I.	Arson, theft, assaulting police and escape....	10 "	Morden, "

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

None.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime	Term.	Remarks.
Samuel Prior.	Murder	Life.	Removed to Kingston, August 14, 1909.
Amadee Tetreault	"	"	" " August 14, 1909.

PUNISHMENTS.

KINGSTON.

	Number of times Administered.	Number of convicts Punished.
Remission forfeited	794	252
Punishment-cell, on bread and water	369	176
Deprived of cell light	54	38
Reduced in grade	48	48
Reduced rations	20	20
Deprived of library privilege	17	15
Deprived of writing privilege	5	5
Dungeon, on bread and water	4	3
Corporal punishment, paddle	2	1
Corporal punishment (per Court sentence)	19	15

Number of convicts who received one or more punishments	312
Number of convicts who received no punishment	461
Number of convicts in custody during the year	773

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Mode of Punishment.	Number.
Application of the hose	10
Bread and water (meals)	398
Bread and water (days)	284
Deprived of remission	169
Deprived of bed	105
Deprived of books for one month	2
Dungeon	100
Punishment-cells, bread and water	173
Shackled to cell gate during working hours	19

Convicts punished during the year	341
Convicts not punished during the year	383
Convicts in custody during the year	724

DORCHESTER.

Punishments.	Number of times Administered.	Number of different Prisoners who were Punished
Dark cell, on bread and water	95	61
Dark cell, shackled to cell gate during working hours	35	17
Bread and water	100	49
Deprived of remission time	100	56
Deprived of books	6	6
Deprived of cell light	1	1
To wear Oregon boot	2	2

Number of convicts punished	92
Number of convicts not punished	272
Total number in custody during the year	364

MANITOBA

Penalty.	Number of times Administered.	Number of different convicts Punished.
Bread and water, six consecutive meals, with hard bed	10	8
Bread and water, nine consecutive meals, with hard bed	10	9
Bread and water, twelve consecutive meals, with hard bed	1	1
Bread and water, twenty-one consecutive meals, with hard bed	1	1
Bread and water, nine consecutive meals, with hands tied to cell gate during working hours	1	1
Bread and water, twenty-one consecutive meals, in penal cells, with hands tied to cell gate during working hours	13	9
Corporal punishment, "paddle"	1	1
Deprived of library privileges	1	1
Probation term extended	2	2
Loss of remission	85	12

Number of convicts who received one or more punishments	75
Number of convicts who received no punishments	153
Number of convicts in custody during the year	228

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Punishments.	Number of times Punishment was Administered.
Bread and water	32
Confined in punishment-cell	7
Deprived of privileges	10
Dungeon	30
Probation term extended	9
Remission forfeited	54
To wear Oregon boot	1

Number of convicts punished	72
Number of convicts not punished	225
Total in custody during the year	297

ALBERTA.

Punishments.	Number of times Administered.	Number of convicts Punished.
Remission forfeited	5	3
Punishment-cell, bread and water	24	18
Dungeon, bread and water	27	16
Shackled to cell gate	10	7
To wear Oregon boot	2	2
Ball and chain	1	1

Number of convicts punished	28
Number of convicts not punished	170
Convicts in custody during the year	198

ACCIDENTS.

KINGSTON.

(None.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

(None.)

DORCHESTER.

Date.	Name	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident	Days in Hospital.
July 12 1909	S. Iacapita	Laundry.....	Dislocation of right wrist..	Wrist caught in clothes wringer.	58

MANITOBA.

(None.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(None.)

ALBERTA.

Date.	Name.	Where Employed.	Nature of Accident.	Cause of Accident.	Days in Hospital.
January 31 1910	James L. Holt	In Central Hall	Ligaments of feet strained	Jumping on to cement floor to prevent falling.	6..

CREEDS.

KINGSTON.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Church of England	117	4	121
Roman Catholic	171	12	183
Methodist	113	2	115
Presbyterian	70	2	72
Baptist	25		25
Lutheran	19		19
Jewish	6		6
Greek Catholic	2		2
Salvation Army	4		4
Quaker	2		2
Mennonite	1		1
Church Worker	1		1
No Creed	3		3
Unknown (Insane)	4		4
Total	538	20	558

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

	Male.
Roman Catholic	436
Church of England	52
Presbyterian	19
Methodist	9
Lutheran	3
Baptist	2
Congregationalist	1
Unknown	4
Jews	7
Total	533

DORCHESTER.

	Number.
Baptist	33
Church of England	46
Methodist	19
Disciple	1
Lutheran	2
Presbyterian	23
Roman Catholic	121
Unitarian	1
Total	246

MANITOBA.

	Number.
Roman Catholic	54
Church of England	52
Presbyterian	28
Methodist	12
Lutheran	11
Baptist	4
Congregationalist	1
Unitarian	1
Jewish	2
Total	165

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Number.
Roman Catholic	85
Church of England	40
Methodist	23
Presbyterian	23
Baptist	5
Lutheran	7
Buddhist	17
Jew	2
Methodist Episcopalian	1
Reformed Episcopalian	1
Congregationalist	1
No creed	4
Total	209

ALBERTA.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Roman Catholic	52		52
Church of England	33		33
Methodist	20	1	21
Presbyterian	18		18
Lutheran	8	1	9
Baptist	3		3
Mennonite	3		3
Congregationalist	1		1
Salvation Army	1		1
No Creed	7		7
Total	146	2	148

ESCAPED.

KINGSTON.

(None.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

(None.)

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Term.	Date of Sentence.	Crime.	Date of Escape.	Date of Recapture.
Donald Kennedy	3½ years	June 26, 1907	Abduction...	September 17, 1909	September 26, 1909
Olaf Larsen	2 " 7 months 24 days	November 2, 1908	Theft.	" 17, 1909	" 26, 1909

MANITOBA.

Name.	Date Sentenced.	Term.	Crime.	Date Escaped.
Peter Hansen.	November 12, 1906	14 years	Horse-stealing, arson, killing animals	May 24, 1909

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Date of Escape.
Jack Johnson (alias Jackson).	Theft	December 2, 1908	2 years	July 13, 1909
James C. Alexander	Horse-stealing	June 7, 1909	5 "	July 13, 1909

DEPORTATIONS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Crime	Where Sentenced
Rosina Freeman	Burglary and house breaking	Montreal.
Andrie Chomats	Stealing	Pembroke.
L. L. M. Bryan	Forgery	Belleville.
Thomas Powell	Shop breaking and theft	Orillia.
Luvas Lahti	Forgery	Sault Ste. Marie.
Adolphus Baker	Obtaining money by false pretenses	Toronto.
Charles Scrap	House breaking and theft	Fort William.
William Jones	Robbery and shooting	Cobalt.
Walter Lewis	Attempt to break jail	Sault Ste. Marie
Y. Bowanais	Escape from jail	Sault Ste. Marie
Ray H. Griffin	"	Kenora.
Guido Casta	Theft	Sault Ste. Marie.
Charles North	Assault and wounding	Windsor
Walter Weims	Shop breaking and theft	Ottawa
Lewis Thomas	Forgery and uttering	Sarnia

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Name.	Crime	Where Sentenced.
Boccacci Domanco	Perjury	Ottawa.
Burton, Felix (alias Boutin)	Horse stealing	Iberville
Cass, Frank	Attempt to steal from person	Montreal
Gaylart, Thomas	Bigamy	Quebec.
Italiano, Giuseppe	Aggravated robbery	Montreal.
Lambert, Auguste	Theft and breaking	Terrebonne.
Lennox, Frank	Attempt to steal from person	Montreal.
McCargar, L. B	Theft	Iberville.
Strifozanakis, Janey	Wounding	Quebec.
Williams, James	Theft	Montreal.
Wilbur, George	Shop breaking	Bedford.

DORCHESTER.

Name.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Where Sentenced.
James Gray	Stealing	November 6, 1907	Victoria Co., N.B.
Wm. Thompson	"	February 24, 1908	St. John, N.B.
George Lee	Theft	June 23, 1908	St. John, N.B.
Thomas Marr	Stealing	September 30, 1908	Restigouche, N.B.
Early Givens	"	May 21, 1908	Lunenburg, N.S.
Ewart Hare	Theft	April 7, 1909	Sydney, N.S.

MANITOBA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Burton, J.	Theft.	Winnipeg.
Falkenberg, D.	Forgery and uttering.	"
Harvey, C. T.	"	Portage la Prairie.
Jackson, A.	Theft from a railway vehicle.	Winnipeg.
King, J.	Obtaining money by false pretenses	"
Moffatt, H.	Theft from a dwelling house.	"
Parsons, C. A.	Obtaining money by false pretenses	"
Scarr, D. L.	Attempt to murder.	Brandon.
Walker, A. W.	Theft.	Winnipeg.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
W. W. Barrington.	Breaking, entering and stealing.	Vancouver.
John Ward.	Stealing.	"
Frank Mason.	Burglary.	Nelson.
Fred. Wells.	Theft.	Vancouver.
Frank Brown.	"	Nelson.
Steve Bridges.	Breaking, entering and stealing.	"
Makami.	Manslaughter.	Clinton.
Frank Bonney.	Breaking, entering and stealing.	Nelson.
W. B. Richardson.	"	Fernie.
Geo. Christopher.	Indecent assault.	Rossland.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Crime.	Where Sentenced.
Arthur Watson.	Burglary and theft.	Edmonton, Alberta.

APPENDIX H.

LABOUR STATISTICS.

LABOUR STATISTICS.

KINGSTON

Departments	Days	Rate	Amount
		$ cts	$ cts
Baker	2 711½	30	813 15
Binder twine	1 104¾	30	331 05
Blacksmith	6 988	30	2 096 40
Broom	128	30	38 52
Carpenter	4 539	30	1 361 70
Change-room and laundry	6 146	30	1 843 80
Clerks	1 816½	30	544 95
Engineers	5 750	30	1 725 00
Farm and stables	10 082½	30	3 024 75
Hospital	2 340	30	702 10
Loom	114	30	34 20
Mason	3 253	30	999 90
Printing	724½	30	217 35
Quarry	9 398	30	2 819 40
Shoe	5 516	30	1 654 80
Steward and kitchen	5 415½	30	1 624 65
Stone cutting	15 109½	30	4 532 85
Stone-pile, wood and coal	51 002	30	15 300 85
Tailoring	9 770½	30	2 931 15
Tin and paint	1 525	30	457 50
Wing and cells	10 204	30	3 061 20
Female prison	3 633	20	726 60
Total			$46 842 20

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Departments.	Days.	Rate	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Bookbindery	828	30	248 40
Teamsters, hauling freight, etc	1,112	30	333 60
Masons	8,336	30	2,500 80
Change room	6,071	30	1,821 30
Steward	6,354	30	1,906 20
Bakery	1,250	30	375 00
Carpenters	10,437	30	3,131 10
Tailors	6,654	30	1,996 20
Shoe shop	6,350	30	1,905 00
Stonecutters	12,585	30	3,775 50
Engineers	6,143	30	1,842 90
Tinsmiths	3,371	30	1,011 30
Blacksmiths	6,062	30	1,818 60
Stonebreakers	30,644	30	9,193 20
Dormitories (cleaners)	12,731	30	3,820 20
Farm, piggery and stables	9,986	30	2,995 80
Quarry	5,714	30	1,714 20
Clerks	1,202	30	360 60
Library	706	30	211 80
Chapel caretakers	299	30	89 70
Hospital orderlies	903	30	270 90
Barber shop	301	30	90 30
Messengers	1,525	30	457 50
Yard	903	30	270 90
Brickyard	253	30	75 90
Sewerage	468	30	140 40
Excavation	6,773	30	2,031 90
Electrical department	710	30	213 00
Laying tramway track	137	30	41 10
Digging post-holes for telegraph poles	25	30	7 50
Shovelling coal	183	30	54 90
Building new bridge	549	30	164 70
Making cement sidewalk	569	30	170 70
Shovelling snow	165	30	49 50
Cutting and packing ice	370	30	111 00
Loading lime stone	581	30	174 30
Odd jobs	396	30	118 80
Total	151,649		$45,494 70

DORCHESTER.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Boiler room	1,093	30	327 90
Barbers	590	30	177 00
Bakery and kitchen	3,980½	0 30	1,194 15
Blacksmith shop	1,703½	30	511 05
Breaking stone	2,280	30	684 00
Carpenter shop	3,875	30	1,162 50
Cell wings	4,117	30	1,235 10
Cutting ice	68	30	20 40
Clearing land	223	30	66 90
Cleaning water tank	40	30	12 00
Cutting wood in woods	378	30	113 40
Clerical staff	585	30	175 50
Digging foundation, new building	12	30	3 60
Digging foundation, new wall	516	30	154 80
Farm, stables and piggery	5,529	30	1,658 70
Hospital orderly	365	30	109 50
Laundry and repairing clothing	1,688	30	506 40
Library	300	30	90 00
Masons	6,480	30	1,944 00
Machine shop	2,340	30	702 00
Ornamental grounds	194	30	58 20
Prison orderly	295	30	88 50
Polishing cell gates in hospital	35	30	10 50
Quarry	1,723	30	516 90
Repairing roads	90	30	27 00
" cottages	710	30	213 00
" stockade	23	30	6 90
" bridge	8	30	2 40
Stonecutters	9,637	30	2,891 10
Shoe shop	1,684	30	505 20
Sawing wood	260	30	78 00
Shovelling snow	23	30	6 90
Tailor shop	3,229	30	968 70
Unloading coal	301	30	90 30
" stone	298	30	89 40
" sand	38	30	11 40
Yard	4,090	30	1,227 30
Female prison	3,035½	20	607 10
Total	61,837½		$18,247 70

MANITOBA

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Steward	1,770	30	531 00
Tailor	3,858	30	1,157 60
Baker	624	30	187 20
Shoemaker	1,487	30	446 39
Mason	12,661	30	3,798 32
Carpenter	3,112	30	933 84
Engineer	1,672	30	501 75
Change room	1,221	30	366 50
Blacksmith	519	30	155 70
Farm	3,948	30	1,184 40
Hospital (waiters)	306	30	91 80
Custom	152	30	45 65
Bookbindery	93	30	27 90
Surroundings, cutting wood, etc	2,051	30	615 30
Cell wings (cleaners)	6,541	30	1,962 30
Barbers	418	30	125 55
Basement	289	30	86 70
Garden	104	30	31 20
Main hall and office orderlies	888	30	266 40
Hauling	238	30	71 40
Sawing wood	221	30	66 30
Extra gangs, cleaning up, etc	457	30	137 25
Quarry and new road	276	30	82 80
	42,910		$ 12,873 25

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Accountant's office	605	30	$ 181 50
Alterations deputy's quarters	105½	30	31 65
Bakery	924	30	277 20
Blacksmith	3,309½	30	992 85
Brickyard	5,080½	30	1,524 15
Carpenter	3,981½	30	1,194 45
Clearing land	180½	30	54 15
Farm	5,569½	30	1,670 85
Fire loss, repairing	68½	30	20 55
Fencing	570½	30	171 15
Fire protection	4½	30	1 35
General library	607	30	182 10
Halls	302	30	90 60
Hospital (waiters)	455	30	136 50
Laundry and barber shop	3,257½	30	977 25
Maintenance of buildings	1,544½	30	463 35
" of roads	340	30	102 00
New roads	1,611½	30	483 45
" walls	8,023½	30	2,407 05
" inside fence	146½	30	43 95
" hay barn	114	30	34 20
Protestant chapel	150	30	45 00
Roman Catholic chapel	147	30	44 10
Quarry	3,698	30	1,109 40
Shoe shop	3,277	30	983 10
Steward	1,827	30	548 10
Storekeeper	575	30	172 50
Tailor shop	5,918½	30	1,775 55
Temporary cells	350½	30	105 15
Wing	2,672	30	801 60
Total	55,416		$16,624 80

ALBERTA.

Departments.	Days.	Rate.	Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brickyard	3,200	30	960 00
Carpenter	2,532	30	759 60
Clerks	997	30	299 10
Cleaning land	292	30	87 60
Coal mine	735	30	220 50
Engineers	1,695½	30	508 65
Farm work	1,135½	30	340 65
Laundry, wings and cells	7,284	30	2,185 20
Masons	6,893	30	2,067 90
Shoemakers	1,257½	30	377 25
Steward	1,890	30	567 00
Tramway, brick, clay, sand and gravel	701½	30	210 45
Tailors	1,738	30	521 40
Female ward	498	20	99 60
Total			$9,204 90

APPENDIX I.

PER CAPITA COST.

KINGSTON

Average Population 571

Head of Service	Supplies on Hand Mar. 31, 1909	Expenditure 1909–10	Prison Products Used	Total	Less Supplies on Hand Mar. 31, 1910	Net Cost	Per Capita Cost
Staff	$ 1 907 41	$ 77,576 39	$ 192 16	$ 79,675 96	$ 1,225 22	$ 78,150 74	$ 137 39
Maintenance of convicts	6 480 74	30,842 47	2,142 45	39,345 66	9,176 83	30,168 83	52 83
Discharge expenses	675 21	3,430 22		4,105 16	568 83	3,536 63	6 19
Working expenses	6,381 85	16,266 52		22,648 37	7,838 39	14,809 98	25 94
Industries	112 515 19	12 233 18		124,748 37	91,656 93	33,091 44	57 95
Land, buildings and equipment	2,618 41	6,799 81		9,418 22	5,541 82	3,876 40	6 79
Miscellaneous		1,003 10		1,003 10		1,003 10	1 76
Total	130,178 81	148,141 69	2,324 61	280,945 14	116,008 02	164,937 12	
Gross per capita					$ 288 84		
Deduct for revenue					47 24		
Net cost per capita					$ 241 60		

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

Average Population 536

Staff	1,667 34	64,109 74	145 35	65,922 43	1,391 80	64,530 63	120 39
Maintenance of convicts	1 842 44	23 112 23	1,146 75	32,101 42	1,975 29	27,126 13	50 61
Discharge expenses	653 47	2,281 33		2,934 80	437 21	2,497 59	4 66
Working expenses	8,402 85	17,910 48		26 313 33	6,703 64	19,609 59	36 58
Industries	3,677 62	5,030 57		8,708 19	6,626 91	2,081 28	3 89
Land, buildings and equipment	5,086 90	10,591 89		15,678 79	7,199 31	8,479 48	15 82
Miscellaneous		820 95		820 95		820 95	1 53
Total	24,330 62	124,857 09	1,292 10	152,479 81	27,334 16	125,145 65	
Gross cost per capita					$ 233 48		
Deduct for revenue					8 30		
Net cost per capita					$ 225 18		

DORCHESTER.

Average Population 234.

Head of Service	Supplies on Hand Mar. 31, 1909	Expenditure 1909-10	Prison Products Used	Total	Less Supplies on Hand Mar. 31, 1910.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost
Staff	$ 626 74	$ 43,891 97	$ 136 00	$ 44,657 71	$ 716 43	$ 43,941 28	$ 187 78
Maintenance of convicts	2,569 29	10,092 37	3,008 10	15,669 76	3,252 25	12,417 51	53 06
Discharge expenses	578 90	1,674 99		2,253 89	276 07	1,977 82	8 49
Working expenses	1,114 77	8,869 08		9,983 85	851 21	9,132 64	39 02
Industries	557 27	2,968 15		3,525 42	725 19	2,800 23	11 96
Land, buildings and equipment	2,011 95	10,853 24		12,865 19	1,327 81	11,537 38	49 30
Miscellaneous		1,195 99		1,195 99		1,195 99	5 10
Total	7,458 92	79,548 79	3,144 10	90,151 81	7,148 96	83,002 85	
Gross cost per capita						$ 354 71	
Deduct for revenue						18 79	
Net cost per capita						$ 335 92	

MANITOBA

(Average Population 158.)

Staff	924 22	31,624 38	122 56	32,671 16	931 03	31,740 13	200 88
Maintenance of convicts	3,040 90	7,422 48	1,018 01	11,481 39	2,337 03	9,144 36	57 87
Discharge expenses	118 86	740 98		859 84	55 95	803 89	5 09
Working expenses	2,947 88	7,523 38		10,471 26	2,922 22	7,549 04	47 78
Industries	4,015 78	2,715 85		6,761 63	1,723 71	5,037 92	31 89
Land, buildings and equipment	4,700 89	7,499 64		12,200 53	5,475 37	6,725 16	42 56
Miscellaneous		946 60		946 60		946 60	5 99
Total	15,778 53	58,473 31	1,140 57	75,392 41	13,445 31	61,947 10	
Gross per capita						$ 392 06	
Deduct for revenue						35 26	
Net cost per capita						$ 356 80	

BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Average Population 213)

Head of Service	Supplies on Hand Mar. 31, 1909.	Expenditure 1909-10.	Prison Products Used.	Total.	Less Supplies on Hand Mar. 31, 1910.	Net Cost.	Per Capita Cost.
Staff	$ 1,301 31	$ 32,870 29	$ 52 01	$ 34,223 67	$ 1,551 16	$32,669 51	$ 153 37
Maintenance of convicts	2,433 02	12,238 71	306 94	15,598 67	4,341 77	11,256 90	52.85
Discharge expenses	261 66	1,357 22		1,621 88	323 96	1,297 92	6 09
Working expenses	2,925 57	14,137 60		17,063 17	2,977 34	14,085 83	66.13
Industries	1,192 41	4,168 39		5,360 80	1,124 26	4,236 54	19 89
Land, buildings and equipment	5,151 49	8,643 75		13,795 24	1,028 73	12,766 51	59 94
Miscellaneous		556 15		556 15		556 15	2 61
Total	13,288 49	73,972 11	958 95	88,219 58	11,350 22	76,869 36	
Gross cost per capita					$360 88		
Deduct for revenue					15 84		
Net cost per capita					$345 04		

ALBERTA

(Average Population 112)

Staff	1,700 26	24,524 27		26,224 53	905 37	25,319 16	226 07
Maintenance of convicts	2,189 84	8,518 09	289 09	10,797 02	1,468 68	9,329 24	83 29
Discharge expenses	178 13	1,141 23		1,319 36	192 23	1,127 13	10 06
Working expenses	344 17	4,065 28		4,379 75	320 18	4,059 57	36 25
Industries	226 89	1,840 09		2,066 98	186 51	1,880 14	16 79
Lands, buildings and equipments	7,387 82	10,034 46		13,422 28	1,076 09	12,346 19	110.23
Miscellaneous		2,408 47		2,408 47		2,408 47	21.50
Total	7,997 41	52,532 79	289 09	60,619 29	4,149 09	56,470 20	
Gross cost per capita					$504 19		
Deduct for revenue					8 35		
Net cost per capita					$495 74		

APPENDIX J.

REVENUE STATEMENT.

SUMMARY OF REVENUE.

Kingston	$26,978 67
St. Vincent de Paul	4,430 70
Dorchester	4,395 90
Manitoba	5,551 91
British Columbia	3,374 07
Alberta	955 51
Total	$45,686 76

DETAILS OF REVENUE.

KINGSTON

Alex. Atkins.

Making cushion	$ 60
Repairing clothing	1 90
Making pair boots	1 99
Repairing boots	4 15
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3 36
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	3 59
" tinware	10
Lime	20
Brooms	1 00
Printing	63
Lard	2 40
Sand	1 85
Condemned articles	75
Medicine	1 85
Stone	42
	24 77

Robt. Atkins.

Making flag	$ 16
" boots	5 72
Repairing boots	1 37
Making sundry articles, carpenter	15
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	10
" " blacksmiths	20
Making tinware	43
Bread	1 41
Meals	2 64
Hay	33 00
Brooms	62
Razors, honed	10
Medicine	60
	46 53

Alberta Penitentiary.

Brooms	$ 27 00
Printing	22 76
	49 76

G. O. Aikes

Making clothing	$ 3 79
Repairing clothing	79
Making boots	1 97
Repairing boots	3 33
Making sundry articles, carpenter	16 10
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	6 61
Making sundry articles, blacksmith	2 14
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith	1 57
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	3 95
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith	2 87
Bread	29 88
Meals	66
Hay	2 50
Vegetables	74
Straw	1 50
Condemned articles	50
Medicine	20
	82 08

S. Anglin & Co

Stone	$ 20 00

W. P. Archibald

Printing	14 84

André & Dixon

Stone	3 60

Miss. H. A. Asselstine.

Skis	2 00

E. J. Adams.

Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	2 86

KINGSTON—

T. W. Bowie.

Making clothing	$ 1	84
Repairing clothing		75
Making boots	11	54
Repairing boots	1	50
Making harness		74
Mats		66
Hammers		16
Brooms		38
Stationery	1	33
Mattresses		35
Mattocks		10
	20	81

T. M. [illegible]

Making clothing	$	97
Repairing clothing		36
[illegible]	2	68
Making tinsmith	1	21
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	3	20
Stoves repaired		10
Making tinware	3	30
Brush [illegible]	24	12
Brooms		76
Stoves [illegible]	4	40
Razors honed		10
Medicine	2	51
	48	91

H. S. Best

Repairing clothing	$	61
Repairing boots	3	24
Making and repairing trunks		62
Making harness	2	35
Repairing shoes		21
Painting		80
Miscellaneous articles	1	75
	7	09

[illegible]

Making clothing	$	38
Repairing boots	1	00
Making sundry articles, blacksmith	4	67
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		[illegible]
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	1	68
Repairing sundry articles		55
Making harness, [illegible]		24
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith		20
Mats		66
Making [illegible]		16
Lasts	1	00
Razors	1	48
Brooms		45
Miscellaneous		30
	17	33

[illegible]

Making clothing	$	97
Repairing clothing		98
Making boots	1	66
Repairing boots	6	19
Making sundry articles, carpenter	6	36
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	1	59
Making tinware	3	81
Repairing tinware		10
Brooms	1	47
Paints		10
Painting		42
Mattresses	3	59
	27	68

[illegible]

Making boots	$	55
Repairing boots	1	50
Lasts [illegible]		20
Making sundry articles, blacksmith	2	24
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith		67
[illegible]		76
Brush		18
Hats	26	64
Mats	12	30
Mattocks		10
Nets	2	18
Medicine	1	40
Mattresses		50
	50	29

[illegible]

Making clothing	$ 4	32
Repairing clothing		20
Making boots	3	68
Repairing boots	2	50
Making sundry articles, carpenter	16	58
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	8	50
Stoves repaired	1	75
Mattresses, [illegible]		10
Making tinware	2	44
Repairing tinware		10
Brush	22	12
Mats		84
Paints		72
Lasts	1	00
Mattocks		10
Mattresses		40
	97	75

[illegible]

31,545 lbs.	@	06½ cents.	$2,050	42
1,890	"	07 "	126	35
42,090	"	07½ "	3,157	12
2,735	"	08 "	218	80
73,770	"	08½ "	6,270	45
13,270	"	09 "	1,194	30
35,120	"	09½ "	3,336	40
9,615	"	10 "	961	50
200	"	10½ "	21	00
50	"	11 "	5	50
[illegible]			128	00
[illegible]			239	78
			17,702	62

KINGSTON

Jas. Bennett

Mending clothing	$ 1 75
Saw sharpened	10
Bread	27
Vegetables	64
Brooms	62
Medicine	15
	3 54

J. Berrigan

Mending clothing	$ 1 25
Repairing clothing	10
Mending boots	8 06
Repairing boots	4 40
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 30
Saw sharpened	10
Repairing sundry articles, [illegible]	18
Mending tinware	1 75
Repairing tinware	70
Vegetables	61
Brooms	60
Paint	25
Wood ware	32
Lard	14
Condensed [illegible]	85
Medicine	1 88
	24 09

R. Bryans

Repairing boots	$ 74
Handle repaired	10
Making tinware	1 05
Repairing tinware	10
Broom	50
Condensed [illegible]	1 65
Medicine	50
	5 55

British Columbia Penitentiary

Brooms	$ 44 20
Printing	73 94
	117 14

A. H. Brow

Stone	$ 20 00

R. [illegible] Cowan

Saw sharpened	10
Medicine	50
	60

R. [illegible] Company

Mending clothing	$ 7 55
Repairing clothing	10
[illegible]	1 34
Making sundry articles, carpenter	4 75
Repairing stove	60
Mending stoves	74
Repairing tinware	12
Brooms	1 00
Mats	1 25
Brooms	3 00
Printing	1 25
Horse-rugging	10
Medicine	50
	22 45

A. M. [illegible]

Repairing boots	$ 54
Making sundry articles, carpenter	70
Saw sharpened	10
Cleaning	15
Lard	14
Brooms	60
Medicine	50
	4 13

E. [illegible]

Repairing boots	$ 55
Mending sundry articles, carpenter	1 25
Repairing harness	50
Mending tinware	50
Mats	60
Medicine	60
	7 50

D. [illegible]

Mending [illegible]	$ 4 00
Bread	4 86
Soap	5 50
	14 36

W. H. [illegible]

Balance of account for stone	$ 60

Canada, Limited

Stone	5 50

Canada Metal Co.

Bags	41 85

R. R. Creighton.

Small stand	$	27
Making tin boxes		3 07
Meals		2 20
Cleaning and pressing clothing		60
		6 14

R. Campbell.

Stone	$	2 50

E. Cowan.

Repairing boots	$	1 65
Making window frame and sash		1 24
Sharpening skates		10
Making tinware		1 42
Straw		5 70
Medicine		43
		10 54

W. J. Calvert.

Making clothing	$	2 40
Repairing clothing		97
Making boots		1 75
Repairing boots		33
Making sundry articles, carpenter		66
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		65
Making tinware		2 93
Repairing tinware		14
Vegetables		47
Lard		1 60
Condemned articles		15
Medicine		83
		12 38

W. H. Derry.

Repairing boots	$	3 01
Making sundry articles, carpenter		10 37
Repairing chair		42
" sundry articles, blacksmith		55
Making tinware		34
Meals		66
Brooms		95
Lard		1 60
Razors honed		30
Medicine		1 75
		19 96

F. W. Dickinson.

Repairing clothing	$	84
Making boots		9 47
Repairing boots		3 07
Making sundry articles, carpenter		13 65
Iron rods made		60
Skates sharpened		10
Making tinware		1 99
Repairing tinware		83
Meals		66
Brooms		62
Condemned articles		45
Medicine		1 55
		33 83

Thos. Davidson.

Repairing clothing	$	10
" boots		2 23
Making sundry articles, carpenter		26 75
Repairing door		1 29
Making tinware		29
Medicine		1 50
		32 14

Jas. Doyle.

Repairing boots	$	1 20
Making sundry articles, carpenter		1 05
Making tinware		1 42
Bread		19 62
Meals		11 22
Hay		24 60
Razors honed		30
Medicine		5 12
Stone		1 78
		66 31

E. R. Dun.

Repairing clothing	$	15
" boots		58
Making sundry articles, carpenter		3 38
Chair repaired		17
Making tinware		1 37
Bread		3 06
Broom		19
Medicine		1 05
		9 95

Geo. Doyle.

Making clothing	$	1 11
" boots		4 16
Repairing boots		2 03
Making sundry articles, carpenter		54
Brooms		48
Lard		80
Medicine		2 25
		11 37

R. D. Dowsley.

Repairing boots	$	1 11
Making sundry articles, carpenter		1 37
Window screen repaired		41
Painting shutters		1 41
Paint		33
Medicine		1 03
Sharpening lawn mower		10
		5 75

R. M. Davis.

Repairing boots	$	85
Making sundry articles, carpenter		5 22
Repairing tinware		10
Bread		36
Brooms		62
Razors honed		10
Medicine		1 40
Stone		1 50
		10 15

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

J. Donaghue.

Making boots	$ 1 07
Repairing boots	49
Making sundry articles, carpenter	2 61
Repairing lawn mower	10
Meals	1 32
Razor honed	10
Medicine	50
	6 19

Dorchester Penitentiary.

Printing	$ 21 98
Brooms	23 88
	45 86

O. W. Dawson.

Making boots	$ 3 13
Making sundry articles, carpenter	16 74
	19 87

Frank Doyle.

Repairing clothing	$ 47
" boots	1 98
Making sundry articles, carpenter	10 27
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	2 59
Sharpening scissors and skates	30
Making tinware	4 45
Bread	7 02
Vegetables	75
Paint	1 70
Brooms	31
Razors honed	10
Packing case	15
Medicine	3 03
	33 12

A. Demill.

Making tinware	$ 1 75

Douglas & McIlquham.

Stone	$ 3 00

J. R. Forster.

Making clothing	$ 14 58
Repairing clothing	10
Making boots	4 12
Repairing boots	1 60
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 48
Repairing cot	25
Skates and scissors sharpened	20
Making tinware	2 72
Bread	97
Vegetables	30
Corn stalks	2 00
Hay	3 00
Printing	55
Brooms	38
Meat	10
Paint	1 41
Pasture	1 00
Condemned articles	60
	35 36

Miss R. A. Fahey.

Repairing clothing	$ 75
Making clothing	95
Repairing boots	10
Making sundry articles, carpenter	6 70
Repairing furniture	14
Medicine	1 10
Lard	80
	10 54

C. H. Fenning.

Making boots	$ 2 48
Repairing boots	2 54
Making sundry articles, carpenter	2 45
" iron clamps	30
Bread	16 56
Lard	1 60
	25 93

Thos. Fowler.

Making clothing	$ 7 87
Repairing clothing	41
Making boots	13 04
Repairing boots	2 15
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3 08
Axe and saw sharpened	10
Skates sharpened	10
Repairing tinware	1 05
Meals	66
Lard	1 60
Brooms	62
Medicine	1 85
Bread	17 19
	49 72

Mrs. Forsythe.

Rent	$ 48 00

Frontenac, County of

Stone	$165 56

J. A. Fegg.

Making clothing	$ 4 43
" boots	2 38
Repairing boots	75
Making sundry articles, carpenter	8 10
Making tinware	10
Straw	6 00
Paint	34
Medicine	20
	22 30

W. A. Gunn.

Making clothing	$ 2 55
Repairing clothing	3 90
" boots	82
Chair repaired	10
Lard	84
Rent	50 00
Laundry	12 00
Medicine	85
	71 06

KINGSTON *Continued*

Jno. Givens.

Making clothing	$	8 60
Repairing clothing		10
Making boots		10 69
Repairing boots		6 92
Making sundry articles, carpenter		6 67
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		2 37
Pair hinges		10
Sharpening skates		20
Making tinware		31
Repairing tinware		55
Hay		25 50
Vegetables		2 54
Paint		2 58
Books bound		53
Brooms		1 52
Cloth		23
Lard		3 20
Condemned articles		2 45
Medicine		1 75
Stone		56
		77 37

D. Germain

Making clothing	$	87
" school bag		25
" strap		43
Repairing boots		2 59
Making sundry articles, carpenter		13 04
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		3 32
Making sundry articles, blacksmith		1 18
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith		1 40
Making tinware		1 24
Repairing tinware		1 70
Bread		22 86
Straw		7 50
Hay		12 18
Pasture		3 00
Condemned articles		1 00
Medicine		1 15
		73 71

C. H. Gray.

Repairing boots	$	1 50
Making sundry articles, carpenter		4 56
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		25
Making tinware		1 92
Paint		44
Lard		1 60
Medicine		10
		10 37

Jno. Gilbert

Stone	$	50

S. Gray

Straw	$	7 00

Ed. Greaves

Card scuttle	$	40
Razors honed		10
Medicine		30
		80

W. S. Hughes.

Making clothing	$	12 60
Repairing clothing		6 65
Making boots		2 21
Repairing boots		5 27
Making sundry articles, carpenter		28 59
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		3 34
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith		1 09
S. hooks		10
Making tinware		23 36
Repairing tinware		10
Bread		45
Meals		5 50
Straw		3 00
Books bound		4 50
Razors honed		20
Rope		6 00
Laundry		24 00
Lard		2 24
Printing		8 37
Paint		12 75
Brooms		38
Glass		14
Kitchen refuse		2 10
Condemned articles		1 91
Medicine		56
Stone		3 00
		158 41

F. Hornbrook

Repairing boots	$	69
Making picture frame		71
Repairing furniture		1 61
Making tinware		1 20
Repairing tinware		10
Brooms		38
Printing		43
Medicine		2 65
		7 77

W. Holland

Making clothing	$	2 31
Repairing clothing		2 46
Making boots		9 08
Repairing boots		5 69
Making sundry articles, carpenter		4 04
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		9 07
Making sundry articles, blacksmith		25
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith		3 73
Making tinware		87
Hay		35 58
Bread		63
Paint		4 19
Brooms		1 07
Lime		20
Stone		67
Medicine		30
		80 14

Isaac Houghton.

Sundry articles repaired, carpenter	$	1 57
Medicine		2 55
		4 12

KINGSTON—*Continued*

J. J. Hughes.

Making clothing	$ 1 05
Repairing boots	3 46
Making sundry articles, carpenter	4 74
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	37
Making tinware	1 95
Bread	19 62
Tomatoes	25
Brooms	69
Book bound	10
Razor honed	20
Medicine	2 53
	34 96

T. E. Hennessey.

Repairing boots	$ 15
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 69
Sickle sharpened	10
Making coal scuttle	40
Bread	45
Broom	19
Lime	10
Medicine	1 28
	1 36

Indian Affairs, Dept. of.

Making clothing	$1,019 79
" boots and belts	221 45
	1,241 24

Hutton & Beckworth.

Stone	$ 7 00

J. Hearn.

Stone	$ 5 00

P. Johnston.

Making pair trousers, boy's	$ 66
Repairing clothing	24
Making boots	3 23
Repairing boots	7 11
Making sundry articles, carpenter	4 33
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	3 44
Making sundry articles, blacksmith	1 48
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith	1 93
Making tinware	3 57
Repairing tinware	2 98
Straw	6 45
Hay	12 60
Paint	6 46
Lard	96
Lime	20
Stone	1 10
Razors honed	10
Condemned boiler tube	75
Medicine	2 03
	59 62

T. A. Keenan.

Repairing clothing	$ 20
Making boots	2 71
Repairing boots	80
Making sundry articles, carpenter	8 76
Making tinware	54
Meals	2 20
Broom	19
Condemned pails	10
Medicine	65
	15 95

M. J. Kennedy.

Making clothing	$ 10 95
Repairing clothing	1 81
Making boots	3 97
Repairing boots	10 56
Making sundry articles, carpenter	10 50
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	6 15
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith	1 24
Making tinware	2 38
Repairing tinware	3 45
Bread	50 67
Straw	6 09
Brooms	57
Razors honed	70
Lime	20
Mortar	46
Pasture	2 50
Medicine	3 70
	118 88

Jos. Kennedy.

Making clothing	$ 4 05
Repairing clothing	10
Making boots	1 94
Repairing boots	1 46
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 83
Wheelbarrow repaired	10
Brace repaired	10
Skates sharpened	10
Making stove pipe safe	11
Repairing tinware	98
Paint	1 94
Broom	19
Medicine	45
Saw sharpened	10
	15 92

Wm. Kenney.

Making vest	$ 75
Repairing boots	94
Making sundry articles, carpenter	8 57
Repairing tongue for wagon	06
Shovel repaired	15
Door painted and furniture varnished	2 37
Painting	88
Medicine	1 48
	14 18

K. P. & C. Electric Railway.

Stone	$ 14 00

KINGSTON *Continued.*

Kingston Hosiery, Co'y.

Stone	$ 4 28

Lawrence Kenny.

Stone	$ 44 92

Jas. Lawlor.

Repairing boots	$ 1 33	
Meals	1 32	
Medicine	15	
		2 80

J. Lawless.

Repairing boots	$ 2 97	
Making sundry articles, carpenter	2 23	
Axes sharpened	10	
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith	30	
Coal scuttle made	40	
Meals	3 96	
Brooms	62	
Medicine	65	
		11 23

J. Lee.

Straw	$ 8 00

Major J. N. Lesslie.

Carrots	8 00

W. J. MacLeod.

Making clothing	$ 2 74	
Repairing boots	7 04	
Making sundry articles, carpenter	4 38	
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	15	
Making sundry articles, blacksmith	2 32	
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith	25	
Bread	45	
Tomato plant	14	
Razors honed	10	
Piping	2 70	
Glass	18	
Molasses	53	
Lard	1 60	
Condemned jars	25	
Medicine	1 65	
		24 48

P. J. Madden.

Making clothing	$ 5 50	
Repairing clothing	45	
Making boots	2 10	
Repairing boots	1 22	
Making picture frame	34	
Skates sharpened	10	
Making tinware	1 26	
Bread	26 61	
Knitting mitts	15	
		37 76

W. Macdonell.

Repairing boots	$ 1 50	
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 52	
Repairing curtain pole	10	
Iron work repaired	10	
Skates sharpened	10	
Making tinware	1 04	
Razors honed	40	
Book bound	18	
Paint	65	
Lard	1 12	
Medicine	1 35	
		8 06

Thos. Marsh.

Medicine	$ 85	
Stone	5 00	
		5 85

W. H. Mathews.

Making window sash	$ 80	
Repairing road cart	3 66	
" sundry articles, blacksmith	40	
Hay	15 00	
Straw	5 20	
Lard	1 28	
Razors honed	20	
Lime	20	
Brooms	38	
Medicine	68	
		27 80

Manitoba Penitentiary.

Printing	$ 89 41

W. Mathews.

Rope	15 00

E. B. Merrill.

Stone	78 00

Wm. Morrison.

Stone	55

Rev. M. McDonald.

Repairing boots	$ 80	
Making sundry articles, carpenter	15 43	
" blacksmith	6 81	
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith	83	
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	5 61	
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith	30	
Making sprinkler	74	
Laundry	24 00	
Printing	1 68	
Wood stain	24	
Paint	47	
Medicine	35	
		57 26

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

R. McDonald.

Making clothing	$ 6 25
Repairing clothing	10
Making boots	2 05
Repairing boots	4 09
Making sundry articles, carpenter	4 11
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	1 13
" blacksmith	44
Making tinware	73
Repairing tinware	10
Boiler tube	55
Galvanized iron pipe	59
Bread	29 52
Paint	2 68
Mortar	90
Broom	30
Stove	65
Condemned articles	85
Medicine	3 00
	58 00

D. McFarlane.

Cinders	$ 1 00

Jno. Mackay.

Stone	15 92

E. McLaughlin.

Condemned iron tank	25 00

F. McGeein.

Repairing boots	$ 2 23
Making sundry articles, carpenter	2 29
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	1 67
Eye bolts	32
Repairing sink trap	10
Making elbows	20
Bread	27 00
Brooms	1 88
Paint	11
Razors honed	20
Lard	32
Condemned pipe fittings	62
Medicine	60
	37 84

J. A. McCaugherty.

Making clothing	$ 1 42
Repairing clothing	30
Making boots	2 00
Repairing boots	3 38
" sundry articles, carpenter	3 93
" " blacksmith	2 48
Making bolts	10
Painting cutter and buggy	5 76
Bread	2 70
Hay	37 20
Rent	100 00
Ice	1 35
Medicine	1 13
	164 75

R. McGeein.

Making clothing	$ 7 37
Repairing clothing	20
Making boots	4 66
Repairing boots	3 07
Making sundry articles, carpenter	7 25
Repairing skates	15
Making tinware	1 16
Bread	18
Paint	1 64
Broom	31
Hospital	1 90
	27 89

J. McWaters.

Repairing boots	$ 1 58
Making sundry articles, carpenter	32
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	20
" " blacksmith	30
Making stove pipes	26
Repairing tinware	20
Bread	14 67
Plants	28
Brooms	1 00
Razors honed	10
Lard	1 28
Condemned articles	75
Medicine	60
	23 54

S. A. McCormack.

Repairing boots	$ 41
Making bread box	80
Bread	8 75
Brooms	38
Medicine	65
	11 03

Wm. McCartney.

Stone	$ 65 78

J. McQuade.

Sharpening saws	$ 18
Repairing lawn mower	10
Medicine	1 40
	1 68

J. McPherson

Making boots	$ 4 88
Repairing boots	1 19
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3 28
" blacksmith	29
" tinsmith	66
Razors honed	20
Brooms	62
Medicine	1 10
	12 22

KINGSTON—*Continued*

E. I. McCue.

Making boots	$ 3	13
Repairing boots		14
Making sundry articles, carpenter	2	79
" brackets		66
" ash sifter		74
Bread	2	25
Medicine		70
	10	41

Geo. McCauley.

Repairing boots	$	40
Window covers	1	78
Bread	24	30
Brooms		38
Razors honed		20
Medicine	2	30
	29	36

A. McConville.

Making clothing	$ 2	15
Repairing clothing		32
" boots	2	38
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1	83
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	2	21
" blacksmith		60
Making tinware	1	85
Repairing tinware	1	64
Meals	3	96
Paint	6	71
Medicine	1	08
	24	73

A. Maclean.

Dressed pork (lbs. 30,763)	$2,877 96

W. Nolan.

Repairing boots	29

G. Nolan.

Making boots	$ 6	51
" sundry articles, carpenter	2	31
Sharpening scissors		20
Medicine	1	45
	10	47

G. Northmore.

Repairing clothing	$	20
Making boots	5	68
Repairing boots	4	55
Making sundry articles, carpenter	2	83
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith		39
Sharpening saws		30
Making tinware	1	71
Bread	1	68
Brooms		38
Razors honed		10
Medicine	2	15
	22	97

D. O'Leary

Repairing clothing	$ 1	37
Making boots	2	45
Repairing boots		96
Making wardrobe	6	51
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		68
" sewing machine		10
Making tinware		36
Repairing tinware		10
Plants		21
Laundry	12	00
Ice	1	20
Lard	1	12
Medicine	1	03
	28	09

J. O Driscoll.

Making canvas belt	$	41
" music roll		59
Repairing boots		64
Making sundry articles, carpenter	5	12
Repairing screen door		50
Making iron stand		38
Meals	2	42
Brooms		95
Paint		46
Condemned articles	1	65
Medicine		55
Making scoop		10
	13	77

Jno. O'Neil

Making boots	$ 3	10
Repairing boots		38
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1	52
Sharpening saw		10
Making stovepipes		52
Paint		78
Medicine	1	33
	7	73

Dr. J. M. Platt.

Making clothing	$ 1	67
Repairing clothing	5	66
Making boots	5	78
Repairing boots	2	82
Making sundry articles, carpenter	10	67
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	1	54
" grass hook		10
Making tinware		97
Repairing tinware		15
Bread	1	50
Straw	8	00
Hay	22	00
Corn stalks and oats	4	00
Vegetables	7	10
Meat	3	90
Paint		69
Kindling wood	1	64
Brooms	1	86
Cord wood	2	32
Ice	1	38
Lard	2	10
Medicine	1	10
From stores	5	84
	102	09

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Dr. D. Phelan.

Repairing clothing	$	10
Making boots	5	61
Repairing boots		85
Brooms		60
	7	16

R. Paynter

Making clothing	$ 4	53
Repairing clothing		56
Making boots	3	53
Making sundry articles, carpenter	9	08
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	3	29
Making tinware		74
Lard		80
Condemned articles		50
Medicine		80
	23	83

J. A. Potter.

Making boots	$ 1	95
Repairing boots	3	02
Making sundry articles, carpenter	9	28
Sharpening skates		10
Making tinware		40
Bread	5	76
Brooms		98
Razors honed		10
Lard	3	20
Medicine	1	95
	26	74

H. J. Powell.

Making clothing	$ 6	87
Repairing clothing	1	08
Making boots	5	87
Repairing boots	2	03
Making sundry articles, carpenter	6	00
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	3	12
Making devises		29
Sharpening skates		10
Making tinware	3	15
Paint	1	24
Brooms	1	36
Pipe and fittings		33
Medicine	1	55
Vegetables		90
	33	89

Jos. Potter.

Making boots	$ 2	78
Repairing boots		47
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1	83
Making iron hoop		10
Making tinware	2	98
Bread		45
Medicine		48
	9	09

J. Polly.

Stone	$ 3	33

Geo. Plunket.

Oak blocks	$	32
Stone	682	50
	682	82

Portsmouth, Corporation of

Cinders	$ 8	45

G. A. Pratt.

Meals		22

Penitentiary Branch.

Printing	8	35

Major H. A. Panet.

Carrots	8	00

Queen City Oil Co'y.

Empty barrels	23	60

J. A. Rutherford.

Making clothing	23	67
Repairing clothing	1	30
Making boots	2	58
Repairing boots	3	83
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1	55
" pair creepers		22
" tinware	1	01
Bread	17	80
Tomatoes		50
Lard	2	40
Medicine	5	81
	60	67

Jas. Redden & Co.

Vegetables	$ 17	32

Wm. Ryan.

Making boots	$ 3	12
Repairing boots	7	09
Making sundry articles, carpenter		95
Sharpening saws		10
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith		60
Making tinware		78
Paint		26
Razors honed		10
Brooms		95
Lard		80
Medicine		60
	15	35

Rockwood Hospital.

Stone	$ 25	37

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

J. Saunders.

Repairing boots	$	62
Lawn mower repaired		10
Lard		2 40
Medicine		80
		3 92

Miss Mary Smith.

Pressing clothing	$	40
Lard		80
Medicine		15
		1 35

P. Stover.

Making slippers	$	1 04
Repairing boots		38
Lard		1 68
Medicine		35
		3 45

Susman & Cohen.

Scrap iron (120 lbs.)	$	50
Old rope (545 lbs.)		5 45
Rags (5580 lbs.)		55 80
Bones (4 tons)		40 00
		101 75

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Beds (50)	$	242 24
Printing		11 67
Brooms		154 65
Rope		9 60
		418 16

Geo. Sullivan.

Making clothing	$	1 28
Repairing clothing		47
Making boots		1 89
Repairing boots		1 42
Making sundry articles, carpenter		1 62
Repairing sundry articles		37
Hoops made		20
Sickle and skates sharpened		20
Making tinware		1 12
Bread		7 29
Vegetables		60
Paint		17
Razors honed		20
Brooms		57
Condemned pail		10
Medicine		1 90
		19 40

Gilbert Smith.

Medicine	$	4 95
Repairing boots		1 89
Making skis		18 00
		24 84

M. Sullivan.

Stone	$	38 22

Jas. Short.

Stone		53
Straw (1.[1930] tons)		17 42
Hay (1.[160] tons)		12 96
		30 91

Jas. Tweddell.

Making clothing	$	1 95
Repairing clothing		1 13
" boots		42
Making sundry articles, carpenter		1 74
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		2 32
Springs repaired		10
Making tinware		75
Repairing tinware		27
Bread		22 44
Paint		40
Razors honed		10
Brooms		40
Lard		2 08
Medicine		15
		33 95

Wm. Tatton.

Making clothing	$	1 00
Repairing boots		88
Making sundry articles, carpenter		9 48
Making tinware		2 11
Repairing tinware		12
Bread		9 90
Vegetables		1 27
Brooms		69
Paint		42
Lard		80
Condemned articles		50
Medicine		95
		28 12

Thorn Cement Company.

Sacks	$	14 20

H. L. Walker.

Making clothing	$	7 82
Repairing clothing		45
Making boots		2 82
Repairing boots		68
Making sundry articles, carpenter		41
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		1 36
Making sundry articles, blacksmith		40
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith		25
Meals		8 91
Paint		80
Brooms		1 50
Medicine		75
		26 15

KINGSTON.—*Concluded.*

Jas. Weir.

Repairing boots	$ 1	08
Making oil cans		98
Making ironing board		93
Vegetables		60
Brooms		62
Lard	1	60
	5	81

C. S. Wheeler.

Repairing clothing	$	40
" boots		43
Making sundry articles, carpenter	5	99
Saws and axe sharpened		20
Making sundry articles, blacksmith		41
Stove door repaired		10
Making tinware		36
Bread	7	11
Meals	4	65
Printing		25
Brooms	1	14
Lard	1	60
Condemned articles	1	20
Medicine		90
	24	74

J. A. Wilson.

Suit pressed	$	10
Repairing boots		93
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3	14
" bolt		10
Bicycle repaired		51
Meals	4	51
	9	29

Waterworks Department.

Stone	$ 20	11

S. N. Watts.

Repairing boots		60
Making frame		77
" spuds	1	02
Sharpening skates and scissors		20
Making tinware		68
Paint		49
Rope	4	44
Old pipe		54
Medicine		80
	9	54

W. Walsh.

Repairing clothing	$	10
" boots		57
Medicine		45
	1	12

Chas. Walker.

Stone	$ 20	00

Sherman Wartman.

Rope	2	76

F. G. Wallace.

Cinders	2	10

Jno. Watts.

Straw (1 ton)	8	00

R. B. Watson.

Repairing boots	$ 2	14
Making picture frames	4	17
Iron mat	1	42
Hinges		10
Broom		31
Medicine		60
Vegetables	1	31
	10	05

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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

W. Aube.

Making clothing	$ 2	23
Repairing boots	1	56
Making boots	1	96
Making sundry small articles, carpenter	8	93
Repairing sundry small articles, carpenter	0	55
Making sundry small articles, tin, paint	9	97
Repairing sundry small articles, tin, paint		25
Plants		50
Paint		61
Books bound		38
Sundry small condemned articles	1	79
Medicine		50
	$29	23

Dr. Allaire.

Repairing clothing	$	70
Making boots	1	63
Repairing boots	4	90
Making sundry small articles, carpenter	4	31
Repairing " "		94
Making " blacksmith		14
Repairing " "		10
Making " tin and paint	1	77
Repairing " "	1	15
" " engineer		25
Plants		18
Vegetables		40
Mortar		39
Cement	1	69
Binding books	2	51
Lime	2	80
Water account	10	00
Ice	6	00
Gravel		75
	40	61

H. Auclair.

Lime	$	80
Sundry condemned articles	1	90
	2	70

R. Auclair.

Sundry condemned articles	$ 5	20

A. Archambault.

Sundry condemned articles	$ 1	05
Lime	2	60
	3	65

O. Archambault.

Lime	$	20

F. Archambault.

Stone	6	70

E. J. Adams.

Meals	$ 2	00
Repairing shoes		16
	2	16

Em. Auclair.

Vegetables	$ 3	40
Lime	2	40
Water account	10	00
Cement	33	30
Mortar		45
Pork barrels	7	50
Sundry small articles bought at auction	6	75
Old buggy " "	8	50
	72	30

Alberta Penitentiary.

Blue prints	$ 4	89
Hair-seal caps	9	00
Hair-seal skin	5	50
	19	39

E. Bertrand.

Making shoes	$ 2	56
Repairing shoes	1	46
Making refrigerator	9	07
Repairing in carpenter shop		10
Making tinware		32
Plants		25
Vegetables		65
Medicine		50
	14	91

A. Bezeau.

Making clothing	$ 1	00
Repairing clothing		40
" shoes		45
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1	58
Repairing "	2	60
Making tinware	2	10
Repairing clock		20
Binding books	2	77
Condemned articles		25
Medicine		63
	11	98

V. Bisson.

Making clothing	$ 3	66
Making sundry articles, carpenter	2	09
Repairing " "		22
" " blacksmith		10
Making " tin and paint	3	52
Repairing " "		56
Plants		12
Small pig	1	00
Vegetables	1	21
Clock repaired		20
Ice	3	00
Medicine		55
	16	23

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ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

T. J. Byrne.

Repairing clothing	$ 25
Making slippers	63
Repairing boots	1 07
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 52
" " blacksmith	20
Repairing " "	16
Medicine	90
	4 67

E. Bouchier.

Repairing boots	$ 47
Making sundry articles, carpenter	6 21
" " blacksmith	33
Vegetables	67
Lime	20
Medicine	1 60
	8 98

E. Brisebois.

Making school bags	$ 60
Repairing clothing	22
" boots	90
Making sundry articles, carpenter	2 71
Making tinware	48
Repairing "	23
Vegetables	1 14
Repairing clock	10
Condemned articles	54
Hospital	95
	7 87

E. Barbeau.

Making clothing	$ 2 54
Repairing boots	1 17
Making sundry articles, carpenter	15 05
Repairing " blacksmith	10
Making " tin and paint	4 95
Vegetables	21
Rent	50 00
Binding books	1 15
Ice	3 00
Medicine	95
	78 95

P. Blondin.

Making clothing	$ 2 91
" boots	1 77
Repairing boots	1 54
Making sundry articles, carpenter	4 07
Repairing " blacksmith	20
Making " tin and paint	7 25
Repairing " "	16
Plants	35
Paint	1 52
Mortar	10
Fire-clay	10
Book bound	20
Condemned articles	55
Medicine	30
	21 02

O. Beauchamp.

Making clothing	$ 26 10
Repairing clothing	3 31
Making boots	17 46
Repairing boots	7 94
Making sundry articles, carpenter	5 60
Repairing " "	1 10
" " blacksmith	65
Making " tin and paint	1 36
Vegetables	2 87
Grain	5 42
Plants	24
Horse labour	2 80
Convict labour	1 80
Kindling wood	1 00
Coal	3 51
Books bound	1 92
Watch repaired	50
Ice	6 00
Condemned articles	55
Sundry small articles from stores	6 07
Stone	1 00
Medicine	2 87
	98 07

E. Bisson.

Lime	$ 40

Jos. Bastien.

Lime	1 00

C. Bisson.

Lime	$ 20
Condemned goods bought at auction	1 04
Lamp repaired	10
Water account	10 00
Ice	1 50
Labour	35
Vegetables	1 30
Galvanized pipe	2 27
	16 76

P. Beauchamp.

Lime	$ 11 25

Dr. Beaudoin.

Books bound	$ 1 36
Water account	10 00
	11 36

British Columbia Penitentiary.

Tooth gears	$ 65

F. X. Bastien.

Articles bought at auction	3 45

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—*Continued.*

W. C. Buckle.

Old boilers	$400 00

Mrs. M. Bastien.

Water account	9 17

E. Belanger.

Making clothing	$ 3 66
Making boots	6 82
Repairing boots	6 62
Making sundry articles, carpenter	8 97
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	48
Making " " blacksmith	1 55
" " " tin and paint	6 26
Repairing " " "	30
Plants	29
Vegetables	1 03
Hospital	1 20
	37 18

G. Charbonneau

Making clothing	$ 3 12
Repairing clothing	45
Making boots	11 21
Repairing boots	2 76
Making sundry articles, carpenter	14 34
Repairing sundry articles carpenter	1 02
" " blacksmith	1 33
Making. " " tin and paint	1 76
Repairing " " "	1 47
Paint	18
Water account	10 60
Ice	2 00
Clock repaired	10
Book bound	11
Medicine	40
Stone	1 15
	54 40

O. Cadieux.

Making clothing	$ 5 07
Repairing clothing	50
Making boots	2 42
Repairing	97
Making sundry small articles, carpenter	75
Hospital	1 65
	11 36

U. Chartrand.

Repairing clothing	$ 26
Making boots	4 81
Repairing boots	1 46
Making sundry articles, carpenter	10 19
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	20
Making " " tin shop	2 17
Repairing " " "	54
Manure	50
Plants	56
Vegetables	$ 24
Rent	50 00
Paint	89
Books bound	9 15
Water account	20 00
Clock repaired	18
Ice	6 00
Medicine	20
	107 65

Jos. Charbonneau

Repairing pipes	$ 10
Lime	1 20
Tile pipe	4 50
	5 80

F. Clermont.

Making clothing	$ 8 17
Repairing clothing	25
Making boots	16 22
Repairing boots	3 72
Making sundry articles, carpenter	8 37
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	86
Making sundry repairs, tinsmith	79
Repairing " " "	52
Plants	25
Vegetables	63
Lime	30
Cement	72
Books bound	99
Medicine	40
Stone	5 00
	47 19

A. Charbonneau.

Making boots	$ 3 80
Repairing boots	3 45
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	12
Making sundry articles, blacksmith	78
" " " tinsmith	63
Mortar	45
Lime	1 00
Books bound	26
Condemned windows and doors	15 00
Articles purchased at auction	8 23
Medicine	75
Plants	25
	34 72

Ed. Charbonneau.

Lime	$ 2 40
Water	10 00
Medicine	10
Chair repaired	10
	12 60

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—*Continued.*

I. Cloutier.

Making boots	$ 1 53
Repairing boots	84
Making tinware	1 67
Repairing tinware	1 23
Vegetables	1 15
Water account	18 33
Ice	3 00
Condemned articles	3 00
Making sundry articles, carpenter	2 30
Medicine	40
	33 45

Mde. A. Charbonneau.

Vegetables	$ 9 79
Cement	50
Water account	25 00
	35 29

Mrs. J. Cherron.

Lime	$ 1 60
Water account	9 17
	10 77

Alf. Chartrand.

Vegetables	$ 2 78
Water account	25 00
Rent	5 00
Repairs, blacksmith	20
Stone	8 40
	41 38

F. Charbonneau.

Articles purchased at auction	$ 1 20

A. Chartrand.

Water account	10 00

Mrs. J. Charbonneau.

Water account	10 00

R. R. Creighton

Repairing clothing	23
Meals	6 00
	6 23

E. Daoust

Making shoes	$ 1 93
Repairing shoes	41
	2 34

O. Deguire.

Making shoes	$ 1 27
" sundry articles, carpenter	3 65
" " " blacksmith	43
" tinware	80
Repairing tinware	10
Meals	5 30
Lime	30
Condemned articles	1 44
Medicine	10
	13 39

R. Desjardin.

Making clothing	$ 2 39
Repairing clothing	10
Making boots	5 35
Repairing boots	3 21
Sundry articles made, carpenter	1 90
Sundry articles repaired, carpenter	15
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith	25
Making tinware	4 11
Repairing tinware	2 03
Vegetables	12
Fire-clay	10
Pig	12 00
Medicine	1 38
Stone	2 63
	36 02

F. Desormeaux

Making shoes	$ 5 14
Repairing shoes	7 30
Making sundry articles, carpenter	5 90
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	62
Making sundry articles, blacksmith	4 35
" " " tinsmith	1 43
Plants	25
Vegetables	1 39
Medicine	60
	23 06

C. Desjardins

Making clothing	$ 1 40
Repairing boots	3 85
Making boots	7 90
Making sundry articles, carpenter	4 32
Repairing sundry articles, "	1 [illegible]
Making " " blacksmith	[illegible]
Repairing " "	40
Making " " tinsmith	1 27
Repairing " "	3 07
" " " engineer	25
Plants	34
Vegetables	1 30
Paint	32
Water account	10 00
Cement	33
Fire-clay	15
Bricks bought	78
Medicine	2 44
From stores	1 32
	43 07

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

Jos. Desjardin

Making clothing	$ 2 40
Repairing clothing	15
Making boots	5 73
Repairing boots	15
Making sundry articles, carpenter	5 02
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	69
" " " blacksmith	62
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	89
Vegetables	46
Books bound	3 26
Medicine	1 20
	20 57

A. Desjardins

Making clothing	$ 2 92
Making shoes	4 50
Repairing shoes	24
Sundry articles made, carpenter	3 58
" repaired, carpenter	21
" made blacksmith	37
" repaired blacksmith	13
" made, tinsmith	2 46
Plants	24
Ice	3 00
Mortar	1 61
Paint	18
Condemned articles	1 60
Medicine	80
Stone	4 00
	25 84

W. David.

Lime	$ 8 60
Posts turned	30
Brackets made	50
	9 40

M. Demers.

Articles bought at auction	$ 15 85
Lime	80
	16 65

A. Desautel.

Articles bought at auction	$ 1 75
Puncheon	50
	2 25

Jos. Dugenais

Lime	$ 3 75
Stone	1 00
	4 75

D. Desjardins

Water service	$ 10 00

G. W. Dawson.

Repairing boots	$ 1 89
Repairing clothing	20
Making sundry articles carpenter	4 13
" " tinsmith	10
Meals	6 25
	12 57

L. Desjardins

Articles bought at auction	$ 45
Lime	40
	85

G. J. Daoust.

Medicine	$ 20

Jos. Daze.

Lime	10

Dorchester Penitentiary.

Blue prints	$ 8 21

Jos. David.

Making boots	$ 4 49
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 08
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	15
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	4 68
Medicine	30
	10 70

Geo. Ernest.

Making boots	$ 4 70
Repairing boots	5 39
Making clothing	3 68
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3 48
Repairing, sundry articles, carpenter	63
" " " blacksmith	20
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	4 66
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith	79
Making sundry articles, engineer	13
Plants	40
Lime	12 25
Water service	13 76
Ice	3 00
Medicine	20
Stores	18
Stone	2 00
	55 45

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued*

P. Forster.

Making clothing	$ 5	04
Making boots	1	25
Repairing boots	1	28
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1	22
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	1	19
Making sundry articles, blacksmith		10
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	1	37
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith		10
Plants		48
Vegetables		50
Rent	50	00
Repairing clock		10
Ice	3	00
Condemned articles		30
Medicine	1	68
Stores	2	50
	67	99

I. D. Fitzgibbon.

Making clothing	$ 6	39
Repairing clothing	2	69
Making boots	7	88
Repairing boots	1	12
Making sundry articles, carpenter	5	46
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		45
Making sundry articles, blacksmith		10
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith		10
Making sundry articles, tinsmith		66
Suet		18
Vegetables	1	37
Lime		50
Books bound	8	13
Paint		97
Repairing clock		20
Ice	5	00
Paper		32
Hospital	1	30
Stores		53
	46	35

H. C. Fatt.

Making clothing	$	89
Repairing clothing		15
Making boots		88
Repairing boots		80
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		41
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	2	22
Vegetables	1	50
Rent	50	00
Books bound		10
Ice	6	00
Condemned articles		30
Medicine		67
Articles from stores	1	64
	65	56

N. Fileatreault.

Making boots	$ 3	24
Repairing boots	1	23
Making sundry articles, carpenter	6	25
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		20
Making sundry articles, blacksmith	$	67
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith		10
Making sundry repairs, tinsmith	2	01
Plants		30
Medicine	1	85
	15	85

P. E. Fornier.

Lime	$	20

D. Forget.

Old mower	3	00

A. Frappier.

Repairing clothing	$	35
Making boots	1	94
Curtain poles		31
Chair repaired		10
Medicine		40
Articles from stores		30
	3	40

Freres Maristes.

Making boots	$ 9	17
Making sundry articles, carpenter	14	31
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	7	73
" " " blacksmith	2	71
Making boiler, tinsmith		52
Vegetables	7	95
Water service	20	00
Books bound	25	44
Cement	2	54
	90	37

W. Gibson.

Making clothing	$ 1	70
Making boots	1	35
Repairing boots	4	09
Making sundry articles, carpenter	4	25
Screen door repaired, carpenter		18
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	3	29
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith		15
Vegetables		50
Water service	9	17
Ice	2	00
Medicine		60
	27	28

Jean Guimond.

Pump repaired	$	18
Tin ware repaired		18
Lime	3	75
Articles bought at auction	1	70
	5	81

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—*Continued.*

W. Grece.

Making clothing	$ 74
Repairing clothing	47
Making boots	1 27
Repairing boots	2 93
Sundry articles repaired, carpenter	3 30
Making tinware	62
Vegetables	51
Mattress made and filled	3 79
Medicine	50
	14 13

C. Gascon.

Lime	$ 15 76

J. Galarneau.

Articles bought at auction	$ 1 05
Lime	2 00
	3 05

Lin Guin.

Water service	$ 10 00

D. Hogue.

Making caps	$ 62
Repairing clothing	48
Making boots	1 18
Making saddle bench	1 44
Pc. brass cut	46
Making tinware	6 47
Brass mouldings	90
Meals	2 20
Plants	25
Brooch repaired	10
Piece brass	43
Sundry condemned articles	3 48
Medicine	30
	18 31

H. Hetu.

Repairing clothing	$ 55
Making slippers	71
Medicine	60
	$1 86

J. G. Herour.

Articles bought at auction	6 80
Vegetables	3 20
Condemned files	12 00
Fuse	30
	22 30

C. Hogue

Lime	$ 15 60
Water service	10 00
	25 60

Rev. L. O. Harel.

Making chimney cap	$ 1 13
Books bound	1 48
Water service	10 00
Ice	6 00
	18 61

A. Jubinville.

Making clothing	$ 2 16
Repairing clothing	27
Making boots	7 20
Repairing boots	2 47
Making sundry articles, carpenter	11 51
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	37
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	1 05
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith	10
Plants	24
Medicine	1 00
	26 37

E. Jobin.

Repairing clothing	$ 57
Repairing boots	84
Making sundry articles, carpenter	26 53
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	10
" " " blacksmith	15
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	2 92
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith	76
Plants	36
Lime	10
Ice	6 00
Medicine	2 80
	41 13

E. Jolicoeur.

Repairing clothing	$ 62
Making boots	1 74
Repairing boots	4 02
Making sundry articles, carpenter	52
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	1 46
Making sundry repairs, tinsmith	2 75
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith	30
Meals	4 00
Vegetables	17
Lime	13 15
Condemned articles	6 66
Medicine	80
	36 19

E. Jôly.

Lime	$ 1 15

C. Jonbert

Mortar	$ 10

R. Joice.

Medicine	$ 7 40

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—*Continued.*

N. Kisitsky.

Scrap iron	$ 106	79
Rags	15	45
Empty bags	10	00
Junk	7	42
	139	66

Rev. Kavanagh.

Water service	$ 10	00
Ice	6	00
Making sundry small articles, tinsmith	1	43
	17	43

R. C. Keefer.

Books bound	$ 21	20

Jas. Kieley.

Pipe rack made		21

Kingston Penitentiary.

Scrubbing brushes	12	70
Hair seal caps	72	00
Onions	24	47
	109	17

E. Larin

Repairing clothing	$	30
Repairing boots		45
Making sundry articles, carpenter	6	35
Repairing articles, tinsmith		91
Plants		33
Mortar		30
Lime		40
Sundry condemned articles	4	55
Medicine		60
	14	19

F. W. Laskey.

Repairing boots		68

P. Lynch.

Making slippers	$	62
Repairing boots	2	96
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3	25
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		30
" " blacksmith		42
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	1	68
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith		14
Plants		36
Vegetables	1	18
Mortar		15
Cement		36
Ice	3	00
Condemned articles		75
Medicine	1	63
	16	80

V. Lortie.

Making clothing	$ 2	94
Making boots	12	56
Repairing boots	5	02
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	1	52
Making iron rings, blacksmith		10
Making sundry articles, tinsmith		64
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith		25
Vegetables		50
Lime		40
Water rate	10	00
Condemned articles		88
Stone		35
	35	16

E. Leblanc.

Making boots	$ 12	02
Repairing boots	2	93
Making sundry articles, carpenter	6	47
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith		49
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	4	77
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith		33
Plants		25
Lime		10
Medicine		93
	28	29

J. Lauzon.

Making boots	$ 12	06
Repairing boots	4	48
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1	11
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		55
Making sundry articles, tinsmith		59
Hospital		30
	19	09

Geo. Leyer.

Making clothing	$	68
Repairing clothing		25
Making boots	7	84
Repairing boots	2	17
Making sundry articles, carpenter	18	69
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		46
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	1	06
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith		45
Plants		38
Vegetables		50
Lime		20
Water service	10	00
Ice	4	00
Books bound		52
Iron pipe		53
Medicine	1	03
Sundry condemned articles	4	38
	59	15

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

E. Leclair.

Making clothing	$ 7	11
Repairing		75
Making boots	8	85
Repairing boots	2	29
Making sundry articles, carpenter	5	62
Piece stove cast, blacksmith		15
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	3	78
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith		10
Vegetables		25
Water service	5	00
Ice	3	00
Condemned articles	5	00
Medicine		40
	42	30

H. Leonard.

Making clothing	$ 9	99
Repairing clothing		35
Making boots	12	37
Repairing boots		87
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3	06
" " blacksmith	1	40
" " tinsmith	6	18
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith		28
Lime	2	00
	36	50

F. Lesage.

Repairing clothing	$	29
Making boots	3	49
Repairing boots		71
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3	13
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		10
Making sundry repairs, tinsmith	4	58
Plants		25
Vegetables	1	17
Rent	50	00
Watch repaired		10
Ice	3	00
Medicine	1	05
	67	87

P. Lachapellle.

Rags	$ 4	50

J. E. Labrecque.

Pressing suit	$	10
Making boots	9	79
Repairing boots		15
Making sundry articles, carpenter		65
Repairing sundry articles carpenter		10
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	1	11
Vegetables		34
Ice	4	00
Medicine		60
	16	84

A. Lahaie.

Making clothing	$ 1	23
" boots	4	03
Repairing boots	1	95
Sundry articles repaired, blacksmith		20
" made, tinsmith	1	48
Plants		50
Vegetables	1	16
Medicine		50
	11	05

H. Lussier.

Lime	$ 4	25

A. Lacas

Iron rings repaired		16
Lime		80
		96

J. Leblanc

Lantern made		60

D. Leduc.

Article bought at auction		10

A. Larive.

Water service		10

A. Leduc.

Lime		40
Puncheon		50
		90

A. Lafrance.

Repairing clothing		10
" boots		23
		33

A. Leonard.

Making boots	$ 5	02
Repairing boots		52
Making checker-board		54
" basin		32
Medicine		15
	6	55

A. Lacombe.

Medicine	$	10

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued*

L. Marchand.

Making clothing	$ 5 37
" boots	5 42
Repairing boots	3 17
Making sundry articles, carpenter	16 44
Repairing " "	3 27
Making " blacksmith	1 10
Repairing " "	1 30
Making " tinsmith	2 22
Rent	50 00
Books bound	26
Light	10 80
Ice	1 50
Medicine	50
Fire-clay	10
	101 45

G. S. Malepart.

Making clothing	$1 67
Repairing clothing	1 28
Making boots	1 02
Repairing boots	1 19
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 97
Repairing " "	30
Skates sharpened	10
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	2 38
Vegetables	44
Books bound	2 04
Ice	6 00
Clock repaired	10
Condemned articles	20
Medicine	90
Sundry stores	64
	20 24

J. Murphy.

Making chair	$ 5 87
" tinware	69
Medicine	1 30
	7 86

Montreal Lime Company.

Stone	$293 90

Geo. Meunier.

Articles bought at auction	$ 35
Lime	40
Tile-pipe	2 50
	3 25

Manitoba Penitentiary.

Blue prints	$ 1 70
Seal caps	30 00
	31 70

U. Maisonneuve.

Water service	$ 10 00

J. Moran.

Stone	$ 80
Water service	10 00
	10 80

A. McDonough.

Making clothing	$ 45
Repairing clothing	65
" boots	45
Making sundry articles, carpenter	11 67
Repairing "	30
Making iron rods	10
" tinware	30
Repairing tinware	45
Meals	9
Vegetables	2 37
Clock repaired	15
Lime	10
Ice	1 00
Condemned articles	60
Medicine	1 50
	25 06

Geo. Nixon.

Making clothing	$ 4 20
" boots	1 78
Repairing boots	2 70
Vegetables	50
	9 18

L. Normand.

Making clothing	$ 5 22
Repairing clothing	1 09
Making boots	1 10
Repairing boots	1 46
Making sundry articles, carpenter	12 14
" poker	10
" sundry articles, tinsmith	5 43
Plants	25
Vegetables	61
Ice	3 00
Mortar	10
Condemned articles	30
Medicine	2 10
Sundry stores	50
	36 49

D. O'Shea.

Making clothing	$ 6 80
Repairing clothing	33
Making boots	3 76
Repairing boots	4 58
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	64
Making " tinsmith	1 60
Vegetables	36
Rent	50 00
Books bound	7 76
Ice	2 00
Lard pails	10
Medicine	1 53
	79 46

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—*Continued.*

D. Ouimet.

Repairing boots	$ 1	77
Making sundry articles, carpenter	7	77
Planks planed		10
Stove-pipe		11
Articles bought at auction	1	35
Medicine		50
Mortar		10
	11	70

T. Ouimet.

Lime	$ 2	25

W. Ouimet.

Repairing boots	$	15
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1	25
Medicine		30
	1	70

J. R. Pion.

Flower stand	$	28
Length stove-pipe		10
Medicine		20
		58

A. Proulx.

Making boots	$ 1	44
Repairing boots		45
Small table		55
Repairing tub		15
Making tinware	1	30
Medicine		20
	4	09

W. Prevost.

Making clothing	$ 1	73
" boots	3	03
Repairing boots	1	92
Making sundry articles, carpenter	6	99
Repairing " "	7	01
Making " tinsmith		41
Repairing " "		10
Plants		25
Vegetables		25
Water service	10	00
Stone	2	75
Medicine	1	05
	35	49

A. Pepin.

Making boots	$ 1	97
Repairing boots	1	02
Making sundry articles, carpenter		75
Tinware repaired		12
Meals		20
Rent	50	00
Medicine		54
	54	59

O. Papineau.

Making clothing	$ 2	00
Repairing clothing		20
Straps made		98
Repairing boots	1	55
Violin repaired		10
Skates sharpened		15
Making tinware	1	84
Plants		25
Vegetables		81
Lime		80
Condemned articles		60
	9	28

Jos. Paquette.

Making clothing	$ 2	72
Repairing clothing		57
Making boots	24	46
Repairing boots	6	80
Making sundry articles, carpenter	10	21
Repairing " "		82
Making " blacksmith	2	33
Repairing " "		40
Making " tinsmith	3	95
Repairing " "		28
Vegetables		89
Lime		50
Water	10	00
Ice	3	00
Condemned articles	3	05
Medicine		30
	70	28

M. Proulx.

Coat repaired	$	10
Making boots	4	50
Repairing boots	1	42
Making sundry articles, carpenter	17	87
Repairing "		38
" blacksmith		69
Making tinware	6	33
Repairing tinware		20
Plants		25
Vegetables	1	14
Lime		50
Condemned articles	1	00
Medicine		60
	34	98

G. A. Pratt.

Making clothing	$ 5	95
Repairing clothing		88
Making boots	8	32
Repairing boots	2	85
Making sundry articles, carpenter	9	89
Repairing " "	1	98
Making tinware	7	90
Brass cast and turned	2	27
Meals		50
Vegetables	2	30
Coal	5	94
Carpet cleaned		10
Ice	6	00
Packing cases		50
Old buggy bought at auction	31	00
Medicine		20
From stores	1	37
	87	95

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—*Continued.*

J. B. Prevost.

Lime	$ 40

V. Paquette.

Lime	1 60

A. Pelletier

Articles bought at auction,	70

A. Paquette.

Articles bought at auction.	4 95

E. Prevost.

Water service.	$ 10 00
Lime	32 75
Brick	8 25
Stone	18 70
Cement	2 58
Gravel	3 75
	76 03

M. Paradis

Lime	$ 40

I. H. Packard

Articles bought at auction.	2 85

L'Abbe Pare.

Books bound	5 21

M. Papineau

Stone	$ 8 35
Lime	15 00
	23 35

Jos. Peltier

Lime	$ 40
Mortar	1 05
	1 45

Providence Nunnery.

Making sundry articles, carpenter.	$ 5 72
" " blacksmith	2 02
Mortar	30
Water service.	15 00
Cement	2 04
Lime	1 80
Iron pipe	3 79
	30 67

Alex. Paré.

Making boots	$ 2 39
Repairing boots	59
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 15
Chair repaired	10
Making sundry articles, blacksmith	96
Washing machine repaired	15
Making tinware	3 99
Books bound	54
Condemned articles	27
Medicine	20
	10 34

Albert Prevost.

Making tobacco cutter.	$ 58
Making tinware	63
	1 21

Jos. Quevillon

Lime	$ 4 55
Water	10 00
Puncheons.	5 00
	19 55

U. Roger.

Cap made	$ 05
Repairing clothing	15
Making boots	2 37
Repairing boots	85
Making sundry small articles, carpenter	1 38
Repairing "	1 50
" blacksmith	15
Making " tinsmith	1 19
Repairing " "	47
Plants	25
Vegetables	48
Lime	20
Ice	3 00
Condemned articles	1 00
Medicine	60
From stores	29
	14 23

G. J. Renault.

Repairing clothing.	$ 20
Making boots	2 66
Repairing boots	3 56
Making articles, carpenter	4 85
Repairing " "	20
Making " blacksmith.	53
" " tinsmith	98
Vegetables	70
Straw	10
Ice	6 00
Books bound	5 29
Lime	10
Medicine	80
	25 97

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Continued.*

J. R. Robertson.

Violin case	$ 79
Medicine	10
	89

E. Rodier.

Repairing clothing	$ 10
" boots	33
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3 86
Repairing " "	1 91
Making tinware	36
Plants	25
Vegetables	25
Medicines	60
	7 96

Rev. J. Rollat.

Making clothing	$ 7 70
Repairing clothing	61
" boots	15
Making sundry articles, carpenter	7 62
Repairing " blacksmith	41
Vegetables	24
Books bound	8 97
Medicine	10
	26 10

W. H. Russell.

Repairing clothing	$ 15
Making slippers	97
" sundry articles, carpenter	7 22
Repairing " "	58
" stove	30
Making tinware	2 36
Coal	3 26
Wood	1 98
Medicine	35
	17 17

N. St. Germain.

Making boots	$ 1 31
Repairing boots	54
Making sundry articles, carpenter	13 89
" " blacksmith	1 04
" " tinsmith	1 22
Repairing " "	1 38
Books bound	1 15
Stone	3 00
Lime	20
Water	10 00
Cement walk	12 05
Medicine	88
	46 96

D. St. Martin.

Making clothing	$ 5 78
Repairing clothing	10
Making boots	8 75
Repairing boots	4 24
Picture frame made	49
Tinware	67
	20 03

J. B. A. Senecal.

Making boots	$ 2 74
Making sundry articles, carpenter	6 05
Saw sharpened	10
Making tinware	1 73
Plants	25
Medicine	10
	10 97

U. Soril.

Lime	$ 9 37

M. Simard.

Chair repaired	76
Water service	10 00
	10 76

Jos. Stafensky.

Junk	$ 1 50

Jules Seguin.

Stone	3 20

St. Vincent de Paul Church.

Cement	$ 1 20
Water service	10 00
	11 20

Leon St. Jean.

Knife stand made	$ 25
Knife made	38
Tinware made	55
Medicine	10
	1 28

A. Trudeau.

Repairing clothing	$ 1 87
Making boots	5 66
Repairing boots	2 24
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 92
" " tinsmith	1 91
Repairing " "	1 14
Vegetables	1 31
Condemned pipe	7 70
Medicine	60
Water service	4 17
	28 52

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—*Concluded.*

P. Therien.

Making clothing	$ 3 16
Repairing clothing	25
Making boots	4 32
Repairing boots	58
Making sundry articles, carpenter	29 93
Repairing " "	41
Making " blacksmith	9 58
" " tinsmith	3 96
Vegetables	1 09
Books bound	73
Water service	9 17
Ice	6 00
Lime	20
Condemned articles	8 97
Stores	42
	78 77

Geo. Therien.

Repairing clothing	$ 48
Making boots	13 59
Repairing boots	1 64
Making sundry articles, carpenter	16 86
Repairing " "	1 19
Making " tinsmith	8 54
Repairing " "	61
Making iron rods	49
Plants	40
Vegetables	3 29
Clock repaired	20
Book bound	15
Condemned articles	2 00
Medicine	80
	50 24

Chas. Taillon.

Making boots	$ 3 16
Repairing boots	54
Music rack	1 82
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	20
Making " tinsmith	73
Repairing " "	30
Vegetables	99
Rent	50 00
Medicine	1 00
	58 74

Em. Thoret.

Making boots	$ 2 61
Repairing boots	1 82
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 87
" " tinsmith	3 84
Repairing " "	25
Clock repaired	10
Medicine	10
	10 59

J. Turcot.

Lime	$ 1 00

E. Therien.

Lime	1 20

P. Vezina.

Lime	80

T. Valade.

Water service	10 00
	$4,450 76

DORCHESTER.

A. A. Allain.

Repairing clothing	$	15
Making boots		1 25
Repairing boots		3 60
Making sundry articles, carpenter		9 55
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		70
" " tinsmith		25
Rent		50 00
Grease		65
Small pigs		8 00
Pigs butchered		70
Coal		12 43
Electric fitting		61
Milk		2 64
Medicine		1 30
		91 83

W. Alexander.

Reparing clothing	$	75
" boots		1 20
Making sundry articles, carpenter		1 85
Convict labour		2 10
Water service		6 00
Coal		4 51
Condemned articles		25
		16 66

E. J. Adams.

Repairing clothing	$	10
Valise repaired		15
		25

N. A. Burden.

Repairing clothing	$	10
" boots		1 40
Making sundry articles, carpenter		3 64
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith		25
Rent		8 34
Pigs, small		6 00
Medicine		1 65
Glass		14
		21 52

A. L. Belliveau.

Repairing boots	$	3 00
Making sundry articles carpenter		65
Repairing sundry articles carpenter		20
Rent		50 00
Coal		7 04
Medicine		1 15
		62 04

F. C. Bowes.

Repairing boots	$	50
Vegetables		1 95
		2 45

D. P. Belliveau.

Making clothing	$	1 50
Repairing boots		3 85
Washer repaired		30
Making tinware		5 58
Bread		18 33
Vegetables		2 00
Rent		50 00
Glass		15
Coal		6 23
Medicine		1 85
		84 84

S. Brownwell.

Cattle, (23 head)	$1,247	92

M. Bourgeois.

Small pig		3 00

W. W. Brownell.

Water service		4 50

H. Bowser.

Condemned pipe		22

L. A. Buck.

Hay press repaired		25

G. W. Bishop.

Repairing boots	$	60
" furniture		60
Condemned lumber		80
Medicine		75
		2 75

A. Brown.

Repairing boots	$	6 00
Bolts threaded		10
Making tinware		99
Vegetables		60
Rent		50 00
Grease		15
Coal		4 61
Labour, convict		1 65
Milk		10 91
Medicine		95
		75 96

DORCHESTER.—Concluded.

W. R. Burns.

Making clothing	$ 7 05
Repairing clothing	85
Making boots	2 25
Repairing boots	4 80
Making tinware	62
Rent	50 00
Coal	16 76
Convict labour	15
Medicine	4 10
	86 58

Jno. Corcoran.

Making clothing	$ 96
Repairing clothing	1 45
Repairing boots	20
Horse labour	18
Rent	50 00
Condemned articles	80
	53 59

Asa Cole.

Bull service	$ 1 00

M. Cook.

Bull service	1 00

W. P. Crossman.

Lumber planed	16
Machinery repaired	3 70
	3 86

A. W. Chapman.

Calf	$ 5 00

Mrs. E. Cole.

Bull service	1 00
Small pig	2 00
	3 00

R. Cook.

Small pigs	$ 6 00
Bull service	1 00
	7 00

Chapman & Co.

Pipe threaded	$ 30

C. Chapman.

Bull service	2 00

B. Cook.

Condemned pipe	$ 50

R. R. Creighton.

Clothing repaired	20

D. Crossman.

Condemned horse	35 00

Rev. A. D. Cormier.

Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 76
" " tinsmith	4 40
	6 16

Copper Mining Company.

Pipe threaded	$ 3 00
Bushing	15
	3 15

Chas. Card.

Repairing clothing	$ 10
" boots	80
Making sundry articles, carpenter	4 04
Vegetables	45
Rent	50 00
Clock repaired	30
Medicine	1 20
Meals	38
	57 27

L. H. Chambers.

Repairing clothing	$ 10
" boots	3 25
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 00
Repairing sundry articles "	4 12
" " blacksmith	25
Making tinware	15
Bread	3 20
Vegetables	2 40
Rent	50 00
Coal	16 78
Milk	1 40
Condemned articles	2 40
Medicine	2 52
	87 57

P. Connell.

Making clothing	$ 1 50
Repairing clothing	40
Making boots	69
Repairing boots	2 65
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3 68
Repairing " "	50
Making " tinsmith	58
Vegetables	80
Rent	45 87
Small pigs	6 00
Pigs butchered	70
Milk	84
Medicine	75
	64 96

DORCHESTER --*Continued.*

A. B. Cummings.

Repairing clothing	$ 20
" boots	20
	40

Miss Cumming.

Medicine	$ 35

Geo. Drillio.

Making clothing	2 15
Repairing clothing	10
" boots	4 65
Skates sharpened	10
Glass	10
Bread	1 20
Rent	50 00
Coal	4 33
Milk	1 40
Medicine	1 90
	65 93

Jno. Downie.

Rent	$ 16 68
Medicine	54
	17 22

C. S. Elsdon.

Making clothing	$ 1 50
Repairing clothing	30
" boots	6 95
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 55
" tinsmith	16
Bread	19 83
Vegetables	1 00
Rent	50 00
Coal	15 79
Pork	1 40
Lumber	20
Glass	15
Drippings	48
Laundry	25
Condemned articles	25
Medicine	35
	100 16

A. S. Etter.

Balance due on acc. for beef	$ 75 00

H. R. Emerson.

Bull service	2 00
Pipes threaded	95
	2 95

A. Fillmore.

Boar service	$ 50

Jas. Friel.

Small pigs	$ 6 00
Bull service	1 00
	7 00

W. J. Friel.

Making clothing	$ 4 45
Repairing clothing	10
Making boots	1 05
Repairing boots	3 40
Window screens	45
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	80
Skates sharpened	10
Making tinware	2 41
Meal	13
Coal	12 94
Dripping	60
Condemned articles	6 95
Medicine	50
	33 88

Albert Friel.

Repairing clothing	$ 10
" boots	90
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 35
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	1 18
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	1 12
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith	45
Bread	2 00
Vegetables	2 35
Rent	50 00
Coal	25 12
Small pigs	6 00
Wood	2 25
Meat	2 20
Labour	90
Pigs butchered	70
Condemned articles	40
Medicine	3 69
	100 80

T. F. Gillespie.

Making clothing	$ 1 10
Repairing clothing	1 49
" boots	2 60
Window screens	45
Furniture repaired	65
Sundry repairs, blacksmith	35
Making tinware	60
Bread	2 20
Meat	13 16
Small pig	3 00
Wood	3 25
	28 85

DORCHESTER.--*Continued.*

S. H. Getson.

Repairing boots	$ 1 75
Scantling	60
Saw sharpened	10
Boiler repaired	15
Rent	50 00
Coal	21 73
Labour, convict	30
Condemned articles	90
Medicine	90
	76 43

Dr. E. T. Gaudet.

Horseshoeing	$ 25
Small pig	3 00
	3 25

Jno. Hebert.

Making clothing	$ 1 90
Repairing boots	2 45
Window screens	35
Sundry repairs, carpenter	1 55
" tinsmith	40
Bread	1 99
Vegetables	1 40
Rent	62 47
Labour	45
Kindling wood	2 25
Coal	1 85
Milk	3 24
Medicine	30
	84 28

L. S. Hutchinson

Making clothing	$ 1 90
Repairing clothing	2 45
Making boots	3 90
Repairing boots	4 40
Saw sharpened	10
Sundry repairs, carpenter	1 35
Lawn mower repaired	10
Making tinware	1 02
Bread	40
Horse labour	3 15
Vegetables	2 40
Coal	38 18
Milk	4 48
Small pig	3 00
Water service	6 00
Cord wood	8 00
Cement	52
Pig butchered	35
Paint	32
Condemned articles	2 25
	84 27

F. W. Houghton

Hay press repaired	$ 30

C. Hickman.

Bull service	1 00

J. H. Hickman.

Bull service	$ 2 00

A. T. Hicks.

Making clothing	$ 12 00
Repairing clothing	35
Strap made	20
Repairing boots	2 00
" shafts	25
Sundry repairs, blacksmith	1 60
Making tinware	90
Sundry repairs, tinsmith	3 51
Clock repaired	30
Coal	10 58
Small pigs	15 00
Putty	18
Sand paper	12
Lime	4 85
Cement	3 08
Medicine	2 55
	57 45

J. J. Kane

Making clothing	$ 2 00
Repairing clothing	50
Repairing boots	2 50
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 85
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	10
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	22
Repairing	25
Bread	5 10
Meats	26
Vegetables	45
Lard	60
Coal	4 51
Wood	6 90
Lumber	10
Pork	40
Condemned articles	8 10
Medicine	40
	33 77

J. A. Kirk

Making clothing	$ 8 40
Repairing clothing	70
" boots	3 45
Making sundry articles, carpenter	85
Iron pails	50
Skates repaired	10
Making tinware	50
Repairing tinware	15
Horse labour	1 60
Vegetables	90
Meat	32 46
Milk	26 14
Laundry	19 08
Brooms	1 91
Wood	9 75
Flour	11 88
Medicine	60
	118 97

DORCHESTER.—*Continued.*

Jos. Leblanc.

Repairing clothing	$ 20
" boots	3 65
Making sundry articles, carpenter	7 56
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	1 20
Making key	10
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	3 47
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith	1.15
Crushing grain	40
Vegetables	20
Coal	1 14
Rent	50 00
Small pigs	11 50
Wood	6 00
Glass	14
Milk	1 40
Medicine	2 65
	93 85

B. A. Lawerison.

Repairing clothing	$ 1 45
" boots	3 55
Sundry repairs, carpenter	1 80
Knife made	15
Skates sharpened	10
Repairing tinware	1 82
Bread	12 26
Vegetables	60
Rent	50 00
Wood	3 00
Coal	14 10
Milk	1 20
Medicine	1 65
	91 68

Jas. Luther.

Making clothing	$ 75
Repairing clothing	45
" boots	2 30
Sundry repairs, carpenter	55
Making tinware	25
Rent	50 00
Clock repaired	30
Coal	4 05
Glass	14
Milk	1 40
Medicine	25
Vegetables	1 00
	61 44

W. E. Lawrence.

Repairing clothing	$ 20
" boots	1 50
Sundry repairs, carpenter	25
" blacksmith	90
Making stove pipe	18
Sundry repairs, tinsmith	65
Bread	10
Hay	4 00
Vegetables	3 00
Rent	39 98
Glass	29
	51 05

Captain Lockart.

Bull service	$ 1 00

J. S. Milton.

Repairing clothing	$ 2 77
" boots	1 80
Sundry repairs, carpenter	83
" blacksmith	1 85
Bread	45
Horse labour	1 05
Crushing grain	10
Vegetables	1 00
Rent	50 00
Medicine	4 05
Condemned lumber	20
	64 10

F. G. Milton.

Boar service	$ 50

A. Milton.

Bull service	1 00

C. H. Martin.

Making clothing	$ 2 80
Repairing clothing	1 30
" boots	2 80
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 25
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	32
Making sundry articles, blacksmith	15
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith	60
Making tinware	60
Repairing "	25
Electric wire	1 48
Bread	15
Meals	1 75
Vegetables	96
Rent	20 85
Putty	12
Medicine	82
From stores	1 05
	37 25

Miss E. McMahon.

Skirt pressed	$ 10
Repairing boots	20
" furniture	1 50
" tinware	30
Vegetables	1 36
Milk	19 82
Meat	1 83
Medicine	70
	25 81

Sinclair McDougall.

Repairing clothing	$ 20
" boots	1 55
Making tinware	1 23
Vegetables	20
Rent	50 00
Medicine	1 02
	54 20

DORCHESTER.—*Continued.*

Jno. McCaull.

Making clothing	$ 1 80
Repairing clothing	10
Making boots	1 00
Repairing boots	65
Making sundry articles, carpenter	4 62
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	1 90
" " blacksmith	60
Making tinware	60
Repairing tinware	55
Rent	41 66
Paint	30
Watch repaired	30
Laundry	45
Wood	3 00
Hospital	1 75
	58 98

Jno. McLeod

Repairing clothing	$ 95
" boots	1 40
" cart	54
Horseshoeing	2 30
Making tinware	18
Repairing tinware	10
Hay	2 00
Grain crushed	24
Medicine	65
	8 36

D. H. McIsaac.

Repairing clothing	$ 25
Making boots	3 50
Repairing boots	50
Medicine	25
	4 50

J. D. McDonald.

Making clothing	$ 2 50
Repairing clothing	65
" boots	70
Medicine	15
	4 00

A. M. McDonald.

Making slippers	$ 95
Repairing boots	35
Making tinware	18
Bread	2 07
Vegetables	1 30
Coal	35 37
Water service	6 00
Mortar	35
Kindling wood	2 50
Milk	3 68
Stone	2 50
	55 25

Mrs. L. McGrath.

Vegetables	$ 5 50
Water service	4 50
	10 00

L. A. McDonald.

Repairing clothing	$ 25
" boots	1 30
Sundry repairs, carpenter	1 25
Making tinware	4 79
Repairing tinware	24
Bread	8 27
Rent	50 00
Meat	6 20
Coal	26 56
Convict labour	30
Glass	14
Milk	28
Condemned articles	60
Medicine	4 10
	103 28

E. McCauley.

Bull service	$ 2 00

J. A. McQueen.

Bull service	1 00

Alex. O'Brien.

Repairing clothing	$ 10
" boots	2 35
Making sundry articles, carpenter	2 16
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	30
Making tinware	18
Bread	3 27
Rent	41 66
Milk	1 40
Medicine	25
	51 67

S. O'Blenis.

Small pigs	$ 12 00

G. B. Papineau.

Repairing clothing	$ 55
" boots	60
Making sundry articles, carpenter	49
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	65
Making tinware	31
Vegetables	1 08
Rent	50 00
Convict labour	30
Coal	13 59
	67 57

DORCHESTER—*Continued.*

S. A. Palmer.

Repairing boots	$	1 25
Sundry repairs, carpenter		20
Bread		10
Vegetables		80
Rent		50 00
Wood		2 00
Meat		1 10
Milk		70
Condemned articles		1 50
Medicine		35
Making tinware		15
		58 15

S. Pullman.

Scrap iron (9.1650 tons)	$	73 69

P. J. Palmer

Bull service		1 00

J. A. Piercy.

Repairing boots	$	2 15
Making sundry articles, carpenter		3 39
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		65
Rent		50 00
Coal		18 71
Milk		13 04
Meat		80
Medicine		50
		89 24

A. B. Pipes.

Making clothing	$	1 50
Repairing clothing		10
Horse labour		1 40
Laundry		4 80
Coal		38 78
Milk		3 60
Bread		1 65
		51 83

Amos Robinson.

Repairing clothing	$	10
" boots		65
Making screens		30
" tinware		18
Bread		36
Hay		1 20
Rent		50 00
Coal		6 68
Medicine		50
		59 97

A. D. Richard.

Bull service	$	1 00

W. A. Sherard.

Repairing boots	$	90
Meals		5 75
Medicine		15
		6 80

W. Styles.

Bull service	$	1 00

C. S. Starratt.

Making clothing	$	2 35
Repairing "		10
Making boots		2 15
Repairing "		3 80
Making sundry articles, carpenter		1 40
Repairing " "		2 87
Making " blacksmith		20
Repairing " "		35
Making " tinsmith		1 22
Repairing " "		25
Meals		1 62
Vegetables		2 35
Coal		19 52
Lime		33
Wood		2 65
Convict labour		75
Condemned articles		25
Medicine		1 00
		43 16

J. R. Taylor

Small pigs	$	15 00

A. Taylor.

Boar service		50

S. W. Tingley

Pipes threaded		50

J. P. Tower.

Shaft repaired		40

W. Trites.

Pipe threaded and cut		1 75

F. Tait.

Lever made	$	50
Repairing gasoline engine		1 25
Small pigs		6 00
Bull service		2 00
		9 75

DORCHESTER—*Concluded.*

Rev. B. H. Thomas.

Making clothing	$ 2 50
Repairing clothing	75
" boots	45
Making tinware	2 38
Press repaired	55
Rent	9 87
Convict labour	2 40
	18 90

C. W. J. Upham.

Beef hides, (862 lbs.)	$ 98 36
Calf skin	1 00
	99 36

Thos. Walsh

Making clothing	$ 1 20
Repairing clothing	2 70
" boots	2 45
Sundry repairs, carpenter	90
" blacksmith	75
Meat	1 00
Vegetables	40
Rent	50 00
Coal	8 87
Milk	2 64
Medicine	2 90
	73 81

W. C. Abbott

Making clothing	$ 85
Repairing boots	1 65
Sundry articles repaired, carpenter	41
Making pail, tinsmith	22
Repairing tinware	1 50
Bread	8 98
Horse labour	1 50
Meat	13 99
Vegetables	30
Rent	36 00
Milk	7 14
Night latch	1 40
Convict labour	2 40
Medicine	30
	76 64

W. P. Archibald.

Meal	$ 25

D. Ashworth.

Boar services	1 50

W. Andrews.

Boar services	1 50

Jos. Wright.

Wheat	$ 1 20

F. Wood.

Bull service	$ 1 00
Boar service	50
	1 50

W. Wilber.

Bull service	$ 1 00
	$4,395 90

MANITOBA

W. Battany

Repairing clothing	$ 15
" bicycle	15
Lumber	10
Lettering	10
Bread	1 12
Medicine	59
	2 21

W. Burt.

Making clothing	$ 1 65
Repairing clothing	50
" boots	53
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3 07
Repairing " "	43
Making " tinsmith	5 86
Bread	13 50
Vegetables	4 70
Meat	8 10
Rent	36 00
Convict labour	80
Horse labour	75
Bull service	1 00
Medicine	39
Grain	75
	77 43

MANITOBA.—*Continued.*

G. E. Brooks.

Repairing clothing	$ 85
" boots	53
Laundry	20
Medicine	77
	2 35

C. Bishop.

Shirts made	$ 25
Repairing clothing	70
Making boots	8 38
Medicine	25
Gun repaired	30
	9 88

E. Burdett & Sons.

Potatoes	$ 19 50

Buck & Braden.

Cattle (11 head)	480 00

Sheriff Baker.

Meals	50

T. Brown.

Live hogs	93 39

J. Brown.

Hog	18 00

J. Bruton.

Making shirts	$ 25
Pair braces made	35
Making picture frame	1 58
Repairing chair	20
Repairing boots	53
	2 91

E. Chapman.

Potatoes	$ 60
Pork	7 56
Book bound	38
	8 54

R. Downie.

Making clothing	$ 15 50
Repairing clothing	25
" boots	30
Making table	2 53
Repairing chair	20
" tinware	10
Bread	24 98
Vegetables	4 80
Grain	12 92
Rent	42 00
Labour	2 30
Books bound	61
Fish	50
Medicine	30
	107 29

J. Douglas.

Stocking knitted	$ 25
Clothing repaired	76
Making boots	5 42
Repairing boots	80
Making sundry articles, carpenter	5 72
Repairing " "	97
" " blacksmith	20
Making " tinsmith	4 35
Repairing " " "	1 82
Bread	14 98
Grain	8 00
Vegetables	3 20
Meat	2 42
Rent	48 00
Labour	1 85
Milk	3 05
Bull service	1 00
Medicine	46
	103 25

D. H. Daignault.

Repairing clothing	$ 50
" boots	2 30
Making music cabinet	7 30
Bookcase repaired	1 75
Repairing tinware	10
Bread	33 95
Meal	10
Vegetables	4 90
Meat	15 09
Convict labour	40
Glass	10
Socks knit	20
Milk	2 40
Medicine	10
Rent	8 00
	77 19

G. H. Dawson.

Meals	$ 5 50

W. J. Dandy.

Boar service	75

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MANITOBA.—*Continued.*

T. Douglas.

Making clothing	$	75
Repairing clothing		25
" boots	1	10
Sleigh repaired		20
Making tinware		93
Bread	16	81
Vegetables	2	40
Meat	1	85
Rent	36	00
Horse labour		63
Convict	1	20
Medicine		29
	62	50

W. Endersby.

Grain	$	6 75

Jos. French.

Repairing clothing	$	25
" boots	3	37
Making buggy box	6	61
Chair repaired		24
Tinware repaired		21
Bread	15	48
Meals	1	40
Grain	18	50
Vegetables		20
Rent	48	00
Convict labour	2	40
Paint		30
Horse labour	1	00
Fish	1	00
Medicine		90
	99	95

E. Freeman.

Making cap	$	15
Repairing clothing		75
Making boots	6	22
Repairing boots	3	45
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1	88
Repairing " "	4	34
Making tinware		30
Repairing "		10
Bread	18	26
Grain	10	50
Vegetables	6	00
Meat	7	22
Rent	48	00
Fish		66
Horse labour	1	25
Convict labour		45
Ice		20
Milk		60
Medicine		10
	110	43

Mrs. D. Farquhar.

Pork	$	6 18

W. H. French.

Pipe repaired	$	58
Boar services	1	50
	2	08

W. R. Grahame.

Repairing clothing	$	60
" boots	1	10
Making sundry articles, carpenter	6	20
Repairing " "		85
" " blacksmith		62
Making tinware		72
Repairing tinware		50
Bread		41
Meat	2	13
Rent	48	00
Milk	17	55
Convict labour	4	80
Horse labour		75
Paint		11
Glass		38
Ice		13
Medicine	1	34
	86	48

L. Gauthier.

Repairing clothing	$	45
Making boots	1	35
Repairing boots		86
" chair		57
Brace for stove		13
Repairing tinware		20
Bread	31	66
Vegetables	14	35
Meat	37	53
Rent	30	00
Labour	2	30
Medicine		19
	119	81

Gordon & Ironsides.

Hogs (15,125 lb. live weight); bull, $64.22	$1,222	12

W. V. B. Goff.

Making shirts	$	25
Repairing clothing		55
" boots	1	49
Pieces wood		25
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		53
Making tinware	2	26
Repairing tinware		10
Bread	13	86
Vegetables	2	68
Meat	1	89
Rent	36	00
Horse labour	1	13
Fish		46
Medicine		36
	61	81

MANITOBA —*Continued.*

Mrs. Henderson.

Grain	$ 75

W. Hubbard.

Grain	1 00

A. G. Irvine

Repairing clothing	$ 1 60
Making shoes	1 75
Making sundry articles, carpenter	19 80
Repairing "	80
Making tinware	68
Repairing tinware	68
Bread	25 28
Vegetables	3 00
Meat	39 00
Milk	19 05
Ice	3 70
Medicine	10
	115 44

J. Isbester.

Grain	$ 5 00

A. Johnston.

Repairing clothing	$ 25
Making boots	1 06
Repairing bicycle	15
Bread	2 40
Vegetables	1 60
Laundry	10
Medicine	24
	5 80

H. Keech.

Making clothing	$ 2 25
Repairing clothing	50
" boots	25
" tinware	15
Bread	15 41
Vegetables	3 13
Meat	18 37
Milk	18 30
Rent	84 00
Convict labour	2 85
Horse labour	3 25
Lime	10
Ice	2 25
	150 81

A. R. Mitchell.

Making clothing	$ 8 10
Repairing clothing	25
" boots	2 42
Making sundry articles, carpenter	9 34
Repairing " "	1 11
Making " tinsmith	2 89
Repairing " "	10
Bread	28 44
Grain	15 50
Vegetables	8 20
Meat	13 41
Milk	5 89
Rent	60 00
Convict labour	3 65
Horse labour	1 00
Lumber	56
Medicine	90
	161 67

C. P. Kelpin.

Potatoes	$ 60

J. Kilgour.

Grain	3 50

F. Kilgour.

Grain	5 50

Geo. Laing.

Grain	1 25

R. D. Laing.

Grain	1 50

A. Lindsay & Son

Potatoes	4 00

A. Manseau.

Making clothing	$ 68
Repairing clothing	2 60
" boots	4 17
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 36
Repairing " "	1 65
" " tinsmith	10
Bread	6 03
Meals	63 44
Grain	30 25
Vegetables	1 45
Meat	12 24
Milk	11 20
Ice	63
Paint	31
Convict labour	5 10
Medicine	53
	141 74

W. J. Mitchell.

Grain	$ 35 00

W. Moore.

Repairing boots	1 22

W. B. Macdonell.

Repairing clothing	$ 1 10
" boots	85
" carpenter	43
" tinsmith	56
Bread	11 35
Grain	4 15
Vegetables	8 25
Meat	2 29
Rent	34 50
Convict labour	20
Horse labour	88
Bull service	1 00
Medicine	87
	66 43

T. Miller.

Making clothing	$ 2 05
Repairing clothing	1 35
Making boots	4 88
Repairing boots	1 55
Saw sharpened	10
Stove-pipes made	1 57
Bread	30 90
Grain	11 50
Vegetables	7 20
Meat	94
Rent	48 00
Milk	15
Bull service	1 00
Horse labour	1 00
Medicine	62
	112 81

Moosomin Jail.

Clothing	$371 04

Mrs. McLean.

Potatoes	2 40

C. McLean.

Making wagon-pole	$ 2 56
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith	5 49
	8 05

J. McCullough.

Making clothing	$ 5 40
Repairing clothing	38
" boots	2 68
Making sundry articles, carpenter	77
Repairing "	62
Bread	26 45
Grain	5 00
Vegetables	9 80
Meat	20 05
Rent	48 00
Convict labour	1 80
Horse labour	1 00
Ice	10
	122 05

M. McVittie.

Bull service	$ 1 00

D. C. McLagan.

Making clothing	2 70

E. Newbury.

Repairing clothing	$ 25
" boots	78
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 92
" " tinsmith	3 29
Bread	15 95
Grain	6 00
Vegetables	2 40
Meat	49 90
Rent	48 00
Horse labour	75
Convict labour	1 60
Milk	40
Medicine	20
	131 44

Dr. R. W. Neill.

Making clothing	$ 90
Repairing clothing	1 95
Making boots	3 90
Repairing boots	68
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	2 28
Stove shaker made	28
Repairing tinware	11
Making tinware	2 69
Bread	19 56
Grain	35 00
Vegetables	8 40
Meat	13 26
Rent	60 00
Labour, convict	5 65
Bull service	1 00
Labour, horse	1 63
Cord wood	5 50
Medicine	10 04
	173 13

MANITOBA—Continued.

H. F. Norman.

Repairing clothing	$ 1 55
" boots	10
Bread	3 17
Vegetables	20
Rent	12 00
Convict labour	40
Paint	36
Condemned articles	1 09
Medicine	11
	18 98

E. C. Ridley.

Repairing clothing	$ 75
Making sundry articles, carpenter	2 67
" " tinsmith	58
Bread	15 14
Vegetables	3 30
Meat	9 09
Rent	24 00
Milk	13 15
Horse labour	50
Convict labour	80
Oil	21
Medicine	31
	70 50

G. Richmond.

Making clothing	$ 2 35
Repairing boots	67
Making sundry articles, carpenter	6 23
Repairing " "	15
Bread	10 16
Vegetables	5 05
Meat	7 65
Rent	36 00
Paint	20
Horse labour	63
Condemned articles	50
Medicine	10
	69 69

Rifle Club.

Targets	$ 1 45

Regina Jail.

Clothing	133 92

Geo. Reid.

Boar service	75

John Smith.

Repairing clothing	$ 65
Making mitts	95
Repairing boots	3 15
Sundry repairs, carpenter	28
" blacksmith	10
" tinsmith	32
Bread	19 66
Grain	1 50
Vegetables	7 50
Meat	4 32
Rent	54 00
Convict labour	$ 4 35
Horse labour	1 50
Braces	35
Fish	50
Medicine	68
	99 81

John Snell.

Making clothing	$ 1 90
Repairing clothing	1 75
Razor strop	22
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 39
Repairing " "	55
Making " tinsmith	1 25
Repairing " "	15
Bread	11 74
Meals	4 60
Grain	14 00
Vegetables	10 95
Meat	1 98
Rent	32 00
Milk	10 35
Labour, convict	4 40
" horse	2 50
Paint	43
Glue	35
Lumber	1 30
Door latch	30
Medicine	49
	102 60

T. Scott.

Making clothing	$ 9 93
Repairing clothing	1 80
" boots	3 05
" carpenter	20
" blacksmith	30
Making tinware	3 28
Bread	27 00
Grain	4 00
Vegetables	16 40
Meat	10 53
Rent	54 00
Horse labour	23
Convict labour	1 25
Medicine	48
	132 45

Rev. S. W. L. Stewart.

Making clothing	$ 2 10
Repairing clothing	70
Making boots	7 56
Repairing boots	2 71
Making sundry articles, carpenter	12 48
" " tinsmith	10
Repairing, tinsmith	10
Bread	12 66
Grain	18 00
Vegetables	10
Straw	1 00
Meat	14 68
Rent	84 00
Milk	17 60
Ice	2 25
Labour, convict	2 15
" horse	3 50
	181 69

MANITOBA. *Concluded.*

W. Skeoch.

Repairing clothing	$	54
" carpenter		75
" blacksmith		15
Medicine		55
		1 99

D. Stewart.

Meals	$	75

A. Smith.

Grain		7 00

Stony Mountain School District.

Land (1 acre)		30 00

F. Thrasher.

Making clothing	$	2 75
Repairing clothing		61
" boots		4 82
Making, carpenter		43
Repairing, carpenter		35
Making, blacksmith		11
Repairing, tinsmith		45
Bread		11 94
Grain		4 50
Vegetables		1 55
Meat		17 82
Rent		42 00
Horse labour		1 25
Fish		1 20
Medicine		20
		90 06

G. Talbot.

Grain	$	7 00

Toronto Hide Company.

Hides	$	19 00

F. Taylor.

Boar service		75

H. Woods.

Repairing clothing	$	1 50
Making boots		1 11
Repairing boots		53
Making sundry articles, carpenter		1 72
Iron work " "		92
Making " tinsmith		68
Repairing " "		20
Bread		8 92
Vegetables		1 73
Meat		18 35
Rent		36 00
Laundry		25
Horse labour		88
Convict labour		40
Coal oil		5 50
Medicine		68
Sundry stores		21
		82 58

J. Womake.

Potatoes	$	5 00

A. E. Whish.

Making clothing	$	1 00
Repairing clothing		65
Making pipe-rack		55
Medicine		72
		2 92
		$5,551 91

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Auction Sales (Sundry Customers.)

Revolvers (32)	$117	90
Rifles (14)	86	40
Ammunition	6	57
Military saddle	17	00
Old sash	16	00
Scrap iron	13	00
Gladstone buggy	20	00
Cast iron pipe	15	00
Engine	10	00
Sundry small articles, under $10	38	75
	340	62
Less auctioneer's charges	16	97
	$323	65

Agriculture, Department of.

Half value of hogs slaughtered on account of cholera	$	362 40

J. J. Bushell.

Repairing boots		60
Small bolts		05
Making tinware		23
Repairing tinware	1	19
Bread	14	58
Meals	16	90
Brooms		55
Boiler fitting	4	25
Hard oil finish		75
	39	10

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

J. C. Brown.

Making clothing	$	20
Repairing clothing		55
Making boots	6	25
Repairing boots	1	48
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1	96
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		50
Bread	30	84
Vegetables	2	65
Repairing typewriter		60
Glass		47
Paint		08
Sundry stores	2	48
	48	06

W. Botting.

Repairing boots	$ 2	35
" rifle		10
Bread	16	48
Meals	6	50
Horse labour	1	50
Vegetables		90
Rent	25	00
Coal	13	20
Medicine		35
	66	38

E. Blower.

Making boots	$ 4	14
Meals	1	90
	6	04

P. Burns & Co.

Dressed pork (1,416 lbs.)	$120 36

Brunette Saw Mills Co.

Hay, 3.500 tons	31 50

W. Bennett.

Repairing boots	$	60
Meals	2	10
	2	70

W. J. Carroll.

Making clothing	$ 2	87
Repairing clothing	2	30
" boots	4	12
Picture frame made	1	14
Furniture repaired	7	91
Repairing tinware		10
Bread	29	76
Vegetables		90
Brooms		55
Condemned articles		32
Medicine	3	72
	53	69

W. Currie.

Repairing clothing		40
Making boots	5	45
Repairing boots	9	90
Making sundry articles, carpenter	4	82
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		30
Making sundry articles, blacksmith	3	51
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith		13
Bread	2	23
Meals	28	70
Coal	8	25
Medicine		20
Sundry stores	2	50
	66	39

W. A. Cameron.

Repairing clothing	$	30
" boots	2	70
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1	23
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		10
" blacksmith		25
Bread	5	75
Meals	11	00
Mortar		30
Medicine		70
Making tinware		19
	22	52

T. Cooper.

Repairing boots		25
Bread	4	14
Meals	2	60
Rent	2	00
	8	99

R. H. Clark.

Repairing boots		60
Bread	1	21
Meals	3	30
	5	11

H. Disney.

Making clothing	6	19
Repairing clothing	2	20
Making boots	1	51
Repairing boots	4	15
Making sundry articles, carpenter	39	66
Stove repaired		12
Bread	24	71
Meals	4	90
Vegetables	2	70
Rent	45	00
Binding books	1	60
House labour	2	30
Convict labour	1	20
Coal	9	90
Brooms		55
Medicine		40
Sundry stores	2	23
	149	32

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Continued.*

R. Dynes.

Making clothing	$ 5 05
Repairing clothing	1 03
Making boots	6 60
Repairing boots	9 67
Making sundry articles, carpenter	12 15
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	6 37
" blacksmith	6 24
" tinsmith	2 95
Bread	33 25
Rent	60 00
Brooms	55 00
Paint	61
Medicine	50
	144 97

G. W. Dawson.

Meals	$ 7 00
Trousers pressed	15
	7 15

P. Devine.

Making pair trousers	$ 93
Repairing boots	32
Horse shod	42
Meals	20
Sundry stores	2 79
	4 66

James Doyle.

Straps made	$ 1 00
Repairing boots	7 30
Making sundry articles, carpenter	2 75
Plates welded	1 05
Making tinware	1 14
Repairing tinware	15
Bread	15 79
Rent	60 00
Coal	13 20
Horse labour	1 00
Brooms	55
Electric lamps	84
Medicine	20
	104 97

D. Exley.

Repairing clothing	$ 1 09
" boots	2 40
Bread	12 80
Meals	17 70
Paint	1 16
Furniture stain	1 92
Axe handles	64
Medicine	50
	38 21

A. V. Glen.

Making clothes rack	$ 50
Water key	30
Bread	3 72
Meals	90
	5 42

T. R. Gray.

Making boots	$ 3 70
Repairing boots	3 25
Making ladder	2 41
Lawn mower sharpened	10
Paint	1 31
Bread	15 38
Meals	19 10
Coal oil	29
Sundry stores	20
	45 74

P. Gaynor.

Repairing clothing	$ 55
Tops for posts	1 26
Shears sharpened	15
Paint	3 91
Bread	2 37
Meals	2 10
Sundry stores	5 07
	15 41

Jos. Grant.

Meals	$ 3 00
Rent	1 00
	4 00

A. Gravelle.

Bread	$ 1 76
Meals	90
	2 66

J. W. Harvey.

Making clothing	$ 13 35
Repairing clothing	1 55
Making boots	3 04
Repairing boots	6 37
Making sundry articles, carpenter	1 22
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	3 93
Bucket	44
Repairing tinware	35
Bread	40 15
Plants	10
Vegetables	90
Books bound	3 86
Coal	11 07
Brooms	77
Horse labour	1 00
Medicine	2 03
Sundry stores	5 26
	95 39

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Continued.*

A. Healey.

Repairing boots	$ 70
Meals	3 30
Medicine	40
	4 40

J. Imlah.

Repairing boots	$ 1 42
Bread	20 72
Meals	28 10
Lime	10
Brooms	55
Medicine	39
Sundry stores	42
	51 70

Geo. Jeffery.

Repairing clothing	$ 60
" boots	1 25
Picture framed	1 26
Meals	10 90
Medicine	40
	14 41

J. Kenny.

Meals	$ 3 00

P. J. Keenan.

Repairing boots	$ 92
Meals	50
Medicine	10
	1 52

M. Lavell.

Screen door and windows	3 30
Repairing closet	66
Bread	12 50
Rent	60 00
Cutting archway in quarters	2 30
	78 76

Rev. E. Lambot.

Making boots	$ 5 50
Repairing boots	1 80
Making sundry articles, carpenter	5 91
Meals	2 70
Books bound	2 25
	18 16

W. Lesslie.

Meals	$ 2 00

R. Morrison.

Meals	$ 2 00
Rent	1 00
Medicine	45
	3 45

N. Mathewson.

Meals	2 00

D. C. McKenzie.

Repairing clothing	$ 1 55
" boots	98
Making sundry articles, carpenter	11 89
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	1 91
" blacksmith	96
Making thimbles	24
Bread	12 88
Meals	22 60
Electric supplies	2 62
Medicine	1 53
Sundry stores	62
	57 78

P. McGrenera.

Suit pressed	$ 15
Repairing boots	2 30
Making sundry articles, carpenter	18 74
Paint	18
Meals	4 00
Rent	7 00
Electric lamps	2 53
Wood stain	48
Coal	6 60
Axe	1 10
Vegetables	90
	43 98

D. McLure.

Trousers cleaned	$ 15
Repairing, carpenter	10
Meals	2 70
Rent	2 00
	4 95

Hugh McGill.

Motor boat	300 00

D. McTavish.

Meals	$ 4 50
Rent	2 00
	6 50

W. A. McCallum.

Repairing clothing	$ 30
" boots	2 00
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3 28
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	60
Bread	22 91
Meals	2 50
Horse labour	1 90
Rent	12 00
Paint	2 05
Coal	23 10
Convict labour	60
Medicine	1 15
	72 39

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Continued.*

Geo. McKenzie.

Making clothing	$ 4 45	
Repairing clothing	2 30	
Making boots	6 10	
Repairing boots	12 37	
" sundry articles, carpenter	75	
" " tinsmith	53	
Bread	28 52	
Meals	3 40	
Hay	18 50	
Rent	60 00	
Coal	6 60	
Horse labour	2 00	
Electric lamps	1 06	
Broom	28	
Nails	13	
Condemned articles	25	
Medicine	1 67	
Sundry stores	3 99	
	152 99	

A. McDonald.

Repairing clothing	$ 1 05	
" boots	1 20	
Meals	11 10	
Rent	9 00	
Medicine	20	
	22 55	

R. McLeod.

Bread	$ 06	
Meals	4 50	
	4 56	

R. F. McVittie.

Repairing clothing	$ 87	
Bread	32	
Meals	8 60	
Rent	3 00	
Medicine	20	
	13 07	

H. F. Norman.

Making sundry articles, carpenter	$ 3 52	
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	20	
Bread	1 43	
Meals	1 90	
Medicine	50	
	7 55	

New Westminster, City of

Rent, right of way	$ 50 00	

W. A. Patchell.

Repairing clothing	$ 1 60	
Making boots	1 85	
Making sundry articles, carpenter	2 09	
Bread	25 73	
Vegetables	2 70	
Rent	60 00	
Coal	6 60	
Horse labour	1 00	
Medicine	10	
	101 07	

H. Phillips.

Repairing boots	$ 25	
Meals	17 80	
Medicine	25	
	18 30	

C. A. Pratt.

Meals	$ 20	

E. J. Robertson.

Repairing clothing	$ 15	
Strap	15	
Repairing boots	5 20	
Axe handle	34	
Repairing buggy	1 03	
Horse shoeing	45	
Repairing coal and standard	87	
Bread	23 94	
Hay	18 00	
Potatoes	2 70	
Rent	60 00	
Brooms	27	
Soap	2 88	
Medicine	55	
Sundry stores	2 60	
	119 13	

W. Regan.

Repairing boots	$ 60	
Meals	2 50	
	3 10	

Dr. W. A. de Wolfe Smith.

Repairing clothing	$ 35	
" boots	1 25	
Making sundry articles, carpenter	35 52	
Iron rings	17	
Cutting and drilling iron	10	
Bread	1 69	
	39 08	

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Concluded.*

P. Smythe.

Making boots	$ 3	24
Repairing boots		50
Making sundry articles, carpenter	21	33
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		20
Bread	8	12
Meals	17	70
Sundry stores		48
	51	57

M. Sullivan.

Meals	$	50

F. Stewart.

Repairing boots	$ 1	84
Bread	6	85
Horse labour	1	50
Manure		50
Rent	60	00
Coal	13	20
Medicine	1	28
	85	17

T. Sampson.

Making boots	$ 3	70
Repairing boots	3	36
Making sundry articles, carpenter	5	56
Repairing chain		10
Paint		18
Bread		55
Meals	1	00
Potatoes		90
Rent	60	00
Brooms		47
Serge	12	96
Coal	1	65
Horse labour		50
Candles		14
Medicine		20
Sundry stores	2	08
	93	32

G. L. Saunders.

Bread	$	18
Meals		20
		38

W. J. R. Smith.

Repairing clothing	$	50
Making boots	3	60
Repairing boots	2	26
Bread	2	10
Meals	12	30
	20	76

Geo. Vance.

Repairing boots	$ 1	50
Bread	8	63
Meals	10	32
	20	45

Rev. A. E. Vert.

Making clothing	$ 1	08
" boots	2	50
Repairing boots	2	45
Making cabinet	13	83
Medicine		60
	20	42

W. Walsh.

Making clothing	$ 4	80
Repairing boots	1	42
Boiler repaired		10
Rent	60	00
Brooms	1	02
Hard oil finish		56
Medicine	1	82
Sundry stores		48
	70	20

F. Watt.

Repairing clothing	$	30
Making boots	4	74
Repairing boots	1	11
Bread	7	12
Meals	15	20
Rent	10	00
Medicine	1	20
Sundry stores		29
	39	96

$3,374 07

ALBERTA.

J. J. Cashman.

Making clothing	$ 2 84
Repairing clothing	45
Making boots	4 32
Repairing boots	3 13
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3 24
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter	37
Iron braces	11
Tungsten lamps	1 80
	16 26

E. H. Cummings.

Making clothing	$ 1 59
Making boots	1 61
Making sundry articles, carpenter	5 51
" blacksmith	1 07
" tinsmith	3 78
Potatoes	63
	14 19

A. G. Champion.

Repairing boots	85

R. Chambers.

Making boots	$ 6 91
Socks	1 66
	8 57

R. G. Cook.

Meals	$ 2 30

Wm. Coward.

Coal scuttle	$ 55
Storm door	55
	1 10

J. B. Dharty.

Repairing clothing	$ 10
Making boots	3 55
Repairing boots	30
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	1 07
Meals	19 50
Potatoes	75
Medicine	10
	25 37

Dr. A. Forin.

Making pair mitts	$ 20
" boots	6 89
Repairing boots	1 30
" sundry articles, carpenter	25
Soap dish	10
Potatoes	3 00
	11 74

J. R. Gernon.

Repairing clothing	$ 15
Making boots	2 80
Repairing boots	39
Meals	17 80
	21 14

G. P. Holley.

Making clothing	1 30
Repairing clothing	15
Making boots	4 24
Repairing boots	52
Making sundry articles, carpenter	3 40
Axe repaired	10
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	3 58
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith	30
Meals	2 70
Paper	37
Medicine	65
	17 11

R. Jam[illegible]

Coals (iron pail)	$ 38
Meals	5 00
Cement foot scraper	52
	5 90

R. C. Morris.

Mowing lawns	$ 2 06
Wages barrel	1 31
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	1 14
Meals	10 30
Potatoes	25
	15 06

Jno. Mavis.

Repairing boots	$ 16
Meals	24 00
Repairing felt	1 52
	25 68

A. D. Mallandaine.

Making boots	$ 3 58
Repairing boots	54
Meals	20 30
	24 42

T. May.

Making clothing	$ 2 59
Repairing clothing	15
Making sundry articles, carpenter	85
Belts	12
Coal scuttle	15
Brick	42 50
	46 36

ALBERTA.—*Continued.*

Jno. McDougall.

Repairing clothing	$	45
Making boots		16 89
Repairing boots		5 93
Making sundry articles, carpenter		6 48
Repairing model		15
Making sundry articles, blacksmith		79
" tinsmith		56
Meal		10
Cement roller and scraper		2 18
Iron pipe and fittings		2 05
Bricks		148 75
Cement		25 18
Turpentine		12
Varnish		56
Wood stain		25
Boiler plate		32
Medicine		1 10
		211 86

M. McCauley.

Making clothing	$	2 89
Repairing clothing		32
" boots		98
Wash tub		37
Boot scrapers		1 05
Sprinkling can		49
Tungsten lamps		1 80
Medicine		80
		8 70

Rev. D. G. McQueen.

Making boots	$	5 72
Repairing boots		56
		6 28

P. M. Oldroyd.

Making clothing	$	5 07
Repairing clothing		1 12
Making boots		3 93
" quoits		60
" tinware		82
Meals		14 90
Potatoes		2 50
		28 94

F. Pope.

Making clothing	$	12 81
Repairing clothing		30
" boots		1 02
Making sundry articles, carpenter		3 99
Repairing saw		10
Making sundry articles, blacksmith		26
" tinsmith		2 57
Meals		22 60
Paint		90
Cement roller		86
Mat		32
Medicine		10
		45 83

J. Pollard.

Making clothing	$	11 10
Repairing clothing		22
" boots		41
Meals		29 10
Medicine		15
		40 98

J. Schell.

Repairing boots	$	1 77
Making vest		1 71
Water barrels		6 59
Meals		41 30
Condemned articles		3 15
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith		29
Making sundry articles, tinsmith		75
		55 56

R. H. Stedman.

Coal	$	3 58

R. Smith.

Pressing clothing		15
Meals		40
		55

J. J. Smirl.

Making boots	$	2 80
Meals		6 70
		9 50

H. E. Smith.

Making pair child's shoes	$	27
Repairing boots		41
Water barrel		1 31
Making tinware		65
Meals		5 20
		7 84

M. J. Salzl.

Making clothing	$	7 99
Repairing clothing		25
Making boots		16 73
Repairing boots		11
Making sundry articles, carpenter		3 46
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		30
Making sundry articles, blacksmith		1 66
" tinsmith		4 44
Meal		10
Potatoes		2 50
Cement roller		86
Mortar		10
Varnish		1 45
Boiled oil		22
Socks		67
Turpentine		50
Paint		32
Mats		1 26
Pipe fittings for stove		94
Medicine		45
		44 31

ALBERTA.—*Concluded.*

Jno. Shearer.

Making clothing	$ 7	01
Repairing clothing		95
Making boots	3	46
Repairing boots		68
Meals	37	10
	49	20

C. Turgeon.

Repairing clothing	$	32
Making boots	14	31
Repairing boots	2	51
Making sundry articles, carpenter	2	51
Repairing sundry articles, carpenter		30
Making sundry articles, blacksmith	1	95
Repairing sundry articles, blacksmith		18
Making sundry articles, tinsmith	1	45
Repairing sundry articles, tinsmith	1	40
Meals	25	10
Potatoes	2	00
Cement roller and scraper	1	6
Mortar		10
Mitts		25
Tungsten lamps	1	80
Sundry stores		51
	56	32

S. J. Truscott.

Making clothing	$ 2	50
Repairing clothing	1	07
Making boots	1	05
Making sundry articles, carpenter. blacksmith	1	20
		65
Repairing sleigh		13
Making tinware	2	33
Sundry stores	3	28
	12	21

Thos. Teed.

Making boots	$ 2	80
Repairing boots		49
Meals	17	60
	20	89

F. Urquhart.

Making clothing	$ 15	21
" boots	9	78
Repairing boots		99
Making part of bed		65
Straw hats		69
Mattress	3	44
	30	76

C. Wilson.

Repairing boots	$	32
Making sundry articles, carpenter		70
Meals	36	80
	37	82

C. A. Wooton.

Repairing clothing	$	30
Making boots	10	50
Repairing boots		73
Making sundry articles, blacksmith	1	12
Meals	13	20
Medicine		25
	26	10

F. Watt.

Repairing clothing	$	32
" boots		43
Meals	1	50
	2	25

$935 51

APPENDIX K.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.

KINGSTON.

STAFF.

Salaries:

General

Warden, 1, 12 m.	$2,600 00
Surgeon and Med. Supt. Insane, 1, 12m	2,400 00
Chaplains, 2, 12 m., @ $1,200	2,400 00
Accountant, 1, 12 m.	1,700 00
Engineer, 1, 12 m.	1,200 00
Warden's Clerk, 1, 12 m.	900 00
Storekeeper, 1, 12 m.	1,000 00
Asst. Storekeeper, 1, 12 m.	700 00
Steward, 1, 12 m.	1,000 00
Asst. Steward 1, 12m	700 00
Hospital overseer, &c., 1, 12m.	900 00
Asst. Hospital overseer, &c., 1, 12 m., @ $700, less deductions	698 06
Matron. 1, 12m.	600 00
Deputy Matron, 1, 12m.	450 00
Electrician, 1, 12m.	900 00
Asst. Electrician, 1, 12 m	700 00
Asst. Engineer, 1, 12 m.	700 00
Messenger, 1, 12 m.	600 00
Firemen, 2, 12 ., @ $600	1,200 00

Industrial.

Chief trade instructor, 1, 12m.	1,000 00
Supt. binder twine, 1, 12 m.	1,200 00
Asst. Supt. binder twine, 1, 12 m.	800 00
Trade instructors, 5, 12 m., @ $800.	4,000 00
" 2, 12 m., @ $800, less deductions.	1,591 40
Asst. Farm Instructor, 1, 12 m	700 00
Stable guards, 3, 12 m., @ $600	1,800 00

Police.

Deputy Warden, 1, 12 m.	1,500 00
Chief Keeper, 1, 12 m.	1,000 00
Keepers, 10, 12 m., @ $700	7,000 00
" 2, broken periods	649 96
Chief Watchman, 1, 12 m., @ $800, less deductions.	793 48
Watchmen, 2, 12 m., @ $650	1,300 00
" 3, 12 m., @ $650, less deductions.	1,919 68
" 4, broken periods	1,212 90
Guards, 17, 12 m., @ $600	10,200 00
" 19, 12 m., @ $600, less deductions	11,338 02
" 4, broken periods	1,140 06
Temporary police officers	1,217 13
	71,710 69

Retiring Allowances.

E. C. Walsh	$ 298 47
Thos. Marsh	559 99
E. R. Davis	1,020 82
F. W. Dickenson	483 33
	2,362 61

Uniforms.

Anti-squeak, 36 lbs	$ 2 88
Buttons, dome, 4 doz	2 60
" gilt, 11 gross	29 00
Blacking, 6 doz	5 40
Braid, tracing, ½ gross	9 88
Boot ink, 4 quarts	1 40
Canvas, 357½ yds	56 20
Caps, hair-seal, 2 doz	72 00
" wires for, 8 doz	1 55
" peaks, 2½ doz	6 25
" sweatbands, 5½ doz	4 08
Cheese cloth, 167 yds	5 85
Cleaning fluid	1 80
Channel cement, 2 gals	2 50
Denim, 82 yds	8 81
Drilling, 181½ yds	18 93
Duck, 57 yds	8 55
Dress goods, 10 yds	8 00
Eyelets, tow	10 75
Frieze, 122½ yds	107 40
Felt, boot, 14½ lbs	15 95
" padding, 47½ yds	11 88
Hair cloth, 51½ yds	13 91
Hooks and eyes, 1 gross	35
Khaki, 207 yds	217 35
Lining, sleeve, 199½ yds	41 50
" overcoat, 72 yds	46 80
" Italian, 178½ yds	91 12
Leather, welt, 85 lbs	27 75
" box-calf, 436½ lbs	100 69
" willow calf, 453 ft	144 96
" dongola, 19½ lbs	4 81
" beading, 43½ lbs	5 19
" sole, 963 lbs	211 86
" patent, 10½ lbs	4 84
Laces, 4 gross	4 70
Linen, 49½ yds	7 39
Mitts and gloves, 88 pairs	89 00
Nails, zinc, shoe, 25 lbs	3 25
" iron " 104 lbs	5 20
Badges for uniforms	2 60
Polish, tan, 18 doz	16 80
Padding, 43½ yds	10 88
Rubber tissue, 2 lbs	2 50
Serge, 340½ yds	408 60
Thread, linen, 18 lbs	36 00
" silk sewing, 2 lbs	16 00
" " twist, 2 lbs	9 50
" shoe, 9 lbs	7 65
" hardash, 2 lbs	10 00
Tacks, shoe, 25 lbs	3 75
Trimmings, sewing	1 74
Wax, shoe, 5 lbs	50
Webbing gaiter, ½ gross	1 50
Containers	35
Freight and express	7 87
	1,948 57

Mess.

Apples, evaporated, 500 lbs	$ 37 50
" tinned, 7 doz	16 80
" fresh, 6 bbls	11 00
Beef, 9,557 lbs	521 79
Butter, 1,322 lbs	323 93
Baking powder, 42 lbs	16 80
" soda, 20 lbs	40
Cheese, 333 lbs	39 96
Currants, 438 lbs	26 28
Corn starch, 102 lbs	6 63
Cream of Tartar. 8 lbs	1 60

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

Mess.—Continued.

Cinnamon, 5 lbs.	$ 1 50
Cloves, ¼ lb.	20
Carraway seeds, 1 lb.	30
Eggs, 477 doz.	95 40
Essences, 8 doz.	5 20
Fish, fresh, 1,020 lbs.	102 00
Figs, 165 lbs.	8 25
Ginger, 12 lbs.	2 16
Lard, 778 lbs.	99 23
Lemons, 28 doz.	4 20
Milk, 369 gals.	58 40
Mustard, 20 lbs.	4 00
Mutton, 100 lbs.	5 46
Macaroni, 95 lbs.	12 03
Mint, 1 tin.	10
Nutmegs, 3 lbs.	1 05
Prunes, 200 lbs.	11 52
Raisins, 388 lbs.	25 52
Sugar, granulated, 2,300 lbs.	103 01
Sage, 15 tins.	1 50
Savory, 12 tins.	1 20
Sago, 35 lbs.	2 10
Tapioca, 65 lbs.	3 90
Tomatoes, canned, 4 doz.	3 60
	1,554 52

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.

Rations.

Alum, 1 lb.	$ 10
Beef, 124,915 lbs.	6,820 54
Barley, pot, 5,034 lbs.	138 45
Bacon, 12,253 lbs.	1,409 11
Beans, 25,174 lbs.	786 10
Baking soda, 15 lbs.	30
Cabbage, 303 lbs.	4 55
Corn, cracked, 500 lbs.	8 75
Flour, 3,490 bags.	8,329 80
Figs, 100 lbs.	5 00
Herring, 22 bbls.	93 50
Lard, 468 lbs.	59 70
Milk, skimmed, 96,450 lbs.	241 13
Molasses, 2,782 gals.	1,335 36
Mutton, 771 lbs.	42 10
Onions, 3,897 lbs.	115 42
Pease, split, 4,420 lbs.	121 57
Potatoes, 1,804 bags	1,127 00
Pepper, 287 lbs.	40 18
Rice, 11,000 lbs.	330 00
Rolled oats, 35,551 lbs.	924 30
Sugar, brown, 30,414 lbs.	1,254 70
Salt, fine, 70 bbls.	89 70
" coarse, 54 bags.	27 40
Spice, mixed, 20 lbs.	3 20
Tea, 817 lbs.	290 72
Vinegar, 815 gals.	139 57
Yeast, 405 lbs.	121 50
Christmas extras.	106 99
Freight and cartage.	110 00
	24,076 74
Less refund of expenditure.	97 84
	23,978 90½

Prison Clothing.

Butons, coat, 36 gross	$ 8 19
" trouser, 110 gross.	10 35
" bone, shirt, 3 gross	90
Binding, stay, 5 gross.	2 20
Buckles, trouser, 12 gross.	1 14
Boots, rubber, 3 pairs.	13 50
Cotton, 1,845 yds.	143 02
Cottonade, 51½ yds.	8 86
Camphor, 25 lbs.	10 60
Duck, 210½ yds.	33 69
Denim, 4,398 yds.	934 58
Drilling, 305 yds.	29 53
Eyelets, 18m.	4 14
Galatea shirting, 2,238½ yds.	237 85
Flannel, shaker, 16 yds.	3 40
Hats, straw, 25 doz.	25 00
Leather, sole, 4,283 lbs.	940 06
" upper, 837 lbs.	371 70
" sheepskins, 28 lbs.	12 59
" russets, 15 doz.	162 50
Laces, 45 gross.	45 00
Moleskin, 114½ yds.	47 75
Nails, shoe, iron, 75 lbs.	3 75
Oil, neatsfoot, 20 gals.	16 00
Prison cloth, 1,465 yds.	1,267 22
Pegs, shoe, 4 bushels.	4 20
Pins, safety, 1 gross.	24
" black, 6 packages.	45
Rivets, shoe, 50 lbs.	7 70
Suspenders, 40 doz.	95 00
Shawls, 1 doz.	12 00
Shirting, 54 yds.	7 29
Thread, shoe, 30 lbs.	24 00
" linen, 81 lbs.	141 72
" hardash, 1 lb.	5 00
Tallow, 8 lb.	64
Underclothing, 184 doz.	775 60
Webbing, 1 gross.	1 85
Wax, shoe, 10 lbs.	1 00
Yarn, 997 lbs.	371 39
Containers.	45
Freight and cartage.	40 96
	5,823 01

Hospital.

Alum, ½ lb.	$ 05
Butter, 213 lbs.	52 19
Biscuits, 127½ lbs	12 47
Brandy, 1 bottle	1 35
Batts, 8.	69
Corn starch, 20 lbs.	1 30
Drugs.	473 63
Eggs, 216 doz.	43 20
Essences, 1 doz.	65
Envelopes, 1 box.	50
Grape juice, 1 quart.	50
Glasses, repairs to	15
Lard, 21 lbs.	2 67
Milk, 1,125½ gals.	228 08
Sugar, 120 lbs.	5 40
Service of nurse.	20 00
Tapioca, 200 lbs.	12 00
Tobacco, 137½ lbs.	57 75
Towelling, 52 yds.	6 55
Whisky, 4 gals.	11 00
Keep of insane prisoner.	87 45
Nutmegs, ½ lb.	18
Oranges, 34 doz.	12 80
	1,030 56

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Freedom Suits and Allowances.

Buttons, coat, 11 gross	$ 3 30
" vest, 11 gross	1 98
" trouser, 36 gross	2 85
" collar, 1 gross	1 75
Braces, 15 doz	15 00
Braid, 2 bunches	30
Canvas, french, 394½ yds	26 62
Collars, 6 doz	6 00
Coats, women's, 4 only	11 00
Caps, 10 doz	30 00
Dress goods, 53 yds	25 05
Flannellette, 40 yds	5 00
Gloves, 6½ doz	19 50
Hats, women's, 9 only	15 00
" mens, 7 doz	29 40
Handkerchiefs, 16 doz	9 60
Jean, 112 yds	7 84
Leather, Canadian kip, 333¼ lbs	220 77
" sole, 500 lbs	120 00
Linen, stay, 95 yds	10 93
Mufflers, 4 doz	8 00
Shirts, top, 20 doz	120 00
Silesia, 501 yds	41 15
Stockings, 2 doz	4 80
Satin, farmer's, 555¼ yds	41 65
Thread, linen, 3 lbs	4 44
Ties, 17 doz	25 50
Tweed, 980⅞ yds	324 56
Tacks, shoe, 15 lbs	2 25
Tape, 38 gross	1 14
Under-clothing, 34 doz	140 80
Wadding, 2 bales	10 50
Yarn, 10 lbs	5 00
Freight and cartage	3 59
Transportation and allowance, 193 men	2,123 15
	3,118 42

Interments.

Interments	$ 8 00

Transfer.

Transfer	3 80

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, Light and Water.

Burners, lamp, 4 doz.	$ 3 70
Coal, egg, 3 tons	20 25
" screenings, 4,276–1890 tons	9,366 50
Carbons, 300 only	9 50
Coal oil, 403–40 gals.	58 50
Globes, Auer, 48 only	8 30
Matches, 10 boxes	1 16
Lamps, Tungsten, 300 only	218 00
" Westinghouse, 200 only	33 00
Custom entries	2 25
Duty on coal	710 57
Containers	45
Freight and express	7 17
	10,439 35

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings.

Aluminum ferric, 10⅞ tons	$164 90
Adapters, 160 only	3 00
Alabastine, 100 lbs	7 00
Brass, sheet, 3½ lbs	1 40
" " 2 pieces	5 75
" bar, 11 lbs	2 75
Batteries, 1 doz	6 00
" zincs, 100 only	4 50
Baize, 11 yds	5 50
Bushings, 160 only	5 92
Basin, 1 only	1 50
Bolts, stove, 200 only	65
" car, 200 only	72
" stove, 100 only	17
Bricks, stove, 6 lbs	42
" fire, 500 only	15 00
Colours, 313 lbs	46 05
Cord, sash, 20 lbs	7 00
" flexible, electric, 200 yds	8 50
Cable, electric, 6 ft	5 20
" duplex, 600 ft	12 96
Chloride of lime, 200 lbs	6 00
Closet connections, 3 doz	6 75
" rings, 3 doz	3 00
Discs, Jenkens, 22 doz	16 20
Elbows, 8 doz	5 46
Electric fittings, sundry	7 56
Flower seeds	12 73
Fly-paper, 3 boxes	1 50
Glass, 5 boxes	16 85
" 36 lights	4 88
Hinges, narrow, 2 doz	54
" brass, 2 doz	2 10
Iron, bar, 2,631 lbs	63 08
" hoop, 55 lbs	1 67
" galvanized, 500 lbs	21 00
Insect powder	4 40
Intake pipe, repairs to	90 00
Japan, 46 gals	17 35
Kreso, 233 gals	152 45
Keys, 4 only	1 77
Lumber, maple, 367 ft	17 43
" pine, 4,695 ft	145 93
" hemlock, 864 ft	24 19
Lead, white, 2,200 lbs	125 40
Lawn seed, 20 lbs	4 00
Lye, 6 tins	45
Nails, wire, 9 kegs	21 90
" moulding, 20 lbs	80
Nuts, tapped, 2 lbs	30
" " 24 only	84
" hexagon, 10 lbs	77
" lock, 150 only	2 50
Oil, linseed, 433 gals	27 73
Polish, metal, 100 lbs	20 00
Rivets, 194 lbs	9 45
Range, parts for	2 15
Rosettes, 1 doz	2 74
Rubber, 3 lbs	1 50
Soap, laundry, 11,075 lbs	346 11
" olive oil, 11,146 lbs	557 30
Soda, washing, 20,625 lbs	202 50
Sapolio, 72 doz	76 80
Steel machine, 109 lbs	3 27
Services, caretaker of grounds	75 00
Shutter springs and parts for	7 65
Sash fasteners, 1 doz	75
Shingles, metallic, ½ square	1 42
Sand, 64 yds	70 40
Sink, enamel, 1 only	3 50
Sockets, lamp, 200 only	30 00

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings.

Sal ammoniac, 50 lbs.	$ 6 50
Toilet paper, 42 boxes	253 60
Turpentine, 104½ gals.	62 70
Telephone, repairs to	2 50
Tape, electric, 10 lbs.	7 50
Traps, steam, 6 only	60 00
Valves, rubber, 30 only	9 90
Wire, duplex, 1,500 ft.	24 00
" solder, 30 lbs.	7 50
" spring, 10¾ lbs.	3 68
" electric, r. c., 900 ft.	10 00
Washers, bibb, 9 doz.	4 50
Putty, 463 lbs.	8 57
Zenoleum, 200 gals.	150 00
Customs entries	50
Duty	35 50
Containers	20
Freight and express	69 80
	3,240 40

Maintenance of Machinery.

Asbestos, 502 lbs.	$ 26 20
" plaster, 5 bags	6 25
Anti-friction metal, 101 lbs.	19 37
Belting, leather, 26 ft.	6 76
Boiler, repairs to	69 62
" compound, 1,089 lbs.	108 73
" inspection,	40 00
Brushes, flue, 4 only	9 75
Brass bushing and nut	7 50
" bolts, 24 only	12 00
Castings, brass, 35½ lbs.	11 15
" grate bar, 1,491 lbs.	59 64
" stoker, 36 lbs.	1 44
" iron, assorted, 107 lbs.	3 82
Clay, fire, 7,032 lbs.	42 18
Couplings, steam hose, 1 only	75
Crank shaft	50 00
Frictionless metal, 28 lbs.	7 00
Gauge glasses, 1 doz.	58
Grease, cup, 212 lbs.	16 96
Grinder plates, 3 sets	4 20
Labour	25
Mica cement, ¼ gal.	4 25
Oil, cylinder, 126 70 gals.	66 61
" engine, 127 gals.	47 00
" machine, 52 gals.	14 04
Packing, spiral, 61½ lbs.	42 79
" asbestos, 300 ft.	25 50
" plumbago, 28 lbs.	9 80
" metallic, 2 lbs.	2 50
Plumbago, 37 lbs.	11 45
Plungers for pump, brass, 2 only	50 00
Piston and ring	1 12
Repairs to pyrometer	3 50
Rubbers for extractor, 1 pair	5 00
Steel, tool, 12 lbs.	1 20
Soda, washing, Wyandotte, 1,400 lbs.	25 73
Valves, pump, 20¾ lbs.	19 75
" globe, 3 only	184 60
Waste, 743 lbs.	69 66
Wick, candle, 15 lbs.	3 75
" asbestos, 9 lbs.	3 60
Containers	25
	1,096 25

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Chapels.

Floats, 14 boxes	$ 2 10
Wine, altar, 9 bottles	3 00
Prayer beads, 60 pairs	4 80
" books, ½ doz.	5 40
Hymn books, 436 only	127 00
Scapulars, 10 doz.	6 00
Olive oil, 2 gals.	4 00
Candles, 48 lbs.	24 00
Incense, 1 box	75
Batting, 1½ lb.	30
Organist's salary	50 00
	227 35

School.

Slates, 1 doz.	$ 1 20
Copy books, 12 doz.	9 60
	10 80

Library.

Books and magazines	$197 35
Freight	55
	197 90

Office Expenses.

Premiums on officers' bonds	$ 24 00
Ink, 10 gals.	13 50
Keg, 1	1 50
Postage	230 08
Telegrams	16 90
Telephone, long distance	19 85
" exchange	96 50
Stationery	371 03
Printing	248 29
Subscriptions to papers	12 00
Freight and express	20 82
	1,054 47

INDUSTRIES.

Farm.

Axle grease, ¼ gross	$ 2 75
Brushes, horse, 1 doz.	4 05
Bran, 1 cwt.	5 75
Barley, feed, 100 bushels	62 00
Boar pigs, 2 only	27 50
Bags, 3 only	75
Corn, 104 bushels	85 43
Forks, manure, ½ doz.	4 20
Horses, 3 only	695 00
Harness, parts of	50
" dressing, ½ doz.	3 00
Implements, repairs and parts	27 50
Paris green, 25 lbs.	5 00
Pigs, 47 only	314 00
Palm for ice-cutting	1 00
Runners for sleigh	2 45
Seeds, assorted	155 70
Scythe, 1 only	1 00
" stones, 1 doz.	1 00

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Farm.

Travelling expenses buying horses	$	12 85
Threshing grain		80 20
Services of veterinary surgeon		39 00
Weighing hogs		1 75
Containers		75
Freight and express		18 20
		1,551 33

Trade Shops.

Awls, pegging, 6 gross	$	5 58
" sewing, 6 gross		14 40
" stitching, 3 gross		6 05
" stabbing, 2 gross		2 18
Acid, oxalic, 2 lbs		30
" muriatic, 14 gals		70
Axles, 104 lbs		7 02
Augers, 2 only		2 25
" points for		30
Benzine, 1 gals		3 75
Brushes, kalsomine, 2 doz		15 12
" inches, 1 doz		1 19
" varnish, 1 doz		4 54
" paint, 6 doz		4 25
" assorted, 2 doz		13 04
Buttons, gilt, 18 11-12 gross		75 66
" coat, 1 gross		1 20
Beaver, 47½ yds		130 63
Bluing, 6 lbs		1 20
Borax, 50 lbs		2 50
Broom corn, 3,301 lbs		324 36
Binders' cloth, 11 rolls		48 05
Bristles, 2 lbs		13 00
Bill-heads, 6,000 only		4 75
Bronze, 5 packages		1 00
Brass, sheet, 19½ lbs		5 55
Binding, stay, 14 packages		6 16
Buckles, 2 gross		2 00
Bolts, carriage, 2,100 only		12 00
" machine, 350 only		3 66
" tire, 400 only		71
" fasteners, 100 only		3 90
Burning kiln		20 50
Coal, smith's, 5—'300 tons		34 75
" screenings, 807—'1680 tons		1,769 17
Colours, assorted		9 88
Castings, malleable, 2,930 lbs		161 72
" iron, 131 lbs		5 64
" brass, 92½ lbs		37 00
Chalk, tailors, 10 boxes		7 50
" lump, 30 lbs		45
Cleaning fluid		1 80
Cement, channel, 5 gals		6 25
" leather, 1 doz		2 50
Charcoal, 102 bushels		18 36
Canvas, French, 167½ yds		27 00
Chloride of lime, 100 lbs		4 00
Copper, 42¾ lbs		12 60
Clothes pins, 6 doz		30
Crayons, tailors', 1 doz		75
Coilers, 3 only		4 50
Cylinder, brass		6 50
Corundum wheels, 6 only		18 87
Drilling, 234 yds		27 07
Drills, twist, 85 only		25 94
" s. s., 24 only		1 66
" t. s., 9 only		3 78
Dressing, boot, 5 gals		3 75
Dyes, 13 packages		5 25

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Emery cloth, 2½ reams	$	38 63
" powder, 380 lbs		19 00
" wheels, 58 only		53 85
" cutters, 2 sets		90
Eyelets, 6m		1 38
Fats, pad, 3½ gross		2 98
Files, assorted, 9½ doz		18 99
Fuse, 500 ft		5 00
Flannel, 710 yds		241 40
Face coats, 2 only		1 05
Force cup, 1 only		90
Gasoline, 35 gals		8 75
Glass, 2 boxes		6 50
Glue, 170 lbs		15 30
Glass cutter, 1 only		1 50
Handles, hammer, 3 doz		6 75
" awl, 8 doz		3 30
" pork, 7 doz		21 15
" broom, 1,100 only		24 75
" sledge, 2 doz		14 50
Hats, felt, 12 doz		144 00
Handkerchiefs, silk 3 only		2 70
Hair cloth, 50½ yds		11 62
Hinges, spring, 1 doz		1 00
Hickory logs, 192 ft		19 20
Hoeblade blades, 1 doz		4 50
Horseshoes, 3 kegs		13 25
Hooks, boot, 3m		3 75
Iron, bar, 18,290 lbs		413 04
" tinned, 58 lbs		67 36
" galvanize, 1,630 lbs		73 85
" Russian, 80 lbs		11 57
" sheet, 804 lbs		26 13
" band, 685 lbs		18 23
" hammered, 2 pieces		4 75
Ink, boot, 15 gals		6 00
" printers, 12 lbs		5 18
Knives, skiving, 1⅜ doz		4 00
" I. W. C., 3 doz		4 20
Knitting machine, parts for		13 77
Knobs, carriage, 2 gross		1 50
Leather, harness, 500 lbs		16 06
" box calf, 97½ lbs		25 73
" welt, 106 lbs		39 22
" French kip, 114¼ lbs		113 60
" pebble, 150 lbs		19 50
" sole, 655 lbs		134 10
" lace, 7½ lbs		5 63
" belt, 250½ ft		67 58
Locks, desk, 1 doz		7 75
Lumber, assorted, 1,476, ft		44 28
" hemlock, 2,000 ft		35 00
" elm, 2,500 ft		50 00
" hickory 166 ft		13 28
" ash, 40 ft		3 20
" pine, 60 ft		4 80
Line, masons', ½ doz		1 00
" sturgeon, 4½ lbs		2 64
Lamp black, 22 lbs		2 42
Lasts, 12 pairs		6 00
Linen yarn, 1,014 lbs		206 33
Millboard, 14 bundles		21 00
Measures, shoe, ½ doz		42
" tape, ½ doz		50
Mallets, stone cutters', 3 doz		40 50
Nails, horse, 70 lbs		7 45
" chair, 1 box		75
" broom, 20 lbs		2 40
" shoe, iron, 100 lbs		5 00
" " zinc, 25 lbs		3 25
Nuts, hexagon, 25 lbs		3 00

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Nuts, untapped, 50 lbs.	$ 5 25
Needles, harness, 6 papers	48
" darning, 3 papers	15
" collar, 3 only	30
" knitting, 6 sets	30
" sewing, 190 papers	3 80
" machine, 60 doz.	12 00
Neck yokes, 3 only	90
Nippers, jaws for, 1 pair	60
Oil, cuban, 2 quarts	1 80
" sperm, 1 gal.	2 00
Powder, blasting, 6 kegs	14 40
Paper, printing, 65 reams	127 88
" wrapping, 1 ream	8 40
" Empire Bond, 19 reams	51 75
" Eton Mills, 6 reams	13 20
" Earnscliff, 25 reams	81 20
" Pentland, 15 reams	25 60
" Crown Linen, 20 reams	55 00
" Colonial White, 10 reams	20 00
" blue print, 4 rolls,	2 95
" drafting, 1 roll	3 95
" sand, 2 reams	8 71
" Eddystone Mills, 60 lbs.	1 80
" Half Moon, 160 lbs.	6 00
Picks, 1 doz.	5 00
Pulp board, 2 bundles	3 00
Pumice stone, 10 lbs.	80
Pegs, shoe, 1 bushel	1 05
Rasps, shoe, 4 doz.	9 40
Rules, 2 foot, 7 doz.	30 80
Rivets, Norway, 226 lbs.	11 05
" round head, 85 lbs.	5 48
" shoe, 50 lbs.	6 00
" tinned, 19 lbs.	3 68
Rubber tissue, 3 lbs	3 75
Rotary float faces and screws	1 85
Rubber, sheet, 51 lbs.	38 25
Screws, wood, 58 gross	9 27
Scoops, 1 doz.	10 73
Shovels, 9 doz.	83 05
Steel, tool, 309 lbs.	30 90
" rods, 140 lbs	13 14
" toe calk, 12 lbs.	36
" angle, 5,024 lbs	90 43
" barrier, 27,307 lbs.	2,225 13
" milled, 6,306 lbs.	108 20
" cast, 1,211 lbs.	111 10
" cone, 1,146 lbs	91 68
" machine, 3,296 lbs.	109 07
" pine, 1,002 lbs.	277 45
Silk, machine, 5 lbs.	27 50
" twist, 4 lbs.	18 00
" sewing, 1 lb	5 50
" B. H. twist, 2 lbs.	9 00
Staples, iron, 10 lbs.	1 50
" coppered, 20 lbs	3 00
Sewing machines, parts for	1 45
Saws, hack, 3 doz.	2 70
Subscriptions to trade journals	4 15
Socks, 12½ doz. pairs	37 00
Size stick, 1 only	25
Scissors, tailors', 1 doz.	10 00
Sponges, 1 doz.	30
Shellack, 5 gals.	12 50
Salammoniac, 2 lbs	26
Snips, tinners, 2 pairs	5 00
Starch, laundry, 45 lbs	3 60
Tacks, cut, 5 doz. packages	1 20
" shoe, 15 lbs.	2 25
Thread, linen, 33 lbs.	66 00

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Thread, shoe, 20 lbs.	$ 16 00
" cotton, 7 gross	35 70
Tin, pig, 107 lbs.	37 46
" block, 57 lbs.	19 96
" sheet, 12 boxes	52 45
Twine, broom, 34 lbs.	12 24
" bookbinders'	1 70
Tongues, 14 only	10 50
Thimbles, 3 doz.	57
Taps, hand, 2 sets	1 64
Type, 7 fonts	36 04
Varnish, 10 gals.	20 00
Wax, shoe, 5 lbs.	50
Washers, 33 lbs.	1 89
Wrenches, parts for	77
Wire, iron, 470 lbs.	13 50
" cloth, 150 yds.	5 00
" steel, bed, 3,682 lbs.	282 10
" rope, 200 ft.	4 00
" broom, 99 lbs.	6 74
" screen, 27 sq. ft.	7 80
" stove pipe, 3 lbs.	21
" tinned, 1 spool	05
" cotter, 100 lbs.	7 00
Wood, soft, 71 cords	301 22
Welding compound, 131 lbs.	13 10
Wicks, oil stove, 3½ doz.	80
Warp, 4,060 yds.	118 15
Wadding, 4 bales	21 00
Webbing, gaiter, ½ gross,	1 50
Customs entries	2 00
Duty	73 30
Containers	3 35
Freight and express	250 86
	10,442 34

Binder Twine.

Advertising	$ 6 40
Telegrams	16 68
Postage	137 00
Hessien, 106½ yds.	4 10
Shipping tags	45
Subscriptions to trade journals	4 50
Printing	15 07
Freight	55 31
	239 51

PRISON EQUIPMENT.

Machinery.

Intergating watt meter	$104 00
Freight	1 10
	105 10

KINGSTON—*Continued.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.

Prison Furnishings.

Blankets, 479 lbs.	$ 189	20
Cotton, twill, 791½ yds.	81	91
" grey, 1156½ yds.	115	65
Duck, 12 yds.	3	00
Eyelets, large, 1 gross		75
Felt, hair, 3,600 sq. ft.	198	09
Marking ink		25
Linen, table, 20 yds.	11	00
Oil cloth, 5 yds.	1	15
Soap, castile, 3,500 lbs.	280	00
" barbers, 40 lbs.	14	00
Ticking, 1,154½ yds.	163	01
Freight and express	8	40
	1,066	62

Prison Utensils.

Ammunition, 3,300 rounds	$ 77	95
Brushes, shoe, 1 doz	2	30
" scrubbing, 22 doz.	16	30
" banister, 1 only		77
Broom, hair, 1 only	1	25
Blower		10
Burners, oil stove, 1	1	25
Bricks for range	3	10
Bathbricks, 2 doz.		70
Crockery	14	73
Clippers, toilet, 1 pair	3	38
" repairs to	1	00
Cups, agate, 7 doz.	11	00
Clothes pins, 12 doz.		60
Casting for range	3	80
Chimneys, lamp, 6 doz.	4	50
Combs, 1 doz.	1	80
Force cup, 1 only		75
Ferrule, 1 only		35
Frying pan, 1 only		45
Grease catcher, 1 only	1	00
Grate for oven, 1 only	1	50
Gloves, rubber, 1 pair	1	00
Iron, Russian, 113 lbs.	14	69
Kettles, agate, 5 only	6	05
Knife, bread, 1 only	2	00
" butcher, 6 only	1	74
Lawn mower, parts for	4	13
Milk can handles, 1 doz.	2	50
Molasses gate, 1 only		35
Oil for rifles, 3 bottles		75
Padlocks, ½ doz.	5	10
Print, 18 yds.	1	80
Potato parers, and parts for	23	70
Pots, enamel, 2 only	2	40
Rakes, garden, 12 only	5	87
Razors, 1 doz.	14	00
" repairs to	2	00
Razor hones, 2 only	1	50
Rat traps, 2 only	1	20
Scoops, 3½ doz.	33	78
Spoons, 2 only		20
" table, 2 gross	8	00
Sponge, 1 only		25
Saw blade, butchers', 1 only		50
Shovels, 2 doz.	15	73
Tin, 20 boxes	130	00
Thermometers, 2 only		30
Washboards, 3 only		70

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.

Prison Utensils.

Wringer, 1 only	$ 8	00
Wire cloth, 5½ ft.	2	20
" iron, 187 lbs.	4	78
Duty		41
Freight and express	2	30
	446	51

Land and Buildings.

Bends, 4 only	$ 1	50
Boxes, outlet, 4 only		80
Beam, 1 only		85
Bolts, expansion, 250 only	8	00
Castings, 198 lbs.	6	76
Cement, 555 barrels	914	25
Couplings, 23 lbs.		35
Conduit, 680 ft.	86	27
Conduits, 22 only	14	28
Chimney cleanouts, 4 only	9	20
Electric fittings, sundry	81	92
Electroliers, 6 only	54	17
Duplex cable, 105 ft.	27	61
Iron conduit, 1,150 ft.	118	15
Key sockets, 57 only	8	55
Conduit, 76 ft.	26	26
Cable, 610 ft.	13	35
Elbows, 54 only	4	74
Furnace, 1 only	125	44
Fasteners, window, 1 doz.	1	25
Glass, 144 lights	43	06
Hair, plasterers', 105 lbs.	6	00
Hinges, 1½ doz.	16	72
Iron, bar, 14,414 lbs.	322	32
" galvanized, 1,444 lbs.	61	94
" sheet, 811 lbs.	36	50
Lumber, hemlock, 3,763 ft.	79	01
" pine, 29,760 ft.	1,020	96
" maple, 2,538 ft.	109	13
" spruce, 8,984 ft.	227	58
Lead, pig, 1,199 lbs.	47	96
" red, 25 lbs.	1	25
" pipe, 8 lbs.		56
Nuts, hexagon	7	74
Nails, wire, 7 kegs	17	95
Pipe, iron, 1,737 lbs.	110	87
" " galvanized, 107½ ft.	13	95
Professional services re purchase of land	36	35
Paper, building, 10 rolls	6	00
Plaster paris, 1 barrel	2	25
Pulleys, sash, 10 doz.	6	80
Lime, 23 bushels	6	90
Lath, metal, 756 sq. yds.	109	80
Locks, mortice, 7 doz.	8	15
Reducer, 1 only		26
Radiators, 12 only	200	50
Registers, 2 only	1	80
Steel, sheet, 376 lbs.	9	40
" reinforcing, 717 bars	435	00
" 109 lbs.	3	27
Sand, 679½ yds.	592	47
Steam hose clamps, 24 only	2	22
Speaking tube whistles, 2 only		70
Staples, 115 lbs.	11	50
Screws, wood, 2 gross		30
" coach, 300 only	2	13
Switches, ceiling, 3 only	4	35
T's, 10 only	4	24
Traps, soil, 1 only	1	25
Tanks, closet, 3 only	22	50

KINGSTON—*Concluded.*

MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.		MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.	
Land and Buildings.		*Travelling Expenses.*	
Tile, 45 ft.	$ 5 40	*Departmental Officers:*	
Valves, 12 only	15 05	G. W. Dawson	$ 52 05
Vents, air, 1 only	1 25	E. J. Adams	45 60
Varnish, floor, 10 gals.	20 00	G. Smith	76 45
Y's, 1½ doz.	8 88	R. R. Creighton	137 18
Customs entries	50	G. A. Pratt	26 67
Duty	95 57	*Penitentiary Officers:*	
Freight and express	75 41	D. Phelan, M.D.	253 55
	5,317 43	R. J. Burns	11 95
Less refund of expenditure	135 85	G. Sullivan	3 55
	5,181 58	Return of prisoners	102 80
		Street car tickets	44 00
			753 80
		Special.	
		Prizes for rifle and revolver practice	$ 50 00
		Salary of purchasing agent	175 00
			225 00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Advertising	$24 30	*Total*	$148,141 69

KINGSTON.

Recapitulation.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	74,073 30	
Uniforms and mess	3,503 09	
		77,576 39
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	23,978 90	
Clothing and medicines	6,853 57	
		30,832 47
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	3,418 42	
Transfer and interment	11 80	
		3,430 22
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	10,439 35	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	4,336 65	
Chapels, schools and library	436 05	
Office expenses	1,054 47	
		16,266 52
Industries—		
Farm	1,551 33	
Trade shops	10,442 34	
Binder twine	239 51	
		12,233 18
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery	105 10	
Furnishing	1,066 62	
Utensils and vehicles	446 51	
Land, buildings and walls	5,181 58	
		6,799 81
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	778 10	
Special	225 00	
		1,003 10
Total		148,141 69

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

STAFF.	
Salaries.	
General.	
Warden, 1, 12 m.	$2,400 00
Surgeon, 1, 12 m.	1,600 00
Accountant, 1, 12 m.	1,400 00
Chaplains, 2, 12 m., @ $1,200	2,400 00
Warden's clerk, 1, 12 m.	1,000 00
Engineer, 1, 12 m	1,000 00
Storekeeper, 1, 12 m.	900 00
Asst. storekeeper 1, 12 m.	700 00
Steward, etc., 1, 12 m.	1,000 00
Asst. steward, 1, 12 m.	700 00
Hospital overseer, etc., 1, 12 m.	900 00
Electrician, etc., 1, 12 m.	816 66
Asst. lectrician, 1, 12 m.	516 66
Gate-keeper, etc., 1, 12 m.	700 00
Fireman, 1, 12 m.	600 00
" 1, 1 m.	50 00
Messenger, 1, 12 m.	600 00
Industrial.	
Chief trade instructor, 1, 12 m.	1,000 00
Trade instructors, 7, 12 m., @ $800	5,600 00
" 1, 12 m. less deduct.	799 00
" 1, 3 m, @ $800	200 00
Stable guards, 2, 12 m., @ $600	1,200 00
Police.	
Deputy warden, 1, 9 m., @ $1,500	1,125 00
Chief keeper, 1, 12 m.	1,200 00
Chief watchman, 1, 12 m.	800 00
Watchmen, 3, 12 m., @ $650	1,950 00
" 4, broken periods	1,570 79
Keepers, 7, 12 m., @ $700	4,900 00
Guards, 19, 12 m., @ $600	11,400 00
" 7, 12 m., @ $600, less deductions	4,193 00
" 13, broken periods	3,912 74
Temporary police officers	1,857 97
	58,991 82
Retiring Allowances.	
F. W. Laskey	$ 87 50
H. Leonard	388 18
Geo. A. Pratt	1,013 89
T. J. Bryne	97 91
A. Pepin	452 32
	2,039 80
Uniforms.	
Braid, tubular, 5 yds	$ 75
Badges, gold, staff, 4 only	8 00
" cap, 13 doz.	26 75
" crosses, 2 pairs	2 00
Buttons, gilt, 18 grs.	47 00
" pants, 48 grs.	3 72
" barrel, 1 ⅞ grs	1 42
Cheviot, black, 6½ yds.	17 54
Coat, leather, 1 only	5 39
" waterproof, 1 only	15 00
Cheese cloth, 200 yds	7 00
Cotton, grey, 317½ yds.	31 75

STAFF.—Continued.	
Uniforms.	
Canvas, 400 yds.	$ 58 00
Cleaner, russet, 11 gals.	13 75
Crowns, bronze, 3 pairs.	1 50
" gilt, 1 pair	60
Caps, khaki, 4 only	10 00
" staff, 1 only	4 50
Duck, 267½ yds.	98 49
Eyelets, russett, 2 boxes.	1 00
Farmer's satin, 191 yds.	81 12
Felt, scarlet, 4 yds.	2 17
" shoe, 5 yds.	1 00
" tar, 5 sheets.	1 00
Frieze, 100 yds	87 50
Gloves, 70 pairs	73 00
Hooks, 7/0	2 90
Heel ball, 24 doz.	2 88
Hooks and eyes, brass, 4 doz.	30
Hair seal skins, 18 skins	99 00
Holland, brown, 98 yds.	15 21
Ink, shoe, 4 gals.	1 60
Khaki cloth, 325½ yds.	341 78
Laces, russett, 4 grs.	3 00
" mohair, 3 grs.	2 25
Lining, sleeve, 156½ yds.	13 30
Lining, overcoat, 146½ yds.	56 04
" mohair, 36 yds	12 60
Leather, welt, 25 lbs.	9 25
" sole, 1,000 lbs.	2: 0 00
" Box kip, 273¼ ft.	65 58
" Box calf, 30¹ ft.	9 23
" Canadian calf, 100 feet	65 00
" Willow calf, 326 ft.	104 32
Mitts, 9 prs.	8 82
Nails, iron, 20 lbs.	1 00
Persian lamb skins, 9 skins	78 50
Paste, tan, 11 doz.	16 50
Peaks, cap, 13 doz	32 50
Rivets, wire, 60 lbs	4 80
Stars, 3 pairs	3 75
Sweat bands, 72 only	6 84
Sheeting, 114½ yds.	11 45
Straps, 13 doz.	5 85
Serge, blue, 259 yds.	310 80
Silesia, fancy, 253 yds.	21 50
Scarlet cloth, 2 yds	4 50
Steel shanks, men's, 1 doz.	10
Tacks, shoe, 10 lbs.	1 50
Tape, 5 grs.	2 25
Thread, Barbours, 15 lbs.	12 00
" cotton, 6 grs.	30 60
" machine, 22 5-32 lbs.	33 51
" Hardash, 2 lbs.	10 00
" silk, 4 lbs.	21 50
" twist, 2 lbs.	9 00
" Yellow hemp, 2 lbs.	1 60
Varnish boot, 3 gals.	2 25
Wire, cap, 100 only	4 50
Wadding, 450 yds.	10 12
Wadding, tailors', 30 doz	8 10
Web, boot, 8 pcs.	2 40
Wax, shoe, 20 lbs.	2 00
Containers	4 20
Freight and express.	14 99
	2,301 62
Mess.	
Apples, evaporated, 100 lbs.	$ 9 00
Butter, 1,302 lbs.	363 42

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—*Continued.*

STAFF.—Continued.

Mess.

Beef, 3,248 lbs.	$194 23
Baking soda, 112 lbs.	2 25
Coffee, 25 lbs.	6 25
Corn, 10 lbs.	40
Carraway seed, 1 lb.	16
Currants, 83 lbs.	5 81
Canned salmon, 111 tins.	18 81
Extracts, lemon, 2 lbs.	2 00
Eggs, 140 doz.	39 25
Fish, B. Cod, 580 lbs.	37 70
" haddock, 423 lbs.	33 84
Ginger, 5 lbs.	1 25
Mustard, 36 lbs.	7 20
Milk, 197½ gals.	39 67
Nutmegs, 1 lb.	40
Rolled oats, 1 pckg.	15
Raisins, 84 lbs.	5 04
Sugar, 1 bag.	4 60
Freight and express.	5 07
	776 50

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.

Rations.

Barley, 500 lbs.	$ 15 00
Beans, 13,935 lbs.	487 73
Beef, 74,163 lbs.	4,434 96
Christmas extras	43 32
Flour, 2,540 bags	6,126 00
Herrings, 47 bbls.	282 00
Lard, 320 lbs.	44 80
Mutton, 225 lbs.	13 50
Molasses, 2,435 gals.	925 49
Pepper, white, 221 lbs.	44 20
Potatoes, 75,045 lbs.	772 42
Pork, 113 bbls.	2,881 50
Rolled oats, 4,950 lbs.	173 25
Rice, 3,000 lbs.	97 50
Sugar, 8,696 lbs.	347 84
Salt, coarse, 19,100 lbs.	133 70
Split peas, 4,500 lbs.	157 50
Tea, 1,100 lbs.	176 00
Vinegar, 184 gals.	40 50
Yeast, 208 lbs.	62 40
Freight and express.	16 34
	17,275 95

Convict Clothing.

Buckles, black, 2 grs.	$ 1 44
Boots, rubber, 3 pairs	13 20
Buttons, 35 grs.	7 00
Burrs, 3 lbs.	2 25
Cotton, grey, 304 yds.	23 56
Cheese cloth, 120 yds.	4 20
Denim, 9,915 yds.	2,034 92
Gingham, 115 yds.	13 80
Laces, leather, 35½ grs.	40 50
Leather, upper, 574 lbs.	241 08
" sheep skin, 165 lbs.	74 25
" sole, 3, 630 lbs.	798 60
" split, 303 lbs.	66 66
" welt, 49 lbs.	18 13

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

Convict Clothing.

Nails, iron, 60 lbs.	$ 3 00
" shoe, 10 lbs.	80
Oil neatsfoot, 20 gals.	18 00
Prison cloth, 1,613½ yds.	1,395 48
Pegs, 3 bush.	3 15
Rivets, steel, 100 lbs.	8 00
Rivets and burrs	6 00
Straw hats, 15 doz.	15 00
Shirting, galatea, 3,534½ yds.	375 51
Tape, 15 grs.	6 75
Tacks, shoe, 52 lbs.	7 80
Thread, Barbours, 25 lbs.	20 00
" wax machine, 39 lbs.	39 45
" cotton, 8 grs.	40 80
" 50 lbs.	17 50
" white, 1 grs.	4 80
" linen, 10 boxes.	11 80
" linen, 6 lbs.	8 88
Underclothings, 263½ doz.	1,101 43
Wax, shoe, 15 lbs.	1 50
Yarn, 600 lbs.	223 51
Baling, containers, etc.	1 95
Freight and expressage	22 40
	6,676 10
Less refund of expenditure.	1,796 34
	4,879 76

Medicines and Medical Comforts.

Apples, 2 doz.	$ 20
Bovril, 5 cans	1 25
Bananas, 2 doz.	40
Biscuits, soda, 6 boxes.	1 75
" tea, 2 lbs.	32
Butter, 297 lbs.	83 16
Cornstarch, 25 lbs.	2 50
Drugs	364 74
Eggs, 27½ doz.	8 51
Felt, green, 1 yd	55
Flour, buckwheat, 5 lbs.	20
Hot water bags, 2 only	1 50
Ice bags, 3 only	3 00
Jam, 2 boxes.	50
Lemons, 2½ doz.	45
Mustard, 16 lbs.	3 20
Milk, 726 gals.	146 05
Medical instruments —	
Pulverisator, 1 only.	9 50
Gum lancet, 1 only	65
Forceps, 3 pairs.	6 35
Methylated spirits, 10 gals.	6 50
Nutmegs, 1 lb.	40
Professional services, (twice)	250 00
Spectacles, 4 pairs.	4 00
Sherry, 1½ gals.	6 00
Tomatoes, 2 cans	25
Tapioca, 2 lbs.	16
Tobacco, 91 lbs.	40 96
Postage.	19
Freight and express.	13 28
	956 52

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—*Continued.*

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Freedom Suits and Allowances.

Allowances and travel (171 men)	$ 930 60
Buttons, 72 grs.	9 72
Braces, 12 doz pairs	12 00
Canvas, 445 yards	30 04
Cheese cloth, 240 yds	8 40
Cotton, grey, 304 yds.	25 85
Eyelets, 6M	1 38
Farmer's satin, 88 yds	6 60
Flannel, grey, 1,552 yds	232 80
Gloves, 8 doz.	17 66
Handkerchiefs, 12 doz.	7 20
Hats, felt, 10 doz	42 00
Ink, 2 gals.	80
Leather, sole, 800 lbs.	176 00
" wax split, 165 lbs.	36 30
" buff, 486½ feet	72 98
Rivets, steel, 10 lbs.	80
Silesia, 277¼ yds.	20 10
Sateen, 299 yds	22 42
Tweed, 637¼ yds	217 60
Ties, 10 doz.	15 00
Thread, cotton, 6 grs.	30 60
" shoe, 15 lbs	12 00
Wadding, 450 yds	10 13
Can, 1 only	35
Express charges	30
	1,939 63

Transfers and Interments.

Digging grave, 1 only	$ 4 00
Transfers to Kingston, 8 females	194 65
Transfers to Kingston, 6 men	140 80
Freight and express	2 25
	341 70

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, Light and Water.

Burners, 4 doz	$ 3 11
Batteries, 12 only	2 88
Carbons, solid, 500 only	13 63
" 24 only	4 32
Cordwood, 68½ cords	394 00
Coal, screenings, 4,246,360 lbs.	7,324 96
" egg, 301,620 lbs.	919 95
" stove, 56,560 lbs.	172 51
Coal oil, 269 gals	43 04
Globes, 48 only	11 40
Electric lamps, Tungsten, 200 only	158 00
" 600 only	102 00
Matches, telephone, 1 case	4 65
Zincs, 24 only	72
Freight and express	14 02
	9,169 19
Less refund of expenditure	16 70
	9,152 49

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings.

Actinolite, 1,000 lbs.	$ 7 50
Alphaduct, 50 ft.	2 25
Alum powder, 5 lbs.	3 75
Acme holders, 1 doz.	40
Battery zincs, 36 only.	92
Buckles, 14½ doz.	4 82
" turn, 2 only	1 40
Branch headers, 8 only	32 00
Blue-glass commutator, 12 lbs.	4 14
Blocks, corner, 3 only	7 50
Bends, 14 only	3 65
Bolts, assorted, 4,800 only	29 45
Babbit metal, 52 lbs.	7 28
Brackets, adjustable, 2 only	2 48
Basin, 12 inch, 1 only	63
" enamel, 1 only	7 85
Bibbs, comp., 2 only	1 20
Brass, sheet, 106 lbs.	20 14
Bushings, 11 doz.	3 66
Batteries, dry, 72 only	16 68
Bulbs, 41¼ doz.	15 20
Bronze powder, 2 lbs.	1 30
Chain, sash, 400 ft.	7 60
Closet, Richelieu, 1 only	8 15
Closet bowl, 1 only	3 60
Closet cistern, 1 only	6 75
Colours, 1,283 lbs.	156 90
Caps, 1 inch, 2 doz	68
Couplings, 5 doz.	3 46
Crosses, 6 only	1 32
Castings, 31 lbs.	2 40
Disinfectant, 40 gals	28 00
Deck, Tuyeres, 28 only	28 00
Emery powder, 50 lbs.	2 50
Elbows, 18¾ doz.	13 57
Electric fixtures, 5 only	13 00
Flanges, 1 doz.	3 24
Fire clay, 1 ton	7 00
Fire bricks, 5,000 only	115 00
Flower pots, 8 inch, 200 only	10 00
" seeds, 12 packages	1 20
Grass seed, lawn, 17 lbs.	4 25
Glass, 24 cases	77 40
" decorated, 1 piece	87
Gasoline, 5 gals	1 25
Glue, 250 lbs.	28 00
Gauge glasses, 4½ doz.	4 62
Gaskets, copper, 8 only	6 10
Hose, cable, 24 ft.	1 94
Hinges, 12 doz.	3 08
Heating cord, 60 ft.	3 60
Hooks and eyes, 1 gross	1 34
Hooks, Jap, 1 gross	2 50
Hard oil, finish 15 gals.	15 00
Hair, plaster, 50 lbs.	2 00
Insulators, 25 only	42
Inspection of scales	14 75
Increaser, 1 only	75
Iron, bar, 4,223 lbs.	89 01
" scrap, 707 lbs.	14 14
" band, 340 lbs.	7 65
" Swedish, 421 lbs.	15 15
" round, 3,023 lbs.	60 46
" 7,517 lbs.	151 42
Japan, brown, 50 gals.	20 50
Knobs, baby, 100 only	41
" split, 300 only	1 50
Keys, 3 only	2 30
Lumber, blue oak, 1 piece	10 00
" pine, 15,308 ft.	589 65
" spruce, 31,593 ft.	683 95

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—*Continued.*

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings.

Lavatory, with fittings, 1 only	$ 14 55
Lamp black, 50 lbs	5 50
Locks, pad, 6 doz	111 40
" Yale, 11 only	13 70
Lye, 80 doz	36 00
Lead, pig, 634 lbs	24 41
" white, 7,450 lbs	469 35
" red, 1,269 lbs	62 18
Millboard, 96½ lbs	4 84
Moth balls, 25 lbs	1 00
Mall knees, 2,627 lbs	157 62
Nipples, radiator, 2 doz	2 16
Nails, wire, 33 kegs	83 75
Offsets, soil pipe, 2 only	4 20
Oil, linseed, 217½ gals	139 09
Pulleys, sash, 3 doz	4 80
Paper, fly, 6 boxes	2 10
" wall, 240 pieces	50 69
" border, 192 yds	9 07
Plants, mixed, 200 only	15 00
Posts, cedar, 54 only	235 00
Putz pomade, 5 gross	22 50
Poison, rat, 1 doz	1 75
" roach, 1 doz	1 75
Plugs, 14 5-12 doz	9 08
Pipe, 380½ lbs	26 62
" black iron, 2,714 lbs	58 76
" " 1,930 ft	142 72
" " 3 lengths	91
" soil, 6 lengths	7 65
" " 400 ft	156 73
" galvanized, 1,116 ft	75 59
" lead, 68 lbs	4 08
Paste, 2 doz boxes	3 00
Rivets, 1 lb	20
Rope, wire, 500 ft	47 50
" galvanized, 1,500 ft	136 39
Salt, fine, 1 bag	1 35
Size, 25 lbs	50
Screws, log, 200 only	2 97
" 171 gross	43 74
Switches, 2 doz	3 84
Sockets, 9 doz	15 66
Sand paper, 1½ reams	5 63
Soap, laundry, 10,200 lbs	408 00
Steel, machine, 909 lbs	30 50
" scrap, 35 lbs	93
" 290 lbs	7 25
" core, 2,776 lbs	222 08
" cast, 868 lbs	84 39
Shades, 2½ doz	5 45
Splicing compound, 10 lbs	5 20
Solder, 25 lbs	4 88
Tape, white, 16 rolls	80
" 20 lbs	18 80
Telephone set, 1 only	11 00
Toppins, 192 only	2 30
Turpentine, 320 gals	247 00
Tin, ingot, 233½ lbs	77 06
Toilet paper, 30 boxes	190 30
Traps, 7 only	4 42
Tar, coal, 15 barrels	51 00
Tacks, cut, 7 doz	1 87
T's, 7½ doz	14 13
Tuyer blocks, 18 only	18 00
Tap, ¾, 1 only	50
Telephone receivers, 3 only	5 25
Unions, 8 doz	13 83
Valve, 19 only	36 55
Varnish, white, 2½ gals	6 25
" wearing, 5 gals	13 75
Valve cylinder for flushometer, 1 only	$ 1 75
" discs, 9½ doz	9 92
Whiting, 1,344 lbs	6 65
Wire, r. c., 5,031 ft	45 16
" steel, 24 ft	35
" cord, 598 ft	6 13
" spring, 2⅝ lbs	1 01
" 25 lbs	1 25
" galvanized, 288 lbs	9 50
" cloth, 23 pieces	11 50
Y's, 3½ doz	14 95
Zinc, white, 100 lbs	8 76
Postage	19
Duty on steel	130 40
Containers	2 75
Freight and express	125 83
	6,473 49

Maintenance of Machinery

Anti-friction metal, 27¾lbs	$ 4 95
Asbestos cement, 16 bags	20 00
Belting, 9 ft	13 32
" leather, 100 ft	75 46
Comp. bibbs, 6 only	2 91
Carbon, brushes, 34 only	17 91
Glasses, for oiler, 1 doz	1 80
Graphite, powder, 10lbs	1 20
Inspection of boilers, 1 year	40 00
Lace leather, 13½ lbs	9 45
Lubricator, ½ pint, 1 only	8 00
Nuts, 115 lbs	6 15
Oil, cylinder, 273 gals	103 74
" dynamo, 47½ gals	23 75
" machine, 468 gals	117 02
Oakum, 100 lbs	3 50
Parts of machinery, 54 only	133 71
Packing, spiral, 31 1-6 lbs	17 08
" rainbow, 25 9-16 lbs	18 92
" sheet, 15½ lbs	2 56
Pipe, brass, 6 ft	45
Rivets, 1 gross	70
Sal ammoniac, 50 lbs	4 75
Steel, machinery, 203 lbs	5 58
" cast, 256 lbs	21 71
Soda, ash, 600 lbs	6 12
Steam traps, 3 only	39 94
Screen, 1 only	7 00
Valves, air, 2 only	86
" Jenkins, 19 only	21 10
Washers, rubber, 4 doz	60
" hexagon, 1 doz	1 20
" 50 lbs	2 90
Containers	1 15
Postage	11
Freight and express	33 35
	768 95

Chapels, Schools and Libraries.

Books, copying, 24 doz	$ 19 20
" arithmetics, 1 doz	2 25
" readers, 3 doz	8 00
" spelling, 2 doz	96
" French course, 3 doz	15 00
" Roman Catholic chapel, 14 doz	52 20

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—*Continued.*

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Chapels, Schools and Libraries.

Books, Mission, 3 doz	$ 10 80
" dictionaries, 3 doz	24 00
" library, 500 only	50 00
Charcoal, 8 boxes	3 60
Care of chapel and linen	54 65
Chaplets, 2 gross	14 40
Church register, 1 only	2 25
Hosts, 2 only	6 56
Incense, 4 boxes	4 00
Organist's salaries, 2 for 1 year	100 00
Repairing organs, 2 only	69 05
Scapulars, 3 gross	4 50
Sanctuary oil, 10 gals	14 50
Slates, 3 doz	4 32
Slate pencils, 5 boxes	80
Subscriptions to magazines, 12 only	26 55
Tapers, 50 lbs	20 00
Wine, 3 5-8 gals	4 65
Containers	1 70
Freight and express	4 35
	518 29

Office Expenses.

Clock dials, 1,000 only	$ 8 00
Certificate of baptism	25
Postage	123 37
Premium on officers' bonds for 1910	24 00
Printing	362 90
Stationery	295 37
Telephones and connections	112 10
Telegrams	35 56
Repairs to typewriter	50
Subscriptions to papers	20 00
Freight and express	15 11
	997 16

INDUSTRIES.

Farm.

Axle nuts, union, 4 only	$ 75
Barley, 50 bushels	41 50
Bran 4 tons	91 60
Buckwheat, 225 lbs	4 88
Brass rings, ½ gross	3 61
Buckles, tug, 6 pairs	3 00
" double, ½ gross	8 40
Binder twine, 100 lbs	10 00
Boar rig, 1 only	15 00
Baskets, 2 doz	6 00
Camphor, 1 lb	60
Clippers, horse, 1 pair	1 25
Curry combs, 6 only	1 25
Castings, 28 lbs	1 12
Examining horses, 2 only	8 00
Feed, Eureka, 10 tons	255 00
" barley, 20 tons	548 00
" corn, 2 tons	58 00
Grain, 479 bushels	59 89
Grindstones, 74 lbs	74
Hay seed, 400 lbs	37 53
" 1 bush	2 50
Horses, 2 only	405 00
Horseshoe nails, 50 lbs	4 50
Horseshoes, 100 lbs	3 50
Horse medicine	4 20

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Farm.

Hose, rubber, 80 ft	$ 15 20
Hoes, 1 doz	4 50
Harness dressing, ½ gal	75
Handles, fork, 1½ doz	2 75
Leather, harness, 100 lbs	27 00
" collar, 57¾ lbs	13 51
Lentils, 2 bushels	3 50
Mower, 1 only	47 50
Manure, 30 cars	535 00
Oats, 3,570 lbs	55 78
Ploughs, 3 only	37 00
Parts of machines	57 10
Pease, 50 bushels	70 00
Paris green, 175 lbs	31 50
Potash, 10 lbs	2 00
Rubber, 4 pieces	16 00
Repairs to plows, 2 only	2 25
" seeder, 1 only	1 50
" mower, 1 only	19 36
Scythe stones, 4 only	23
Shears, grass, 1 pair	1 50
Smiths, ½ doz	4 06
Scythes, 1 doz	9 60
Straw, 9,300 lbs	26 98
Soap, harness, 1 doz	5 00
Screens, potato, 2 only	3 25
Seeds	2 53
Tar, pine, 2 gals	80
Veterinary services	41 50
Wooden frame saddles, 2 only	60
Containers	3 97
Freight and express	12 75
	2,630 79

Trade Shops.

Awls, 1½ gross	$ 3 90
" stabbing, 1 gross	1 25
" sewing, 1 gross	1 65
" strip, ½ doz	1 00
" brad, 2 sets	90
Acid, oxalic, 2 lbs	20
Architects' triangle, 1 only	23
Axes, 3½ lb., 6 only	45
Buckles, black, 2 gross	1 68
Boot tree stogie, 1 only	8 00
Brass, sheet, 24 lbs	5 28
Bristles, 1 lb	6 50
Beeswax, 50 lbs	22 50
Brushes, paint, 10½ doz	49 66
" kalsomine, ½ doz	12 47
" sash tools, 1 doz	1 12
Bolt clipper, 1 only	6 00
Braces, 3 only	5 88
Bolts, carriage, 700 only	3 77
" stove, 600 only	1 46
" sticker, 2 doz	4 80
Bits; auger, 18 only	2 60
" 4 sets	9 00
Bell, magneto, 1 only	7 25
Cardboard, 75 sheets	1 00
Colours, 127 lbs	45 30
Charcoal, 54 bags	16 20
Chalk, marking, 10 lbs	60
" tailors, 7 boxes	4 75
Chain, 19 lbs	1 90
Casters, 24 sets	8 82
Chisels, 3 sets	10 25
" 22 only	9 65

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.—Continued. *Trade Shops.*	
Canada Plate, 6 boxes	$ 15 00
Copper, square, 62½ lbs.	12 50
Cement roller, 1 only	5 50
Coal, smiths', 77,400 lbs.	194 66
Chair webbing, 72 yds.	1 75
Carbon, Bisnep, 7 lbs.	2 10
Drills, 3¼ doz.	10 85
Dies, 1 set	5 25
Duck, black, 12 yds.	4 08
Drawknife, 4 only	1 81
Drawing pins, 24 doz.	57
Emery straps, 1 doz.	1 65
" flour, 100 lbs.	5 00
Emery wheel dresser, 1 only	40
Emery wheels, 9 only	52 53
Emery cloth, 1 ream	17 10
Elastic, 1 yd.	75
Felt buffing wheels, 4 only	39 60
Files, 69½ doz.	152 78
Force cups, 2 only	1 50
Gauges, 7 only	1 03
Gloves (electricians'), 1 pair	3 50
Glazier's diamonds, 2 only	13 00
Gasoline, 23½ gals.	6 00
Glue, 100 lbs.	10 00
Glass, 2 cases	7 80
Gutta percha, 19½ ozs.	4 87
Gauges, carpenters', 2 only	71
" surface, 1 only	2 50
Grindstone, 122 lbs	1 53
Hammers, 1 only	46
Heater coils, 6 sets	28 10
Hinges, brass, 16 doz.	7 97
" spring, 2 doz	1 70
" 2 doz.	18
Handles, awl, 7 doz	2 10
" bureau, 3 doz.	2 34
Hickory, 1½ cord	30 00
Hooks and eyes, 2 gross	2 27
Hoes, mortar, ½ doz.	3 75
Hair seal skins, 12 skins	66 00
Hoist, horse power, 1 only	175 00
Ink, printers', 20 lbs.	6 80
Iron, galvanized, 2,564 lbs.	98 00
" 50 lbs.	1 40
Knives, shoe, 2 doz.	2 80
" pocket, 2 only	82
Leather, buffing, 10 sides	43 20
" dongola, 117¼ ft.	29 71
" box-calf, 150 ft	40 92
" roan skins, 8 skins	14 16
Level glasses, 2 doz.	65
Lasts, 82 pairs	47 00
Lumber, basswood, 1,028 ft.	33 92
" hickory, 125 ft.	26 04
Locks, Yale, 5 doz.	28 00
" common, 1 doz.	2 00
" cupboard, 3 doz.	9 10
Millboard, 13 bales	20 04
Mason's lines, 7½ lbs.	2 56
Moss, 312 lbs.	31 20
Nail sets, 1 doz.	80
" puller, 1 only	85
Nails, chair, 6M	3 00
Nippers, 2 pairs	1 35
Needles, 15 papers	1 50
" bent, 2 only	05
" 16 doz.	5 70
" 600 only	8 60
Oil, sewing machine, 4 gals.	3 95
" hard, 5 gals	5 00

INDUSTRIES.—Continued. *Trade Shops.*	
Oil stone, 3 only	$ 1 75
Pincers, 6 only	2 25
Planes, 23 only	44 26
Pencils, carpenters', 18 doz.	5 76
Parts of tools	3 90
Paper, blue print, 61 rolls	33 82
" drafting, 1 roll	5 10
" " 58 lbs.	3 48
" tracing cloth, 1 roll	7 00
Pliers, 2 pairs	2 25
Pumice stone, 20 lbs.	1 60
Plug taps, 7 only	1 25
Putty knives, 6 only	51
Plug and die, 1 only	61
Punch, spring roll. 1 only	75
Polarity indicator, 1 only	1 50
Rasps, 10 inch, 2 doz.	4 70
Rubber cement, 1 doz. cans.	4 62
Rules, 4 1-12 doz.	15 19
Rope, 662 lbs.	61 92
" wire, 180 ft.	12 44
Repairs to shuttle	47
" derrick winch, 2 only	16 25
Shoe for derrick, 1 only	19 00
Step for derrick, 1 only	17 00
Shellac, white, 9 gals.	9 75
Shellac, brown, 5 gals.	8 75
Subscription to *Sartorial Art*, year	12 00
" *Clay Worker*, 1 year	2 00
Screw eyes, 1 gross	25
Sponges, 2 doz	3 00
Scraper, 1 only	11
Sea grass, 390 lbs.	9 76
Screw drivers, 3 only	1 13
Snips, 1 pairs	4 55
Steel, cast, 1,186 lbs.	119 28
" plate, 1 piece	2 00
Saws, jewellers', 1 doz.	10
" hack, 9 doz	7 44
" circular 18 inch, 1 only	4 05
" band, 120 ft.	13 20
" 14 only	1 80
" panel, 1 only	1 00
" buck, 2 only	2 34
" keyhole, 3 only	36
" pg, 1 only	13
" web, 2 10-12 doz	5 36
Solder, silver, 2 boxes	2 15
Scoops, 2 doz.	21 60
Shovels, 3 doz.	34 20
Steel squares, 19 only	10 43
Spring scale, 1 only	50
Screws, coach, 100 only	77
" 35 gross	5 57
Spoke shave, 4 only	2 18
Sand paper, 5 reams	19 65
Shears, tailors', 1 pair	8 87
Saw set, 1 only	63
Scissors, 1 pair	97
Tin, 3 boxes	17 25
" ingot 111 lbs.	36 63
Tape line, steel, 1 only	8 00
Tapes, tailors', 1 doz.	45
Thimbles, 1 gross	1 80
Trowels, ¾ doz.	7 53
Turn-screws, 3 only	1 02
Tacks, gimp, 1 doz.	31
Thread, bookbinders, 3 lbs.	3 25
Vise, 3 only	24 33
Varnish car, 5 gals.	10 00
Wood filler, 1 gal.	1 40

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Welding compound, 90 lbs.	$ 6 75
Wire netting, 447 ft.	19 44
Wire, stove pipe, 20 lbs	1 00
" tinned, 10 lbs.	67
" r. c., 504 ft.	4 26
" iron, 142 ft.	3 41
Wrenches, monkey, 2 only	93
Yard stick, 1 only	30
Postage	53
Containers, cans, 3 only	1 50
Freight and express	38 16
	2,399 78

PRISON EQUIPMENT.

Machinery.

Tube boiler, 1 only	$2,500 00
Fitting and installation	187 24
Oil filter, 1 only	45 00
Flanges, 9 only	20 05
T's, 2 only	25 00
Valves, 2 only	65 00
Bolts and nuts, 122 only	6 32
	2,848 61

Furnishings.

Blankets, 1,743 lbs.	$ 688 47
Beds, iron cot, 50 only	242 24
Cocoa mats, 2 only	2 40
Carpet, 13 yds.	14 30
Casters, 6 sets	2 40
Crash, 2,079 yds.	280 66
Clock, 1 only	4 56
Drawer pulls, 2 doz.	96
Felt, 3 yds.	1 65
" mattress, 600 ft.	31 50
Forfar linen, 1,588½ yds.	476 55
Gimp, 18 yds.	90
Hooks, brass, cup, ¼ gross	1 15
Hinges, brass, 1 doz.	1 75
Leather, furniture, 15 ft.	4 50
Musk, net, 5 yds.	25
Mirror, 1 only	25
Oil cloth, 58 yds.	20 30
Soap, shaving, 40 lbs.	13 65
" castile, 1,890 lbs	160 65
" " 36 doz.	7 20
Ticking, 528½ yds.	84 52
Towels, 5 doz.	4 85
Whisks, 1 doz.	1 25
Freight and express	33 44
	2,080 35

Utensils and Vehicles

Anti-friction metal, 27½ lbs.	$ 4 95
Barbers' duster, 1 only	32
Brooms, 71 doz.	165 15
Bolts, tire, 300 only	1 76
Burrs, copper, 1 lb.	39
Butcher's knife, 1 only	49
Bucket ears, 77 lbs.	11 95
Bath bricks, 10 doz.	3 50

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.

Utensils and Vehicles.

Cartridges, 2,100 rounds	$ 5[illegible] 75
Cups and saucers, 1 doz.	1 00
Crock, 4 gal, 1 only	80
Colours, 45 lbs.	8 60
Coal sifter, 1 only	25
Clippers, toilet, 2 pairs	6 00
" springs, 3 doz.	4 00
Clock, 1 only	5 00
" parts for	2 10
Casters, 12 sets	2 40
Duster, feather, 1 only	1 00
Faucet, 1 only	15
Flower pots, 200 only	10 00
Hone, razor, 2 only	1 54
Iron, tinned, 159 lbs.	13 91
" Russian, 152 lbs.	17 49
" hoop, 830 lbs.	30 71
" galvanized, 2,593 lbs.	98 83
Knives and forks, 1½ doz.	2 60
Locks, 7 only	2 50
Lawn mowers, 2 only	13 50
Lumber, elm, 1,500 ft.	53 00
Pot, 3-gallon, 1 only	1 55
Potato knives, 1 doz.	90
Pearline, 12 boxes	45 60
Plates, dinner, 2½ doz.	2 18
" butter, ½ doz.	15
Razors, ½ doz.	6 00
Rivets, copper, 2 lbs.	63
" tinned, 1½ lbs.	2 38
Rice root, 50 lbs.	13 00
Rubber tubing, 7 ft.	70
Scissors, 1 pair	57
Spoons, table, 2 gross	5 80
" tea, 3 doz.	1 49
Scoops, 3¾ doz.	40 50
Shovels, 4 doz.	46 80
" snow, 3 doz.	13 50
Top for range, 1 only	3 78
Tape, metallic, 1 only	2 80
Tumblers, 1 doz.	80
Tin, 35 boxes	197 50
Whisks, 1 doz.	1 25
Whip, 1 only	2 50
Wire, tinsmiths', 577 lbs.	13 97
" annealed, 10 lbs.	1 00
" bright, 366 lbs.	9 52
Freight and express	13 26
	946 77

Lands, Buildings and Walls

Brackets for electric poles, 75 only	$ 15 00
Buckles, 75 only	2 25
Blasting powder, 10 kegs	25 00
Cement, 620 barrels	818 40
Electrical equipment, new cells	121 79
Iron, galvanized, 2,104 lbs.	81 00
Lumber, spruce, 4,150 ft.	91 30
" oak, 2,265 ft.	144 96
" pine, 5,502 ft.	187 07
Pipe, black, 206½ ft.	6 91
Sash, pulleys, 6 doz.	8 40
Screws, coach, 500 only	5 99
Sand, 16 cars	128 00
Steel, soft core, 31,750 lbs.	2,587 77
" wire ply, 687 lbs.	54 96
Saw dust, 75 bags	3 00
Ventilators, 12 only, 115 lbs.	4 33

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—*Concluded.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.		MISCELLANEOUS.—Continued.	
Lands, Buildings and Walls.		*Special.*	
Wire, steel, 3,228 lbs.	$ 75 56	Salary of purchasing agent, 1 month	$175 00
Sacks, cement, 2,480 only	248 00	Prizes for rifle and revolver competition.	50 00
Freight and express.	279 67	Services of auctioneer	5 00
	4,889 36	Rent of railway siding	11 54
Less refund of expenditure.	173 20		241 54
	4,716 16		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Advertising and Travel			
Advertising.	$ 16 20		
Travel, penitentiary officers.	202 60		
" departmental officers.	325 71		
Expenses, return of paroled convict.	34 90		
	579 41		

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

RECAPITULATION.	$ cts.	$ cts
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances.	61,031 62	
Uniforms and mess	3,078 12	
		64,109 74
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	17,275 95	
Clothing and medicines.	5,836 28	
		23,112 23
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	1,939 63	
Transfer and interment	341 70	
		2,281 33
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	9,152 49	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	7,242 44	
Chapels, schools and library	518 29	
Office expenses	997 16	
		17,910 38
Industries—		
Farm	2,630 79	
Trade shops	2,399 78	
		5,030 57
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery	2,848 61	
Furnishing	2,080 35	
Utensils and vehicles	946 77	
Land, buildings and walls	4,716 16	
		10,591 89
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	579 41	
Special	241 54	
		820 95
Total		123,857 09

DORCHESTER.

Staff.	
Salaries	
General.	
Warden, 1, 12 m.	$2,200 00
Surgeon, 1, 12 m.	1,500 00
Accountant, 1, 12 m.	1,200 00
Chaplains, 2, 12 m., @ $1,000.00	2,000 00
Storekeeper, etc., 1, 12 m.	800 00
Steward, etc., 1, 12 m.	900 00
Engineer, 1, 12 m.	1,000 00
Hospital overseer, etc., 1, 12 m.	900 00
Matron, 1, 12 m.	600 00
Deputy matron, 1, 12 m.	450 00
Messenger, 1, 12 m.	600 00
Fireman, 1, 12 m.	600 00
Industrial.	
Trade instructors, 6, 12 m., @ $800.00	4,800 00
Trade instructors, 3 broken periods	1,440 79
Stable guards, 2, 12 m., @ $600.00	1,200 00
Police.	
Deputy warden, 1, 12 m.	1,500 00
Chief keeper, 1, 12 m.	900 00
Keepers, 4, 12 m., @ $700.00	2,800 00
Chief watchman, 1, 12 m.	800 00
Watchmen, 2, 12 m., @ $650.00	1,300 00
Guards, 17, 12 m., @ $600.00	10,200 00
Guards, 1, 12 m., @ $600.00, less deduction	595 00
Guards, 2 broken periods	577 42
Temporary police officers	499 10
	39,362 31
Retiring Gratuities.	
Instructor John Downey	$2,570 14
Guard, D. H. McIsaac	77 21
Instructor Hicks	390 10
	3,037 45
Uniforms.	
Boot polish, 3½ doz	$ 6 13
" 1 gal.	1 75
Buttons, vest, 2¼ gross	5 20
" coat, 2 gross	6 00
Badges, Red Cross, 1 pair	1 00
Cloth, Italian, 116½ yds.	52 43
Canvas, 150 yds.	24 00
Frieze, 63 yds	55 13
Gloves, 38 pairs	39 00
Hats, cowboy, 2¾ doz.	59 03
" felt, ¼ doz	11 25
Lining, sleeve, 129 yds.	20 64
Laces, 2 gross	2 25
Leather, welt, 2 sides	11 00
" sole, No. 1, 823 lbs.	181 06
Mitts, 10 pairs	10 00
Pocketing, 55 yds.	11 00
Rubber heels, 1 pair	50
Scarlet cloth, 2½ yds.	8 13
Stay linen, 95 yds	15 20
Silesia, fancy, 63¼ yds.	10 80

Staff.—Continued.	
Uniforms.	
Serge, 212½ yds.	$ 254 70
Serge, khaki, 181½ yds.	190 31
Tweed, 18 yds.	18 00
Thread, shoe, 3 lbs.	2 10
" twist, 1 lb	4 50
Uppers, tan, 48 pairs	77 55
Uppers, ladies, 8 pairs	17 40
" balmoral, 46 pairs.	59 80
Postage	07
Containers	25
Freight and express.	8 28
	1,164 46
Mess.	
Apples, evaporated, 150 lbs.	$ 13 50
Biscuits, soda, 1 box	1 27
" " 42 lbs.	2 74
Baking powder, 12 lbs.	5 00
Butter, 747½ lbs.	192 97
Canned tomatoes, 6 doz.	6 48
Coffee, 30 lbs.	8 40
Eggs, 16 doz.	3 10
Ginger, ground, 10 lbs.	1 80
Lemons, 4 doz.	88
Lard, 100 lbs.	13 76
Mustard, 15 lbs.	3 30
Onions, 100 lbs.	3 50
Pepper, white, 20 lbs.	4 00
Prunes, 25 lbs.	1 63
Raisins, 112 lbs.	8 40
Spice, mixed, 4 lbs.	80
Sugar, granulated, 641 lbs.	32 05
" yellow, 586 lbs.	26 46
Freight and express.	71
	330 75
Maintenance of Convicts.	
Rations.	
Barley, pot, 588 lbs.	$ 20 58
Beans, 6,700 lbs.	251 25
Beef, 34,184 lbs.	2,351 86
Cornmeal, 3,136 lbs.	62 72
Christmas extras	18 97
Flour, 610 barrels	3,346 00
Fish, cod, 4,870 lbs.	194 80
Herring, 21 barrels	105 00
Molasses, 972 gals	340 20
Mutton, 420 lbs.	28 90
Onions, 1,099 lbs.	36 38
Potatoes, 98¾ bushels	39 60
Pepper, white, 35 lbs.	7 00
Rice, 448 lbs.	14 56
Rolled oats, 9,900 lbs.	346 50
Salt, fine, 5,073 lbs.	50 73
" coarse, 2,514 lbs.	12 59
Split pease, 1,764 lbs.	57 33
Sugar, 7,597 lbs.	341 80
Tea, 550 lbs.	88 00
Vinegar, 37 gals.	9 25
Yeast, 260 lbs.	91 00
Freight and express.	3 68
	7,818 70

DORCHESTER.—*Continued.*

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

Clothing.

Buttons, pant, 4 gross	$ 4 80
Cottonade, 120½ yds	20 49
Checked cloth, 615½ yds	532 19
Denim 271½ yds	57 69
Flannel, 124 yds	13 64
Freize, 31 yds	27 13
Galatea shirting, 1,089½ yds	129 35
Handkerchiefs, 34 doz	13 60
Hats, straw, 108 only	8 64
Laces, 7 gross	14 00
Leather, wax, 222 lbs	97 68
" sole, 1,085 lbs	227 85
" upper, 268 lbs	117 92
Moccasins, 2 doz. pairs	36 00
Nails, Hungarian, 20 lbs	1 60
" zinc, 25 lbs	3 25
Rivets, shoe, 30 lbs	2 25
Underclothing, 80 doz	334 40
Yarn, 750 lbs	279 38
Freight and express	18 89
	1,940 75

Medicines and Medical Comforts.

Apples, 4 doz	$ 55
Biscuits, soda, 43½ lbs	2 83
Bread, pilot, 52¼ lbs	2 80
Drugs and medicines	292 65
Canned tomatoes, 2 doz	2 24
Professional assistance, 2 operations	15 00
Eggs, 21 doz	4 86
Lemons, 7 doz	1 62
Oranges, 8 doz	2 90
Freight and express	7 38
	332 92

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Allowances and travel, 110 convicts	$1,007 05
Braces, 6 doz	7 50
Cotton shirts, 1 doz	3 75
Canvas, 111 yds	7 49
Handkerchiefs, 6 doz	2 40
Hats, 6 doz	28 50
Holland, 5½ yds	94
Neckties, 6 doz	6 00
Leather, sole, No. 2, 350 lbs	73 50
" wax, 71 lbs	31 24
Shirts, top, 5 1-6 doz	20 45
Outfits for females, 12 only	88 37
Silesia, fancy, 70 yds	6 12
Sateen, black, 134 yds	10 72
Tweed, 565½ yds	152 69
Thread, twist, 1 lb	4 50
Underclothing, 12 doz	53 88
	1,505 10

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

Transfers and Interments.

Expenses escort to Halifax with convict Domingo	$ 16 20
Transfers to Kingston, 2 only	133 34
Parts for coffins	11 65
Services of coroner	6 00
Freight and express	2 70
	169 89

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, Light and Water.

Coal, egg, 75 tons	$ 495 00
" slack, 386 — tons	847 66
" round, 1,034 $\frac{554}{2000}$ tons	3,823 87
Coal oil, 331 gals	59 58
Lamps, Tungsten, 199 only	157 24
Lantern, globes, 2 doz	1 17
Electric current, 1 year	1,285 88
Matches, 10 boxes	4 20
Wicks, m. r., 1 doz	1 25
	6,685 82

Maintenance of Buildings.

Batteries, complete, 36 only	$ 10 80
Bushings, 1 doz	38
Bolts, 1 iron, 1 doz	10 56
Cornice for roof, 240 ft	8 88
" 20 corners	56
Cocks, stop, 6 only	5 46
Castings, 178 lbs	7 12
Chloride of Lime, 150 lbs	4 50
Cockspurs, 100 lbs	5 00
" 3 gals	8 82
Disinfecting fluid, 80 gals	56 00
Door knobs, 2 doz	2 40
Elbows, cast iron, 3 doz	1 70
Fire-clay, 500 lbs	5 00
Fire-brick, 300 only	7 20
Glass, 4 cases	16 00
" 1 light	3 20
Iron, flat, 790 lbs	21 33
" galvanized, 1,123 lbs	52 78
" sheet, 1,126 lbs	52 92
Lead, black, 1 gross	1 70
" red, 25 lbs	1 50
" white, 100 lbs	5 35
Locks, 2 doz	2 95
Latches, thumb, 2 doz	1 32
Oil, boiled, 45½ gals	28 17
Nails, wire, 20 kegs	53 75
" clout, 200 lbs	18 40
Putty, 355 lbs	8 52
Plaster, Calc., 8 barrels	14 40
Paper, building, 230 rolls	180 97
" fly, 1 case	3 70
Pitch, 30 casks	136 63
" 2,403 lbs	19 22
Pipe, lead, 265 lbs	12 99
Roofing, 760 sq. ft	25 46
Shingles, 30M	67 50
Soda, washing, 4,704 lbs	47 04
Soap, chip, 1,000 lbs	55 00
" P. Y., 1,500 lbs	67 50
Sink, enamelled, 1 only	2 75
Sal ammoniac, 50 lbs	7 00

DORCHESTER.—*Continued.*

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings.

T's, cast iron, 3 doz.	$ 2 70
Tin, block, 112 lbs.	39 20
Toilet paper, 6 cases	68 75
Varnish, 10 gals.	12 00
Valves, globe, 16 only	19 12
" cylinder, 1 only	2 25
Wire cloth, 3 yds.	72
Wall paper, 397 rolls	73 85
Cartage	80
Postage	18
Customs duty	[illegible]
Freight and express	28 41
	1,293 33

Maintenance of Machinery.

Belting, leather, 4-inch, 22 ft.	$ 8 36
Glasses, water, 2 doz.	1 15
Inspection of boilers, 1 year	40 00
Oil, machine, 92¼ gals.	30 11
" cylinder, 42 gals.	21 00
Parts for machines	12 82
" boilers	22 45
Packing, canvas, 3½ lbs.	2 93
" rubber, 12½ lbs.	6 25
Waste, cotton, 128 lbs.	12 16
Freight and express	10 80
	168 03

Chapels, Schools and Library.

Altar decorations and fittings	$ 14 50
Books, school, 6 doz.	13 23
" chapel, 7 doz.	49 34
" library, 1,047 only	110 94
Organists' salaries, 2 for 1 year	100 00
Surplice, 1 only	2 50
Subscription to *Labour Gazette*, 1 year	20
Slates, 6 doz.	7 20
Slate pencils, 10 boxes	1 60
Tapers, wax, 1 box	70
Freight and express	1 08
	301 29

Office Expenses.

Buyers' Guide, 1 only	$ 5 00
Premium on officers' bonds, 1 year	24 00
Postage, 1 year	100 00
Printing, 1 year	89 88
Stationery, 1 year	75 32
Subscriptions to papers, 1 year	29 20
Telegrams, 1 year	15 50
Telephones, 9 months	53 55
Freight and express, 1 year	28 16
	420 61

INDUSTRIES.

Farm

Bran, 2 tons	$ 53 00
Brooms, push, 1 doz	5 55

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Farm.

Brushes, horse, 1 doz.	$ 4 20
Baskets, potato, 2 doz.	4 00
Chain, 91 lbs.	4 32
Curry combs, 1 doz.	1 50
Cornmeal, 12,740 lbs.	254 80
Cultivator, 1 only	11 70
Disc drill, 1 only	80 00
Forks, hay, 1 doz.	5 72
Grass seed, 1,200 lbs.	107 00
Horses, 1 team	430 00
Harness, 1 set	30 00
Hoes, 1 doz.	4 95
Handles, fork, 1½ doz.	2 98
" axe, 2 doz.	2 00
Horse cards, 2 doz.	2 10
Iron, flat, 418 lbs.	10 66
Medicine	17 48
Middling, 1 ton	28 50
Oats, 807 bushels	492 68
Phosphate, 3 tons	89 25
Parts for machines	34 58
Potato hooks, 1 doz.	6 74
Rugs, horse, 6 only	16 50
Rivets, 7 lbs.	1 05
Rings, bull, 2 only	50
Shafts, 2 pairs	3 00
Spades, dyking, 1 doz.	16 50
Steel, toe calk, 40 lbs.	94
" flat, 55 lbs.	4 13
Seeds	20 62
Travel expenses of warden	10 80
Whip sockets, 2 only	28
Whips, carriage, 6 only	2 89
Wire, hay, 90 lbs.	2 70
Containers	7 74
Telephone tolls	1 00
Veterinary services	3 00
Customs charges	1 08
Freight and express	13 97
	1,790 41
Less refund of expenditure	31 88
	1,758 53

Trade Shops.

Awls, pegging, 1 gross	$ 75
" sewing, 1 gross	1 35
Anvil, 254 lbs.	26 67
Bolts, car, 750 only	5 36
Brushes, kalsomine, 4 doz.	55 76
" tar, 1 doz.	3 00
" white wash, ½ doz.	9 60
Blasting powder, 4 kegs	11 00
Bristles, 1 oz.	41
Button hole cutter, 1 only	2 00
Blocks, 4 only	3 86
Bits, auger, 2 sets	6 00
Braces, 1 doz.	1 78
Cotton, grey, 923 yds.	32 51
" twilled, 119 yds.	12 79
Cottonade, 117 yds.	19 89
Colours, 150 lbs.	7 35
Copper, bar, 6¾ lbs.	2 03
Clips, ¾-inch, 6 only	1 31
Canvas, 100 yds.	6 75
Coal, blacksmiths', 21 tons	84 00
Draw knives, ½ doz.	3 50
Derrick booms, 2 only	50 00

DORCHESTER.—*Continued.*

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Drills, twist, 57 only	$ 6 00
Emery cloth, 10 quires	8 91
Eyelets, black, 5M	1 00
Fuse, 4 coils	2 60
Files, 17 doz	37 87
Force cup, rubber, 1 only	29
Gasoline, 96¾ gals	21 20
Hooks, shoe, 6 lbs	3 90
Handles, awl, 2 doz	90
" pick, 2 doz	2 70
Hammers, 1 doz	6 25
Handles, sledge, 6 doz	10 53
" hammer, 6 doz	9 60
Hard oil finish, 10 gals	12 00
Iron, flat, 959 lbs	23 80
" square, 239 lbs	6 20
" Russian, 132 lbs	8 91
" galvanized, 787 lbs	36 99
" sheet, 440 lbs	9 68
Japan, brown, 5 gals	4 25
Lasts, 8 pairs	4 80
Lead, black, 2 doz	28
Leather, sole, No. 1, 67 lbs	14 74
" Canada calf, 21 lbs	15 75
" sheep skins, 52 lbs	15 60
Lumber, white pine, 7,140 ft	89 28
Mason lines, 1 doz	1 40
Nails, shoe, 12 lbs	72
" Hungarian, 120 lbs	9 60
" horse shoe, 50 lbs	5 94
Needles, machine, 156 only	3 90
" 3 doz. papers	90
Oil, sewing machine, ½ gal	75
Oil stones, 1¼ lbs	56
Plumbers' furnace, 1 only	6 00
Parts for tools	10 43
Pliers, cutting, 1 pair	1 25
Rivets, 10 lbs	80
" tinned, 12M	2 64
Rope, 237 lbs	28 44
" wire, 150 ft	11 78
Rules, boxwood, 4 doz	22 20
Rubber cement, 1 doz	1 50
Squares, steel, 1 doz	6 21
Saws, buck, ½ doz	4 97
" disc, 1 only	2 30
" hack, 1 doz	71
Screws, 6 gross	1 63
Shellac, 1 gal	3 50
Steel, tool, 32 lbs	2 64
" octagon, 342 lbs	28 21
" mild, 186 lbs	4 28
Shovels, 1 doz	12 68
Scoops, ½ doz	5 46
Stocks and dies, 2 sets	8 30
Stock, hand, 1 only	20 00
Snips, tinners, 2 pairs	2 25
Sal ammoniac, 25 lbs	3 50
Sand papers, 20 quires	4 62
Subscriptions to trade journals, 2 only	12 00
Tire binder, 1 only	18 75
Trowels, masons, 1 doz	6 75
Thread, cotton, 7 gross	28 70
" linen, 30 lbs	67 50
Tacks, carpet, 2 lbs	18
" shoe, 20 lbs	2 00
Turpentine, 47.02 gals	27 20
Thimbles, 2 only	24
Tin, black, 54 lbs	18 90
Varnish, surfacing, 1 gal	1 40
" carriage, 1 gal	2 70

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Vise, trojan, 1 only	$ 13 75
Wrenches, Stillson, 4 only	4 64
Wadding, 50 doz	10 50
Welding compound, 25 lbs	1 89
Wire, iron, 50 lbs	1 35
" stove pipe, 50 lbs	2 00
Duty on button-hole cutter	60
Postage	26
Freight and express	66 54
	1,209 62

PRISON EQUIPMENT

Machinery

Mast and derrick irons, 2 sets	$650 00
Wire rope, 520 ft	39 00
Fittings for derrick	3 60
	692 60

Furnishing

Blankets, wool, 481 lbs	$189 99
Chair, office, 1 only	3 75
Crash, 540½ yds	48 65
Forfar linen, 433½ yds	112 71
Linen, 645½ yds	167 83
" table, 6 yds	4 50
Pillows, 1 doz	7 50
Quilts, white, 1 doz	12 00
Soap, castile, 1,121 lbs	106 51
" barbers', 20 lbs	8 00
Freight and express	8 19
	669 63

Utensils and Vehicles.

Axle arms, 4 only	$12 00
Bunting, 18 yds	3 42
Brooms, 10 doz	23 88
Brushes, shaving, 1 doz	1 50
Cups and saucers, 1 doz	1 90
Clippers, hair, 1 pair	3 06
Cartridges, rifle, 1,000 rounds	30 85
" revolver, 2,000 rounds	21 40
Coffee pot, 1 only	80
Crocks, 4 only	2 60
Combs, 2 doz	2 50
Double boiler, 1 only	75
Hand-cuffs, 3 pairs	14 25
Knives and forks, 1 doz	1 60
Mugs, 1 doz	1 50
Plates, dinner, 1 doz	1 50
" soup, 1 doz	1 50
Parts for range	5 00
Pots, iron with covers, 2 only	1 20
Razors, 6 only	5 50
Repairing clocks, 2 only	24 10
Shovels, 2 doz	24 70
Spoons, 1 7-12 gross	5 45
Traps for barrow, steel, 12 only	11 00
Tea pots, 2 only	1 10

DORCHESTER.—*Concluded.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.	
Utensils and Vehicles.	
Tin, 8 boxes	$ 46 00
Wire, iron, 50 lbs.	1 41
Whisks, 1 doz.	2 50
Freight and express.	1 51
	254 48
Lands, Buildings and Walls.	
Bends, 3 only	$ 1 50
Blasting powder, 2 kegs	5 50
Blue prints, 30 only	4 61
Basin, enamel, 1 only	4 50
" lavatory and fittings, 1 only	13 45
Bushings, 3 doz.	80
Castings, 206 lbs.	12 36
Cleats, 500 only.	6 00
Cock seats, 48 only	1 00
Cement, 911 barrels	1,685 35
Elbows, 8 doz.	5 04
Electricians' services, 36 days	90 00
Electrical equipment,	123 50
Hair, plasterers', 217 lbs.	6 51
Hinges, 5 doz.	1 20
Iron, flat, 3,665 lbs.	93 71
" round, 1,944 lbs.	49 84
" galvanized, 5,635 lbs.	264 85
" bar, 192 lbs.	5 18
Japan, 5 gals.	4 00
Lime, 300 casks	438 00
Locks, dead, 1 only	1 46
" pad, 12 only.	9 74
Lumber, pine, 3,000 ft.	36 00
" spruce, 25,928 ft.	328 02
Lead, white, 500 lbs.	27 25
Latches, night, 1 only	1 80
Nails, wire, 16 kegs	53 05
Pipe, galvanized iron, 267 ft.	14 00
" soil, 20 ft.	4 00
" black, 499 ft	23 46
Rivets, 28 lbs.	2 13
Sawing lumber, 22,979 ft.	39 05
Sand, 462¾ tons	378 94
Stone for wall, 1,239½ tons.	2,105 87
" wing, 959½ tons.	3,393 83

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.	
Lands, Buildings and Walls.	
Sash cord, 20 lbs.	$ 7 00
Tile, 3-inch, 600 ft.	9 00
T's, 1 only.	88
Valve seats, 4 doz.	2 64
Valves, globe, 16 only	19 12
Washers, bibb, 1 doz.	10
Cartage	18 38
Packing	15
Freight and express.	48 15
	9,341 93
Less refund of expenditure.	105 40
	9,236 53
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Advertising and Travel.	
Advertising, 2 papers	$ 27 00
Travel, Departmental Officers:	
Adams, E. J.	104 15
Creighton, R. R.	92 76
Dawson, G. W.	50 00
Pratt, G. A.	3 95
Travel, Penitentiary Officers:	
Kirk, J. A.	311 45
Sundry.	5 95
Expenses return of paroled convicts, (2 only)	60 70
	655 96
Special.	
Salary of purchasing agent, 1 month	$175 00
Prizes for rifle and revolver competition.	50 00
Commission on money orders	41
Expenses *re* escape of 2 convicts.	314 62
	540 03

DORCHESTER.

RECAPITULATION.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	42,399 76	
Uniforms and mess	1,495 21	
		43,894 97
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	7,818 70	
Clothing and medicines	2,273 67	
		10,092 37
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	1,505 10	
Transfer and interment	169 89	
		1,674 99
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	6,685 82	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	1,461 36	
Chapels, schools and library	301 29	
Office expenses	420 61	
		8,869 08
Industries—		
Farm	1,758 53	
Trade shops	1,209 62	
		2,968 15
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery	692 60	
Furnishing	669 63	
Utensils and vehicles	254 48	
Land, buildings and walls	9,236 53	
		10,853 24
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	655 96	
Special	540 03	
		1,195 99
Total		79,548 79

MANITOBA.

STAFF.

Salaries.

General.

Warden, 1, 12 m.	$2,200 00
Surgeon, 1, 12 m.	1,200 00
Chaplains, 2, 12 m., @ $1,000.00	2,000 00
Accountant, etc., 1, 12 m.	1,500 00
Steward, 1, 12 m.	900 00
Engineer, 1, 12 m.	1,000 00
Hospital overseer, 1, 12 m.	900 00

Industrial.

Chief trade instructor, 1, 12 m.	$1,000 00
Trade instructors, 4, 12 m., @ $800.00	3,200 00

Police.

Deputy warden, 1, 12 m.	1,500 00
Keepers, 2, 12 m., @ $800.00	1,600 00
Chief watchman, 1, 11 m., @ $900.00	825 00
Guards, 14, 12 m., @ $700.00	9,800 00
Guards, 5, broken periods	1,986 53
Temporary police officers	525 95
	30,137 48

Uniforms.

Buttons, 2 gross	$ 5 35
Cap, staff, 1 only	4 50
" hair, seal, 10 only	30 00
" peaks, 6 doz.	15 00
" straps, 6 doz.	2 70
Canvas, 350 yds.	24 94
Coats, raccoon, 4 only	200 00
Frieze, 50 yds.	43 75
Felt, insole, 10½ lbs.	13 45
Hair, cloth, 73 yds.	18 25
Hats, cowboy, 1 doz.	39 19
Hooks and eyes, 1 gross	10
Khaki, 240 yds.	220 50
Leather, waxed calf, 44 lbs.	35 20
" French calf, 23 lbs.	31 05
" sole, 197 lbs.	47 28
" glazed kangaroo, 53½ feet	21 40
" silk cordovan, 47¼ lbs.	14 33
" moose hides, 3 only	19 50
Padding, 77 yds.	19 25
Rubber tissue, 2 lbs.	2 00
Serge, 177½ yds.	213 00
Silesia, fancy, 160¼ yds.	15 63
Freight and express	12 41
	1,048 78

Mess.

Butter, 603 lbs.	$132 66
Beef, 2,200 lbs.	129 73
Cornstarch, 12 packages	96
Cheese, 2¼ lbs.	38
Essences, lemon, ¼ doz.	2 38
Eggs, 3 doz.	69
Flour, 60 sacks	142 80
Marmalade, 1 jar	35
Matches, 1 package	15
Oranges, 1 doz.	40

STAFF.—Continued.

Mess.

Sugar, granulated, 500 lbs.	$ 26 25
Tongue, 1 can	35
Tea, 1 lb.	40
Vegetables, corn, 2 cans	20
" pease, 2 cans	20
" tomatoes, 2 cans	22
	438 12

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.

Rations.

Beans, 1,822 lbs.	$ 77 44
Beef, 40,765 lbs.	2,405 11
Christmas extras	23 40
Fish, jack, 2,258 lbs.	67 74
Flour, 840 sacks	1,999 20
Molasses, 149 gals.	71 52
Pepper, 35 lbs.	8 75
Pease, split, 800 lbs.	28 00
Rolled oats, 3,200 lbs.	112 00
Rice, 896 lbs.	40 32
Salt, 5,965 lbs.	53 70
Sugar, 3,551 lbs.	186 43
Tea, black, 330 lbs.	52 80
Vinegar, 79 lbs.	22 12
Yeast, 90 lbs.	37 80
Freight and express	5 59
	5,191 92

Clothing.

Blue, 12 lbs.	$ 2 40
Buckles, black, 1 gross	75
Brace elastic, 200 yds.	30 00
Cotton, twilled, 178 yds.	18 69
" grey, 2,292¾ yds.	194 89
Denim, 1,000 yds.	212 50
Duffle, 50 yds.	62 50
Duck, 96¼ yds.	14 44
Flannel, grey, 63 yds.	6 62
Hats, straw, 5 doz.	5 50
Leather, mocca, 208 lbs.	83 20
" moose hides, 7 only	63 00
" cow hide, upper, 190 lbs.	85 50
" sole, 850 lbs.	204 00
Prison cloth, 688½ yds.	509 27
Silesia, black, 121 yds.	8 77
Shirting, galatea, 1,083½ yds.	127 29
Underclothing, 60 doz.	250 80
Yarn, 100 lbs.	37 25
Freight and express	31 59
	1,948 96

Medicines and Medical Comforts.

Biscuits, soda, 3 packages	$ 75
Bovril, 15 bottles	5 25
Cotton truss stocking, 1 only	5 00
Drugs and medicines	118 37
Eggs, 3 doz.	70
Lemons, 1½ doz.	45
Maintenance of insane convict in Asylum, April 1 to July 10, 1909	121 25
Mosquito netting, 5 yds.	50

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

Medicines and Medical Comforts.

Sugar, granulated, 200 lbs.	$ 10	50
Tobacco, 15 lbs.	13	50
" 4 plugs		50
Trusses, 2 only	4	48
Tomatoes, 2 cans		23
Postage		12
	281	60

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Freedom Suits and Allowances.

Allowance and travel (50 convicts)	$349	35
Buttons, collar, 1 gross		42
Collars, 5 doz		4 95
Caps, 2 doz		9 00
Canvas, 100 yds		7 13
Handkerchiefs, 5½ doz		2 24
Hats, 2 doz		9 50
Leather, sole, 50 lbs.		12 00
" box calf, 38 lbs.		30 40
Mitts, wool, 1 doz		2 00
Mufflers, 1 doz		4 00
Shirts, white, 5 doz		22 45
Silesia, 244 yds.		15 58
Sateen, 210 yds		18 38
Ties, 5 doz		5 00
Tweed, 287¼ yds		76 13
Wadding, 25 lbs.		5 25
	573	78

Transfers.

Female convict to Alberta Penitentiary	$ 167	20

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, Light and Water.

Coal, soft, 536 tons	$3,323	20
" egg, 92 9-10 tons	845	40
Coal oil, 2,500 gals.	512	73
Lamp burners, 27 doz	21	45
Lanterns, 1 doz	7	00
Lantern globes, 42 doz	27	00
Signal oil, 5 gals.	4	25
Wicks, lamp, 5 gross	2	00
" 2 rolls	1	30
Freight and express	9	00
	4,753	33

Maintenance of Buildings.

Annunciator, 1 only	$	3 50
Bushings, cast iron, 3 only		17
Batteries, dry, 1 doz		3 60
Bath and fittings, 1 only		26 15
Bronze, 33 lbs.		16 75
Black lead, 1 gross		2 00
Bends, 2 only		1 00
Cupboard catches, 1 doz		1 65
Chloride of lime, 1,253 lbs		56 38
Colours, 950 lbs.		29 75
Drawer pulls, 2 doz		54
Elbows, 3 only		34
Emery cloth, 10 quires		9 00
Fly poison		10

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings.

Hooks and eyes, 2 doz	$	26
Heaters, 5 only		64 83
Insect powder, 5 lbs.		2 25
Ice, 60 tons		45 00
Japan, 20 gals.		16 25
Locks, mortice, 3½ doz		11 16
Labour, repairing pipe and boiler		45 00
Lime, 288 bushels		69 12
Lye, 28 doz		28 00
Lath, 5,000 only		27 50
Lumber, fir, 4,960 ft.		223 88
" common, 4,000 ft.		156 00
" dimension, 2,897 ft.		75 32
Lead, pure, 1,000 lbs.		64 00
Moulding, 192 ft.		11 52
Moth balls, 10 lbs.		80
Nails, wire, 2 kegs		7 60
" finishing, 4 kegs		13 70
Oil, hard, 5 gals.		8 75
" linseed, 41¼ gals.		31 25
" raw, 85½ gals.		61 60
" boiled, 82½ gals.		62 09
Putz pomade, 18 doz		6 30
Putty, 344 lbs.		8 26
Plugs, bath, 12 only		75
" wrought, 12 only		13
Parts for windmill		1 50
" fuller bibbs		5 17
Pipe, black, 1134 ft.		8 73
Paper, rosinized, 16 rolls		9 60
Rivets, iron, 2M		81
Reducers, 2 only		1 40
Soda, washing, 301 lbs.		6 02
Soap, laundry, 3,226 lbs.		169 37
Services *re* telephones		3 40
Sink and fittings, enamel, 1 only		17 70
Seeds, flower		6 25
Toilet paper, 1,100 packages		78 03
Turpentine, 41 gals		30 17
Unions, mallable, 12 only		1 30
Varnish, 5 gals.		12 50
Wall paper, 220 rolls		54 70
" border, 228 yds.		19 05
Wax, floor, 3 gals.		4 80
Washing soda, 909 lbs.		18 18
Wire, stove pipe, 5 lbs.		26
Postage		05
Containers		2 10
Freight and express		87 14
Switching charges		6 00
	1,736	48
Less refund of expenditure		3 65
	1,732	83

Maintenance of Machinery.

Boiler compound, 600 lbs.	$ 60	00
Boiler inspection	30	00
Grate bars, 1,390 lbs.	50	75
Oil, engine, 49 gals.	29	40
" cylinder, 48 gals.	48	00
Parts of machinery	70	22
Valves, 3 only		83
Customs duty	2	70
Freight and express	4	44
	296	34

MANITOBA.—*Continued.*

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Chapels, Schools and Libraries.

Books, library, 82 only	$ 20 50
" bibles, 12 only	9 00
" copy, 4 doz	3 20
Care of chapel linen	5 50
Charcoal, 1 box	50
Candles, 48 lbs.	5 28
Music, 888 pieces	6 00
Slate pencils, 3 boxes	48
Slates, 1 doz.	1 20
Organists' salaries	73 08
Repairs to chapel furnishings	14 45
Subscriptions to magazines, 6 only	22 50
Sanctuary oil, 10 gals.	14 90
Wicks, 2 boxes	1 50
Freight and express	1 20
	179 29

Office Expenses.

Clock dials, 600 only	$ 8 00
Directory, Winnipeg, 1 only	5 00
Postage, 1 year	43 00
Printing, 1 year	155 20
Stationery, 1 year	180 55
Premium on officers' bonds, 1 year	24 00
Subscriptions to newspapers, 3 only	20 00
Telegrams	32 06
Telephones	6 23
Typewriter, balance in exchange	72 50
Freight and express	15 05
	561 59

INDUSTRIES.

Farm.

Boar pig, 1 only	$ 15 00
Bull, 1 only	100 00
Brushes, horse, 1 doz	1 28
Bridles, 1 pair	5 00
Binder twine, 100 lbs	10 00
Barley, 150 bushels	82 50
Bran, 1 ton	19 00
Disc drill, 1 only	100 00
Grain threshed, 6,341 bushels	190 23
Horseshoeing	4 00
Horse shoes, 6 sets	6 00
Horses, 1 team	473 20
Horse collars, 1 pair	7 50
Handles, hay fork, 1 doz.	2 28
Harvest gloves, 5 pairs	2 60
Paris green, 20 lbs.	4 60
Parts of machines	37 91
Shorts, 1 ton	20 00
Sweat pads, 6 pairs	7 00
Seeds	30 70
Toe calks, 50 lbs	3 63
Travel of instructor	15 05
Turnip sower, 1 only	18 00
Veterinary service and medicine	13 65
Wagon gear, 1 only	62 00
Whiffletrees, 1½ doz.	9 00
Freight and express	12 35
	1,252 48

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Axes, 1 doz	$ 7 25
" bench, 2 only	1 45
Acid, oxalic, 2 lbs	30
" muriatic, 11 lbs.	3 63
Ammonia, 1 gal	1 89
Buttons, vest, 8 gross	2 24
" coat, 5 gross	1 65
" trouser, 24 gross	2 40
" agate, 12 gross	36
Brushes, 7½ doz	15 66
" kalsomine, 1 doz	4 26
" whitewash, 1 doz	2 52
Buckles, vest, 5 gross	75
Blasting powder, 30 kegs	90 00
Button-hole cutters, 1 pr	2 20
Bevels, 6 only	1 60
Bolts, carriage, 500 only	4 89
Bench screws, 2 only	1 05
Coal, blacksmiths', 4 tons	42 40
Charcoal, 24 sacks	14 70
Colours, 28 lbs	3 82
" 2 tins	2 28
Chalk, tailors', 1 box	25
Canada plate, 3 boxes	9 75
Copper, tinned, 28 lbs.	10 36
Cordwood, 90 cords	637 00
Drills, round shank, 7 only	1 94
" jobbers, 1 only	19
" twist, 2 only	2 69
Emery cloth, 20 quires	17 00
Emery wheel, 1 only	3 21
Eyelets, 9m	5 60
Felt bottom filling, 24 sheets	2 40
Fuse, 1,500 ft	8 25
Files, 4 doz	3 86
Glaziers' points, 12 packages	1 10
Gaiter web, 24 yds	7 20
Grindstones, 380 lbs	5 70
" fittings, 2 sets	84
Hemp, 12 lbs	9 42
Hinges, l. p., 1 doz. pairs	1 16
" brass, 2 doz. pairs	2 42
Hooks, 3m	3 75
Ink, burnishing, 1 doz	2 00
Iron, galvanized, 2,305 lbs	93 44
Hammers, 1 doz	3 87
Handles, axe, 4 doz.	8 00
Leather, sole, 96 lbs	23 04
" harness, 101 lbs.	45 45
Leather cement, 1 doz	1 10
Locks, Yale, 5-12 doz	6 50
Laces, porpoise, 1 gross	9 00
Nippers, ½ doz. pairs	1 00
Nails, wire, 1 keg	3 80
" iron, heel, 30 lbs	1 95
" brass, chair, 1m	65
" horse, 50 lbs	6 25
Needles, 30 papers	75
Oil, hard, 5 gals	8 75
" sewing machine	75
Pincers, hoof, 1 pair	1 55
Parisian paste, 30 lbs	15 00
Parts of tools	5 81
Planes, assorted, 1 doz	28 35
Pencils, carpenters', 1 gross	2 61
Rules, boxwood, 2 doz	7 20
Rivets, copper, 3 lbs	96
" brass, 55 lbs	17 60
Subscription to *Tailor and Cutter*, 1 year	3 00
Solder pot, 1 only	1 10
Soldering paste, 3 boxes	15

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.	
Trade Shops.	
Soldering, coppers, 2 pairs	$ 3 04
Screen, wire, 4¼ yds.	1 70
Stocks and dies, 1 set	5 00
Steel shanks, 6 doz	4 50
Saws, hack, 6 only	58
" cross-cut, 2 only	6 25
" rip, 3 only	5 38
" panel, 3 only	3 58
Squares, steel, 1½ doz	12 48
" try, ½ doz	75
Screws, flat-head, 18 gross	3 90
Sand-paper, 6 quires	1 36
Tacks, 12 lbs	1 44
" lasting, 6 gross	1 50
" cut, 4 doz	1 10
" gimp, 3 packages	08
Thread, cotton, 3 gross	14 40
" linen, 12½ gross	24 23
" " 1 lb	2 25
" machine silk, 2 lbs	11 50
Tin, 2 boxes	20 40
" bronze, 114 lbs	44 46
Tinners' snips, 1 pair	2 50
Trowels, plastering, 3 only	1 65
Wrenches, stillson, 2 only	2 05
Wire, stove pipe, 5 lbs	25
" iron, 327 lbs	10 49
Postage	05
Customs duty	35
Containers	1 80
Freight and express	29 70
	1,163 87
PRISON EQUIPMENT	
Machinery.	
Gas generators, twin set, 200 lights	$ 800 00
Eight h. p., engine and deep well cylinder pump, complete with fittings, 1 only	939 97
Combined fire engine and pump, complete with fittings, 1 only	2,027 97
Freight and express	12 00
	3,779 94
Furniture.	
Barfar linen, 1,298¼ yds	$253 63
Oil cloth, 2 pieces	4 60
" table, 2 yds	1 60
Rope, 8 lbs	1 20
Shades, 4 only	1 24
Soap, castile, 36 lbs	4 68
" shaving, 64 lbs	14 14
" " 80 bars	4 20
Towelling, crash, 258 yds	59 29
Ticking, 535½ yds	92 38
Freight and express	2 36
	445 32

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.	
Utensils and Vehicles.	
Brushes, stove, 1 doz	$ 2 00
Bath bricks, 4 doz	2 80
Chain tong, Vulcan, 1 only	7 00
Cups, enamel, 2 only	20
Cups and saucers, 1 doz	1 00
Flag, Union Jack, 1 only	6 00
Iron, tinned, 60 lbs	5 40
" black, 45 lbs	1 58
Plates, dinner, 1 doz	1 00
Pots, 2 only	25
Pans, sauce, 1 only	40
" pudding, 72 only	10 92
Scoops, 1 doz	10 25
Spoons, table, ½ gross	1 80
Springs for clippers, ½ doz	35
Sad irons, 1 set	95
Tube cleaner, boiler, 1 only	1 00
Whisks, 1 doz	2 10
Freight and express	61
	55 61
Lime, Brick and Wells.	
Arrears of taxes	$ 22 00
Blue paint	1 70
Crosses cast, 3 only	32
" elbow, 16 only	3 50
Cement, 200 barrels	408 00
" sacks, 62 only	6 20
Coloura, 200 lbs	9 00
Drilling and piping well, 155 ft.	720 75
Fire-brick, 500 only	25 00
Glass, 6 boxes	41 25
" 1,500 ft	62 25
Hair, plasterers, 1 bales	4 00
Knobs, rim, 2 doz	2 40
Iron, galvanized, 1,968 lbs	88 60
" round, 196 lbs	11 83
" flat, 2,126 lbs	54 03
Lime, 800 bushels	213 60
Lumber, spruce, 3,633 ft	94 45
" pine, 5,035 ft	234 51
" fir, 1,956 ft	67 10
Locks, mortise, 1 doz	5 30
" with keys, 20 only	71 84
Metal roofing	200 00
" lathing, 2,200 sq. yds	248 50
Nails, wire, 5 kegs	14 55
Pitch, 10 barrels	47 89
Pipe, black, 2,000¾ ft	75 68
Plaster paris, 700 lbs	6 70
Pulleys, axle, 12 doz	28 20
Putty, 300 lbs	8 25
Shingles, 5M	17 50
Steel reinforcing, 495 bars	518 75
Sash cord, 44½ lbs	13 80
" weights, 1,500 lbs	41 25
Wire, 5–16 inch, 200 ft	1 25
Customs duty	19 40
Freight and express	33 02
	3,218 77

MANITOBA.—*Concluded.*

Miscellaneous.		Miscellaneous.—Continued.	
Advertising and Travel.		*Special.*	
Advertising	$ 10 80	Payment in lieu of school taxes on officers, for year 1909	$250 00
Travel:		Rent of railway siding	1 00
Inspector Dawson	85 20	Salary of purchasing agent, 1 month	175 00
Inspector Stewart	50 00		
Warden Irvine	316 10		
Sundry penitentiary officers	52 30		
Expenses return of paroled convict	6 20		
	520 60		426 00

MANITOBA.

Recapitulation.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	30,137 48	
Uniforms and mess	1,486 90	
		31,624 38
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	5,191 92	
Clothing and medicines	2,230 56	
		7,422 48
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	573 78	
Transfer and interment	167 20	
		740 98
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	4,753 33	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	2,029 17	
Chapels, schools and library	179 29	
Office expenses	561 59	
		7,523 38
Industries—		
Farm	1,252 48	
Trade shops	1,463 37	
		2,715 85
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery	3,779 94	
Furnishing	445 32	
Utensils and vehicles	55 61	
Land, buildings and walls	3,218 77	
		7,499 64
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	520 60	
Special	426 00	
		946 60
Total		58,473 31

STAFF.

Salaries.

General.

Warden, 1, 12 m.	$2,200 00
Surgeon, 1, 12 m.	1,500 00
Chaplains, 2, 12 m., @ $1,000	2,000 00
Accountant, etc., 1, 12 m.	1,200 00
Storekeeper, 1, 12 m.	900 00
Hospital overseer, etc., 1, 12 m.	900 00
Steward, etc., 1, 12 m.	900 00
Engineers, etc., 1, 12 m.	1,000 00

Industrial

Chief trade instructor, 1, 12 m	1,000 00
Trade instructors, 3, 12 m., @ $800	2,400 00
" 2, broken periods	1,122 23

Police.

Deputy warden, 1, 12 m.	1,500 00
Chief watchman, 1, 12 m.	900 00
Watchmen, 2, broken periods	173 39
Keepers, 2, 12 m., @ $800	1,600 00
Guards, 3, 12 m., @ $700	2,100 00
" 1, 12 m., less deduction	690 28
" 18, broken periods	6,740 19
Temporary police officers	2,511 38
	31,337 77

Uniforms.

Buttons, coat, 4 gross	$ 13 00
" vest, 2 gross	4 00
Blacking, 2 doz	1 50
Cap peaks, 6 doz	19 50
Cloth, military, 10 yds	24 50
" w. p., 46¼ yds	81 81
" hair, 30 yds.	9 00
Canvas, 100 yds	18 00
Frieze, 30 yds	26 25
Gloves, 35 pairs	36 00
Gum boots, 12 pairs	60 00
Hardash silk, 1 14-16 lbs	11 25
Italian cloth, black, 80 yds	64 00
Khaki, 150 yds.	157 50
Leather, willow calf, 124 ft.	49 60
" patent, 3 sq. ft.	2 50
" " 1 skin	1 75
" chrome box, 72¾ ft.	13 82
Lining, mohair, 50 yds	14 75
" sleeve, 65 yds	13 00
Padding, felt, 99 yds.	26 23
Sweat bands, 6 doz.	9 05
Silesia, black, 57½ yds.	11 50
Tailors' tissue, 1 lb.	1 00
Wire, cap, 1 roll	50
Freight and express	20 65
	690 66

Mess.

Baking powder, 16 lbs	$ 6 40
Butter, 602 lbs.	138 46
Beef, 4,313 lbs.	309 05
Biscuits, soda, 1 tin.	25

STAFF.—Continued.

Mess.

Barley, 62 lbs.	$ 1 86
Cream of wheat, 1 package	20
Cinnamon, ½ lb.	15
Essences, vanilla, 1 bottle	65
" lemon, 1 bottle	65
Eggs, 32 doz.	8 00
Flour, pastry, 4 barrels.	22 00
Fish, cod, 60 lbs.	3 15
" salmon, 694 lbs.	34 70
" halibut, 239 lbs.	15 53
Lard, 100 lbs.	12 50
Fruits, canned, 10 tins	2 05
Mustard, 13 lbs.	5 20
Milk, 3704 gals.	148 05
Pepper, white, 30 lbs.	4 50
Pork, 778 lbs.	50 66
Salt, 400 lbs.	3 20
Soda, c. b., 12 lbs.	60
Sage, 8 lbs.	2 30
Sugar, 880 lbs.	44 00
Tea, 70 lbs.	15 75
Vinegar, 9 gals.	2 25
Vegetables, tinned, 7 tins	85
Yeast, 16 lbs.	4 80
Freight and express.	4 10
	841 86

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS

Rations.

Apples, evaporated, 100 lbs.	$ 8 00
Barley, 350 lbs.	10 50
Beans, white, 4,034 lbs.	139 59
Beef, 34,003 lbs.	2,446 30
Baking powder, R. B., 1 lb.	40
Bacon, 4 lbs.	50
Christmas extras	29 88
Cornmeal, 1,700 lbs.	42 37
Flour, 1,400 sacks	3,542 00
Fish, cod, 103 lbs.	6 50
" herring, 1,400 lbs.	70 00
" salmon, 5,133 lbs.	256 65
" halibut, 2,117 lbs.	137 59
Hops, 20 lbs.	3 00
Lard, 180 lbs.	22 50
Oatmeal, 390 lbs.	16 54
Onions, 385 lbs.	8 03
Pease, field, 2,000 lbs.	40 00
Prunes, 2,250 lbs.	112 50
Pork, 9,497 lbs.	617 27
Pepper, white, 220 lbs.	33 35
Peaches, evaporated, 1,900 lbs.	133 00
Pears, evaporated, 800 lbs.	48 00
Rice, 1,680 lbs.	58 56
Rolled oats, 2,532 lbs.	107 48
Sugar, brown, 6,200 lbs.	279 00
Salt, coarse, 600 lbs.	3 90
" fine, 3,850 lbs.	30 90
Syrup, 13,660 lbs.	347 47
Tea, black, 330 lbs.	52 80
" green, 285 lbs.	45 60
Vinegar, 45 gals.	11 25
Yeast, 14 doz.	6 40
" 159 lbs.	47 70
Freight and express.	19 34
	8,734 87

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

Clothing.

Buttons, 11 gross	$ 3 44
Buckles, brace, 5 gross	15 00
" pant, 3 packages	60
" " 6 gross	1 20
Cloth, prison check, 400¼ yds	346 22
Crash, 705¾ yds	76 44
Cotton, grey, 588¾ yds	53 77
Canvas, 160 yds	37 50
Drilling, 352 yds	30 80
Denim, blue, 1,616¼ yds	338 17
Duck, 1,086½ yds	147 95
Flannel, grey, 189 yds	19 85
Hats, straw, 32 doz	33 60
Ink, Long's, 1 quart	4 50
Jean, 114½ yds	8 30
Leather, chrome, 613½ ft	139 37
" sole, 2,320 lbs	550 80
" kip, 144½ ft	38 76
Laces, shoe, 10 gross	17 50
" porpoise, 1 gross	9 00
Rubber tissue, 3 boxes	3 00
Silesia, black, 107½ yds	7 80
Shirting, 1,163½ yds	136 71
Stay linen, 147 yds	16 90
Stay binding, 12 gross	5 04
Tape, 6 gross	3 30
" 6 bunches	3 00
Underclothing, 143 doz. pieces	597 74
Yarn, 250 lbs	93 13
Customs, duty	1 12
Cartage	50
Freight and express	57 28
	2,798 29

Medicines and Medical Comforts.

Bacon, 4 lbs	$ 50
Cocoa, 14 lbs	10 85
Cornstarch, 36 lbs	2 34
Drugs and medicines	519 95
Eggs, 5 doz	1 25
Fluid beef, 15 bottles	11 30
Milk, 177 gals	70 80
Professional services, 4 times	30 00
Surgical instruments, 13 only	39 15
Sodas, 6 lbs	30
Sugar, pulverized, 1 lb	10
Freight and express	19 01
	705 55

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Freedom Suits and Allowances.

Allowance and travel, 86 convicts	$ 894 15
Braces, 1 doz	4 20
Buttons, 12 gross	3 00
Hats, felt, 2 11-12 doz	13 12
Linen, stay, 194¼ yds	22 05
Leather, smooth kip, 54½ ft	15 26
Silesia, fancy, 42½ yds	4 15
Sateen, 124 yds	10 85
Ties, 3 11-12 doz	6 27
Tweed, 559½ yds	194 92
Tailors' tissue, 1 lb	1 00
Freight and express	25
	1,169 22

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.—Continued.

Transfers.

Expenses transfer of female convict to Edmonton	$188 00

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, Light and Water.

Battery, flashlight, 1 only	
Cordwood, 96½ cords	$ 50
Coal oil, 205 gals	144 75
Coal, nut, 222½ tons	53 03
" soft, 259¼ tons	1,089 00
Lamps, Tungsten, 203 only	1,558 50
Water, 1 year	160 25
Light (electric current), 1 year	1,031 76
Matches, 3 tins	766 65
	6 00
	4,810 71

Maintenance of Buildings.

Asphaltum, 8 gals	$ 10 00
Alabastine, 15 lbs	1 20
Brushes, tar, 6 only	2 50
Boiler, range, 2 only	57 50
" stand, 1 only	2 75
Bibbs, comp., 2 doz	20 51
" hose, 23 only	20 84
Bends, 12 only	7 50
Bushings, 4 doz	1 79
Bronze, gold, 1 lb	2 00
Bolts, carriage, 175 only	10 78
Baths, enamel, 3 only	88 50
Basin stoppers, 1 doz	3 60
Blue, 4 doz. packages	1 92
Battery, flashlight, 1 only	15
" dry cells, 12 only	3 60
Bells, 2 only	80
Bracket, rosette, 1 only	30
Borax, lump, 5 lbs	50
Cocks, bibb, 1 doz	15 00
" L. and W., 1-inch, 14 only	16 80
" basin, 10 only	11 67
" brass, 12 only	2 40
Catches, cupboard, 2¼ doz	3 50
Connectors, with set screws, 2 only	16
Castings for wood pipe, 145 lbs	7 25
Cleats, 100 pairs	1 80
Cord, sash, 10 lbs	1 00
Colours, 1½ gals	7 03
" 1,267 lbs	106 82
Commutors, 2 only	30
Couplings, r. and l.,16 only	2 83
Clamps, 48 only	3 60
Chain, sash, 200 ft	6 00
Crosses, black, 2 only	30
Disinfectant, 41 gals	36 90
Discs, tin, 25 lbs	3 75
" Jenkins, 78 only	12 57
Elbows, 344 only	38 87
Emery cloth, 3 doz	1 50
Flushometer, 1 only	22 60
Filler, 1 gal	1 75
Fire-clay, 600 lbs	14 50
Glass, 1,000 ft	45 75
Glue, 10 lbs	1 50

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings.

Gold size, 1 gal.	$ 2 00
Gutter, 458 ft.	53 28
Grates for heater, 2 only	3 00
Hinges, 6½ doz	6 87
Hose, fire, 1,500 ft.	886 04
" fittings	48
Hydrant, Ludlow, 1 only	43 50
Ice, 4,600 lbs	23 00
Insulators, 200 only.	2 50
Iron, ¼, 38 lbs.	2 28
" half-round, 105 lbs.	3 42
" round, 657 lbs.	19 43
" bar, 9,844 lbs.	281 53
" band, 419 lbs.	15 03
" galvanized, 778 lbs.	46 68
" sheet, 236 lbs.	11 80
" Norway, 487 lbs	21 56
" black, 125 lbs	6 25
Japan, brown, 50 gals	42 50
" black, 50 gals.	40 00
Keys, 3 doz.	1 75
Lumber, cedar, 17,266 ft.	329 05
" fir, 61,111 ft.	1,323 01
" maple, 289 ft.	57 80
" oak, 308 ft.	77 00
" gutter, 266 ft.	31 92
" moulding, 1,507 ft	47 50
" V joint, 500 ft.	15 90
Lead, white, 4,100 lbs.	297 60
" red, 163 lbs	13 04
Lime, 140 barrels.	224 00
Lye, 384 lbs	30 72
Locks, rim, 33 only	12 25
" pad, 27 only.	55 58
" night, 3 only	4 50
" Yale, 4 only	9 17
Loom, half-inch, 50 ft.	4 00
Letter-box plates, 1¼ doz.	2 81
Methylated spirits, 2 quarts.	1 50
Nipples, 3 doz.	2 92
Nuts, 85 lbs.	6 69
Nails, moulding, 88 lbs	3 60
" wire, 15 kegs.	51 50
" " 1,160 lbs	39 21
" H. S., 15 lbs	2 25
" cut, 8 kegs.	28 90
" " 700 lbs	25 10
Oakum, 10 lbs.	80
Offset, cast iron, 1 only	1 85
Oil, boiled, 157½ gals	101 85
" hard, 10 gals	13 50
" white rose, 1 gal.	1 00
" lard, 4 gals	5 00
" raw, 10 gals.	9 00
" linseed, 10 gals.	9 00
Pipe, galvanized, 788 ft	62 98
" iron, 1,010 ft.	203 31
" " 10 lengths.	8 25
" vitrified, 1,879 ft.	329 65
" wood, 238 ft.	51 76
Plaster paris, 1 barrel.	4 75
Polish, tripline, 1½ doz	2 98
Pipe plugs, 14 doz	50
Putty, 879 lbs.	30 76
Plants, 400 only.	19 85
Pipe covering, 456 ft.	101 04
Paper, tar felt, 158 rolls.	272 28
" tanglefoot, 6 boxes.	3 60
Prisms, 1 panel.	9 05
Rope, 1-inch, 100 ft.	4 76
" 612 lbs	73 80

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Buildings.

Ridge roll, 200 ft.	$ 8 00
Rim knobs, 1 doz.	1 50
Resin, 25 lbs.	1 06
Rivets, 10 lbs.	1 50
Soda, 15 packages	75
" 840 lbs.	21 49
Sapolio, 6 packages.	60
Stop and waste, 1 doz.	8 40
Springs, door, 1 doz.	4 20
Screws, 95 gross.	22 81
" log, 25 only	75
" set, 6 doz.	1 99
Soap, laundry, 2,082 lbs.	104 10
Sink, cast iron, 1 only.	4 25
Steel, 256 lbs	34 20
Shingles, 46m.	92 00
Staples, coppered, 3 lbs.	45
Shellac, white, 1 gal.	3 00
Sockets, key, 24 only	3 21
Shades, 6 only	2 30
Tile, drain, 494 ft.	22 23
Tripoline, 18 tins.	6 68
T's, 45 only.	6 62
Tin, 29½ lbs.	11 80
Turpentine, 151 gals.	152 71
Toilet paper, 500 packages.	31 70
Tacks, carpet, 3 doz. packages.	1 00
" gimp, ½ doz. packages.	30
" cut, 2 doz. packages.	65
Tar, 5 barrels.	37 50
" 18,193 lbs.	363 86
Trees, 79 only	23 90
Tubes, 24-inch, 6 only	1 20
Traps, 2 only.	3 20
Unions, 47 only.	12 28
Valves, rubber, 1 doz.	21 00
" globe, 11 only	20 38
" gate, 9 only	46 00
Varnish, body, 8 gals	32 00
" surfacing, 2 gals	1 80
" carriage, 2 gals	6 50
" hard oil, 20 gals.	27 00
Wax, floor, 15 gals.	7 50
Watercloseets and flushometers, 12 only	271 20
Whiting, 767 lbs.	15 34
Wire, spring, 6 lbs.	2 10
" brass spring, 5 lbs	1 75
" waterproof, 225 lbs.	46 13
" R. C., 2,568 ft.	33 72
" copper, 4¼ lbs.	1 90
" bell, 4 lbs	3 00
Washers, pressed, 70 lbs.	4 90
" lath, 7 doz.	93
" rubber, 5 doz.	3 15
Wire cloth, 150 ft.	9 00
Wall paper, 210 rolls.	47 45
" 232 yds.	3 35
Waste cotton, 10 lbs.	1 00
Window frames, 30 only.	226 80
Y's, 2 only.	2 50
Customs duty.	23 00
Freight and express.	32 22
	8,019 01

Maintenance of Machinery

Belting, rubber, 60 ft.	$ 35 40
" leather, 244½ ft.	80 99

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Maintenance of Machinery.

Babbit metal, 20 lbs	$ 3 00
Castings, 5 only	43 89
Gauge glasses, 7 only	1 39
Lace leather, 11½ lbs	9 78
Lubricator, 1 only	2 50
" 1 doz. sheets	18 00
Oil, machine, 43 gals	13 33
Packing, 39½ lbs	33 58
" spiral, 4¼ lbs	3 09
Parts for machines, 2 only	1 40
Repairs to machines,	22 00
	268 35

Chapels, Schools and Libraries.

Care chapel linen	$ 3 00
Candles	1 00
Diary	1 00
School books, Italian, 6 only	2 70
" geographies, 12 only	6 75
" dictionaries, 48 only	7 00
" copy books, 36 only	2 40
" arithmetics, 48 only	12 96
" Italian dictionaries, 6 only	3 90
Chapel books, Japanese bibles, 3 only	2 25
" Chinese bibles, 4 only	2 00
" testaments, 25 only	7 42
" mission, 24 only	7 68
" prayer books, 10 only	2 50
" keys to heaven, 7 only	2 59
Library books, Italian, 14 only	5 85
" 110 volumes	44 45
Millboard, 50 sheets	9 25
Organists' salaries, 2 for 1 year	100 00
Subscriptions to magazines, 13 only	23 89
Slates, 6 doz	7 20
Tuning and repairing organs	6 00
Slate pencils, 4 boxes	64
Freight and express	5 63
	268 06

Office Expenses.

Rent of P. O. box	$ 3 75
Postage for year	50 00
Printing for year	244 57
Stationery for year	185 70
Clock dials, 1 package	8 00
Subscriptions to newspapers, 5 only	16 25
Telegrams for year	43 73
Telephones and connections	153 70
Premium on officers' bonds	24 00
Duty on clock dials	2 80
Freight and express	38 97
	771 47

INDUSTRIES.

Farm.

Axle grease, 24 tins	$ 2 50
Axle arms, 3 only	11 65
Axles, wood, 2 only	6 00
Brews of grains, 89 only	44 50
Bran, 2 181-2000 tons	57 50

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Farm.

Brooms, stable, 3 only	¢ 1 50
Bolsters, oak, 2 only	3 50
Bolts, carriage, 47 only	3 49
Buckles, nickle, 7 doz	2 60
Back chain, 1 only	1 00
Curry combs, 6 only	1 50
Crude carbolic, 5 gals	6 25
Collar pads, felt, 4 only	4 00
Caldron, 60 gallon, 1 only	16 00
Drugs and medicines	6 50
Disc harrow, 1 only	48 00
Dressing, harness, 6 tins	1 80
Fertilizer, 4.1550 tons	156 38
Horse shoe calks, 50 lbs	2 13
Hose, W. W., 150 ft	24 50
" fittings	3 65
Horse shoes, 2 kegs	10 00
" 5 lbs	25
Horse collar, 1 only	3 50
Handles, hay fork, 2 doz	5 00
" manure fork, 1 doz	3 25
" hoe, 1 doz	2 60
" shovel, 2 doz	6 00
Hubs, wagon, 1 pair	4 25
Lumber, oak, 837 ft	209 25
" d. d. select, 47 ft.	94
Manure, 62 loads	33 75
Neck yokes, 2 only	1 50
Oats, 15.1701 tons	521 58
Parts of machines	11 30
Scythes, grass, 6 only	5 50
Seeds	172 53
Salt, coarse, 100 lbs	65
Spokes, wagon, 2 sets	24 00
Snaps, 9 doz	6 75
Spray, lime and sulphur, 1 tin	1 75
Sows, 7 only	135 00
Tar, pine, 6 quarts	1 81
Whet screws, ½ doz	90
Wagon, 1 only	80 00
" poles, 2 only	5 50
Customs duty	98
Freight and express	3 65
	1,657 13

Trade Shops

Awls, whipping, ½ gross	$ 95
Augers, 13 only	14 30
Axes, 1¼ doz	15 75
Alum, lump, 5 lbs	50
Acid, oxalic, 1 lb	25
Blazer stove, 1 only	6 50
Bolt clippers, 1 pair	5 75
Brushes, 38 only	44 74
Bench screws, 16 only	12 00
Braces, ratchet, 4 only	11 00
" corner, 1 only	5 00
Bevels, 4 only	1 20
Bushing, 1 only	03
Bolts, carriage, 950 only	13 06
" stove, 100 only	23
" tire, 200 only	90
Band saw machine, with saws, &c., 2 only	245 13
Block, sheave 7-inch, single, 1 only	65
Crayons, tailors', 1 box	1 25
Chalk, 6 boxes	4 80
Chain, steel, 50 ft	14 22
" sash, 200 ft	6 00

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Cloth, hair, 30 yds.	9 00
Coal, blacksmiths, 11 tons	209 00
Chisels, 2 doz.	7 50
Colours, 5 lbs.	75
Cordwood, slabs, 200 cords	330 00
Clamps, cabinet makers, 2 only	4 00
Collett, 1 only	64
Cutters, moulding, 16 only.	21 60
Dividers, wing, 13 pairs	7 45
Draw knives, 3 only	3 60
Drills, stock, 2 only	40
Die, 1 only	75
Emery wheels, 2 only	10 75
Eyelets, shoe, 10M.	2 00
" tan, 2M.	1 70
File card, 1 only	65
Files, 17 1-12 doz.	17 85
Gasoline, 1 case	3 25
Glue, 50 lbs.	7 50
Glue pots, 2 only	1 50
Gauges, butt, 1 only	1 00
" mortice, 2 only	1 50
Grate rests, 3 only	1 05
Goggles, wire, 2 doz.	79
Hooks, shoe, 12M.	1 70
Handles, sledge, 22 11-12 doz.	63 59
" axe, 2 doz.	7 00
" chisel, 6 doz.	6 00
" pick, 3 doz.	9 75
Hammers, claw, 1 doz.	6 00
" 7 doz.	6 42
" upholsterers, 1 only	90
Household lubricant, 3 doz.	3 75
Hone, 3 only.	2 51
Hatchets, shingle, 6 only	2 40
Horse shoes, 1 keg	5 00
Ink, shoe, 6 gals.	4 50
Knives, shoeing, 2 only	30
" putty, 6 only	1 20
Lathe, 11-inch, with countershaft, 1 only	57 30
Lasts, 18 pairs	18 00
Locks, chest, ½ doz.	2 00
Leather, welt, 42 lbs.	14 74
" sheepskin, 124¼ lbs.	33 01
Levels, Stanley, 2 only	2 50
Lubricant, 3 doz. tins	3 75
Lumber, spruce, 50 ft.	1 98
Mitre box, 1 only.	15 00
Masons' line, 5 lbs.	1 50
Needles, machine, 6 doz.	1 50
" sewing machine, 300 only	4 80
Nipple, 1 only	05
Nails, cut, 300 lbs.	11 00
" channel, 120 lbs	16 80
" shoe, 87 lbs.	6 09
" brass, 60 lbs.	19 20
" horseshoe, 70 lbs.	10 50
Oil, sable, 2 gals.	6 50
" white rose, 1 gal.	1 00
" lard, 4 gals.	5 00
" linseed, 10 gals.	9 00
Oil stone, 5 only	5 00
Oilers, 9 only	3 25
Punchers, button, 66 doz.	14 40
Pumice, ground, 2 lbs.	30
Picks, R. R., 1 doz.	7 50
Pencils, carpenters', 12 doz.	3 48
Pliers, 2 pairs	1 35
Plumbers' furnace, 1 only	5 20
Parts of tools	1 75
Pulleys, 2 only	5 03

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Planes, 42 only.	$ 139 45
Pins, 6 doz.	3 00
Paper, marble, 2 reams.	11 00
Rope, 421 lbs.	52 52
Rivets, tubular, 30 lbs.	18 00
Rules, carpenters', 1½ doz.	6 53
Repairs to tools	1 50
Shears, 3 pairs	7 50
Sewing silk, 7⅛ lbs.	86 10
Screw drivers, 5 only	5 20
Sand paper, 60 doz.	8 51
Subscriptions to trade journals, 3 only	9 20
Shovels, 1 doz.	13 50
Sal ammoniac, 5 lbs.	1 50
Service of brick burner, 47½ days.	207 00
Sponges, decorators', 2 only	1 00
" shoe, 6 doz.	9 00
Squares, 13 only	12 55
Saws, hand, 1 doz.	20 00
" rip, ½ doz.	11 00
" H. S., 1 doz.	90
" 5-foot, 1 only.	1 75
" 6-foot, 2 only.	6 00
" S. & D., 2 only	3 00
Shuttle plate, 1 only	1 00
Set screws, 1 doz.	19
Springs, 1½ doz.	2 40
Steel, tool, 42 lbs.	6 09
Spoke pointer, 1 only	1 00
Saw set, 1 only.	1 25
Sewing machines, 1 only	45 00
Tool baskets, 3 only	1 50
Thread, spools, 6 gross	28 80
" basting, 1 gross.	15 85
" linen, 44 lbs.	104 70
" silk, 4 lbs.	18 00
" machine, 2 lbs	16 00
Tacks, carpet, 1 doz. papers	30
" shoe, 100 lbs.	15 00
Toe calks, 25 lbs.	1 91
Twine, sack, 12 lbs.	5 40
Tube scraper, 1 only	1 75
Tailors' stove and extra grate, 1 only	21 00
Wadding, 62 yds.	13 02
Wrenches, 7 only	17 40
Webbing, shoe, 50 yds.	1 50
Wire, galvanized, 67 lbs.	4 02
Cartage	7 00
Customs duty	28 45
Freight and express.	59 09
	2,511 26

PRISON EQUIPMENT.

Machinery.

Attachment for saw, 1 only.	$ 6 30
Cast-iron rollers, 23 in. diameter, 7½ in. face, 2½ base, 2 only	40 95
Wire rope, ½-inch, 700 ft.	47 25
Duty	27 50
Freight and express.	37 75
	159 75

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Continued*

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.

Furnishings.

Bed and spring, 1 only	$ 8 25
Blankets, 1,178 lbs	465 30
Duck, 201 yds	80 40
Hair felt, 1,500 sq. ft	85 50
Linen forfar, 421 yds	115 77
Pitcher, glass, 1 only	85
Silesia, fancy, 108 yds	10 53
Sateen, 65 yds	5 68
Soap, shaving, 50 lbs	17 50
" castile, 1,260 lbs	100 80
Thermometers, 6 only	3 72
Toilet set, 1 only	3 05
Ticking, 109 yds	18 80
Freight and express	45 48
	961 58

Utensils and Vehicles.

Brushes, lather, 2 doz	$ 4 50
" tar, ½ doz	2 50
Buckets, granite, ½ doz	1 50
" galvanized, 20 doz	128 00
Batteries, dry cell, 1 only	50
" flashlight, 6 only	3 50
Bowls, mush, 1 doz	1 50
Buckles, 3 doz	45
Brooms, 18 doz	43 20
Basins, wash, 7 doz	18 90
Bath brick, 3 doz	1 20
Cuspidors, 1 doz	9 00
Coffee boilers, 3 only	6 75
Castings for hose carts	16 50
" 1 only	5 25
" 505 lbs	26 10
Cups and saucers, 2 doz	1 85
Cans, flat, 105 only	7 29
" sprinkling, 1 only	90
Double boilers, 3 only	4 10
Globes, lantern, ½ doz	58
Handles, mop, 1 doz	2 00
Ironwork for factory trucks, 2 only	13 00
Knives, butchers', 2 only	1 50
Locks, pad, 1 doz	23 75
Lanterns, c. b., ½ doz	4 00
Lawn sprinkler, 1 only	1 25
Mugs, 7 doz	14 00
Oil, 1 doz. bottles	1 85
" gates, 7 only	8 75
" cans, galvanized, 12 only	7 00
Plates, dinner, 4 doz	4 75
Pans, soup, 6 doz	16 50
" fry, 1 only	60
" sauce, 1 only	50
Parts for range	9 00
" rifles	2 00
" utensils	14 20
Repairs to washing machine	11 00
Razors, 1 doz	18 00
Rat traps, ½ doz	63
Range and fittings, including boiler and stand, 1 only	68 00
Saucers, enamel, 2 doz	2 10
Spoons, tea, 6 doz	1 50
" basting, 5 only	1 05
" table, 1½ doz	4 90
" soup, 1 doz	80
Shovels, 1½ doz	58 88
Tea kettles, 2 only	3 05
Wash basins, granite, 2 doz	1 24

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.

Utensils and Vehicles.

Whisks, 27 doz	$ 37 80
Watering pot, 1 only	90
Freight and express	3 96
	625 53

Lands, Buildings and Walls.

Baths, cast iron, 3 only	$ 88 50
Bends, 6 only	5 75
" 4-inch, sewer, 5 only	2 50
Couplings, 36 only	6 48
Cordwood, slabs, 88 cords	132 00
Casting and finishing pinions, 2 only	13 16
Crosses, railing, 75 only	19 86
Collar, 1 only	30
Cement, 976¼ barrels	2,539 55
Damper, 1 only	35
Elbows, 49 only	11 25
Electrical installation in tenements	203 72
Glass, 3 cases	41 00
Iron, galvanized cornice, 10,499 ft	401 64
" band, 110 lbs	3 47
" bar, 1,308 lbs	36 74
" Norway, 260 lbs	12 64
" sheet, 272 lbs	13 60
Keys for prison locks, 92 only	18 01
Locks, prison, 8 only	49 30
" pad, 3 doz	33 60
Lumber, 2,308 ft	31 39
" flooring, 11,114 ft	222 28
" cedar, 37,811 ft	549 03
" fir, 23,542 ft	461 13
" oak, 531 ft	132 75
Lime, 300 barrels	480 00
Nails, cut, 2 kegs	7 30
Offsets, 11 only	14 35
Plugs, pipe, 12 only	29
Pipe, sewer, 210 ft	45 90
" vitrified, 372 ft	92 72
" black, 3,137½ ft	321 22
" galvanized, 1 piece	1 01
" " 122 5-12 ft	8 82
Roofing, cornice galvanized iron, 31 sqs	124 70
Rivets, 65 lbs	9 70
Shingles, 3M	6 00
Track for sliding doors, 50 ft	4 00
" hangers, 4 pairs	3 60
" rollers, 12 only	2 00
" fittings, 97 only	24 63
T's, 42 only	10 08
Unions, 12 only	4 92
Valve, globe, 2 only	6 73
Waste and overflows, 6 only	12 00
Y's, sewer, 4-inch, 1 only	75
Cartage on lime and cement	9 00
Cartage on barriers	9 80
Freight on barriers	664 12
" sundry	3 25
	6,896 89

BRITISH COLUMBIA —*Concluded.*

Miscellaneous.		Miscellaneous.—Continued.	
Advertising and Travel.		*Special.*	
Travel of penitentiary officers	$ 13 90	Keep of female convict in provincial jail, 15 days	$ 7 50
" Inspector Dawson	90 00	Reward for recapture of convict Clark	25 00
" " Stewart	50 00	Legal services *re* escaped convicts	349 35
Bridge tolls	50	Transcribing evidence *re* Clark	6 90
Tram tickets	13 00		
	167 40		388 75

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Recapitulation	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	31,337 77	
Uniforms and mess	1,532 52	
		32,870 29
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	8,734 87	
Clothing and medicines	3,503 84	
		12,238 71
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	1,169 22	
Transfer and interment	188 00	
		1,357 22
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	4,810 71	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	8,287 36	
Chapels, schools and library	268 06	
Office expenses	771 47	
		14,137 60
Industries—		
Farm	1,657 13	
Trade shops	2,511 26	
		4,168 39
Prison Equipment—		
Machinery	159 75	
Furnishings	961 58	
Utensils and vehicles	625 53	
Land, buildings and walls	6,896 89	
		8,643 75
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	167 40	
Special	388 75	
		556 15
Total		73,972 11

ALBERTA.

STAFF.	
Salaries.	
General.	
Warden, 1, 12 m.	$2,200 00
Surgeon, 1, 12 m.	1,200 00
Accountant, 1, 12 m.	1,200 00
Chaplains, 2, 12 m., @ $800	1,600 00
Steward, etc., 1, 12 m.	900 00
Hospital overseer, etc., 1, 12 m.	900 00
Matron, Mrs. Stedman, April and May	83 32
" Mrs. Cummings, Nov. to March	208 34
Industrial.	
Chief trade instructor, 1, 12 m.	1,000 00
Engineer, etc., 1, 12m.	1,000 00
Instructors, 3, 12 m., @ $800	2,400 00
" 1 broken period	719 05
Police.	
Deputy Warden, R. H. Stedman, April	125 00
" E.H. Cummings, October 13 to March	695 61
Chief watchman, 1, 12 m.	900 00
Watchman, 1, broken period	375 00
Keepers, 2, broken periods.	1,292 45
Guards, 66, broken periods.	4,258 52
Temporary police officers	2,116 38
" matron	271 46
	23,445 13
Uniforms.	
Buttons, gilt, 4 gross	$ 10 00
" 1 doz.	1 00
Braid, 38 yds.	3 85
Beaver, 2¾ yds.	15 13
Caps, hair seal, 3 only	9 00
" staff, 1 only	4 50
Cap peaks, 4 doz.	8 00
" straps, 4 doz	1 80
Canvas, French, 90 yds.	17 16
Cheesecloth, 140 yds.	5 25
Gloves, 22 pairs	22 75
Hooks and eyes, 2 gross	20
Hair seal, 1 skin.	5 50
Hair cloth, 32 yds.	11 20
Leather, calf skin, 52¾ ft.	15 30
" tan calf, 108½ ft.	31 47
" sole, 200 lbs.	47 00
Lining, sleeve, 52¼ yds.	12 24
" silesia, 115 yds.	11 22
" Italian, 27¾ yds.	20 81
" mohair, 25 yds.	7 38
Linen, stay, 155¾ yds.	18 69
Laces, 2 gross	2 50
Badges for uniforms	4 50
Polish, shoe, 1 gross	12 60
Persian lamb skins, 8 only	96 00
Rubber tissue, 3 lbs.	3 00
Shanks, shoe, 10 doz.	7 80
Freight and express	56
	406 41

STAFF.—Continued.	
Mess.	
Baking powder, 30 lbs.	$ 5 40
" soda, 3 lbs.	12
Butter, 453 lbs.	133 60
Eggs, 70 doz.	20 35
Essences, 5 bottles.	2 40
Currants, 40 lbs.	5 05
Coffee, 135 lbs.	47 50
Corn starch, 80 lbs.	8 00
Curry powder, 1 bottle.	50
Ginger, 1 lb.	50
Flour, 5 sacks.	10 90
Liver, 6 lbs.	30
Mixed spice, 2 lbs.	80
Mustard, 5 lbs.	2 15
Mutton, 489 lbs.	61 54
Milk, 255½ gals.	82 34
Nutmegs, 1 lb.	60
Onions, 45 lbs.	2 25
Pork, 1,131 lbs.	116 43
Pepper, 25 lbs.	10 00
Prunes, 50 lbs.	4 00
Raisins, 35 lbs.	3 95
Sugar, 1,600 lbs.	92 00
Tomatoes, canned, 4 doz.	5 75
Tea, 130 lbs.	52 00
Vinegar, 7½ gals.	6 30
	672 73

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.	
Rations.	
Apples, evaporated, 450 lbs.	$ 52 25
Beef, 34,997 lbs.	2,277 68
Beans, 2,400 lbs.	114 00
Bread, 74,076 lbs.	2,777 87
Barley, pot, 200 lbs.	8 00
Baking soda, 6 lbs.	60
Fish, 1,186 lbs.	75 37
Flour, 207 lbs.	451 26
Lard, 25 lbs.	4 25
Onions, 680 lbs.	35 25
Pease, split, 796 lbs.	39 80
Pork, 4,475½ lbs.	383 28
Pepper, 40 lbs.	16 00
Prunes, 875 lbs.	73 25
Potatoes, 124 21-30 bags.	212 44
Rolled oats, 3,940 lbs.	159 10
Rice, 675 lbs.	38 50
Sugar, 3,100 lbs.	170 50
Salt, 2,000 lbs.	30 25
Syrup, 1,040 gals.	43 28
Tea, 440 lbs.	67 20
Yeast, 11 lbs.	4 00
Christmas extras.	32 42
Freight.	15 46
	7,082 01
Prison Clothing.	
Buttons, trouser, 38 gross.	$ 3 52
Buckles, " 6 gross.	1 90
" brace, 2 gross.	1 50
Brace elastic, 200 yds.	60 00
Cloth, prison, 292 yds.	252 58
Cotton, grey, 122¾ yds.	10 43
Duck, 307½ yds.	46 13

MAINTENANCE OF CONVICTS.—Continued.

Prison Clothing.

Flannel, union, 126 yds	$ 13 23
Galatea, shirting, 211½ yds	24 86
Leather, sole, 850 lbs	190 45
" upper, 107 lbs	51 36
" welt, 28 lbs	13 16
Moose skins, 5 only	37 50
Nails, shoe, 8 lbs	56
Rivets, shoe, 22 lbs	2 20
Underclothing, 20 doz	83 60
Yarn, 300 lbs	111 75
Freight and cartage	32 48
	936 21

Hospital.

Butter, 153 lbs	$ 44 00
Drugs	113 62
Eggs, 18 doz	6 15
Tobacco, 20 lbs	17 59
Spectacles, 1 pair	75
Milk, 320½ gals	108 66
Professional services	10 00
	300 77

DISCHARGE EXPENSES.

Freedom Suits, and Allowances.

Buttons, collar, 15 gross	$ 53
" coat, 1½ doz	75
Canvas, French, 200 yds	14 25
Collars, 5 doz	5 00
Cap, 1 only	25
Coat, woman's, 1 only	3 03
Coating, 4 yds	3 25
Dress goods, 15 yds	8 20
Hats, 3½ doz	14 65
Hat, woman's, 1 only	1 50
Handkerchiefs, 5 doz	2 00
Hose, 2 pairs	70
Leather, Canadian calf, 52 lbs	44 20
Silesia, 113 yds	8 20
Satin, farmer's, 120½ yds	10 54
Shirts, top, 5 1-12 doz	23 10
Silk, spools, 4 only	20
Socks, 1 pair	15
Serge, 9 yds	4 50
Tweed, 226½ yds	54 44
Ties, 5 doz	5 00
Freight and express	50
Travel and allowance to 41 men	511 25
Expenses taking discharged to train	6 40
	722 59

Transfers.

Transferring 2 prisoners to Kingston	$415 20
Freight on returned clothing	3 44
	418 64

WORKING EXPENSES.

Heat, Light and Water.

Coal, 498.1290 tons	$1,620 55
Coal oil, 41.4 gals	11 39
Light account	748 95
Tungsten lamps, 200 only	158 00
Lamps, electric, 124 only	25 40
Lanterns, ½ doz	60
Water account	267 16
	2,832 05

Maintenance of Buildings.

Bends, 2 only	$ 26
Buttons, push, 7 only	3 15
Batteries, 4 only	1 80
Bell, 1 only	75
Cord, sash, 10 lbs	3 00
Elbows, 3 only	64
Flushometer, 1 only	15 00
" caps, 3 only	6 00
Glass, 69 lights	15 07
Gaskets, 2 doz	50
Ice, 40 tons	80 00
Insect powder, 3 lbs	85
Japan, 1 gals	3 60
Kreso, 80 gals	88 00
Knobs, 20 only	40
Lead, red, 5 lbs	34
Lock, desk, 1 only	1 75
Lye, 1 gross	14 40
Lumber, 235 ft	8 46
Oakum, 5 lbs	55
Plugs, 2 only	08
Pipe, iron, 9084 ft	66 11
Padlocks	2 50
Paper, toilet, 4 cases	25 36
Paint, enamel, 1 gal	3 20
Soap, laundry, 5,102 lbs	292 95
Soda, washing, 678 lbs	20 34
Saw dust, 6 loads	13 00
Sapolio, 3 doz	4 50
Stoves, 3 only	74 90
Switches, 6 only	3 00
Sockets, 6 only	1 20
Thawing out water pipes	3 00
T's, 3 only	68
Unions, 2 only	58
Wire, duplex, 257 lbs	5 14
" iron, 25 lbs	1 00
" electric, 350 ft	2 62
Washers for spuds	1 50
Whiting, 1,008 lbs	25 20
Freight and cartage	64 03
	855 41

Maintenance of Machinery.

Boiler couplings, 2 only	$ 1 00
Belting, 30 ft	9 30
Bricks, fire, 12 only	1 20
Graphite, 2 lbs	50
Cylinder oil, 1 gal	70
Lard oil, 5 gals	6 00
Packing, asbestos, 2¾ lbs	70
" redstone, 3½ lbs	2 63
	22 03

ALBERTA.—*Continued.*

WORKING EXPENSES.—Continued.

Chapels.

Bibles, 4 doz.	$ 19 20
Hymn books, 2 doz.	10 80
	30 00

School.

Slate pencils, 5 doz.	$ 25

Library.

Books, 104 volumes.	$ 52 00
Freight and cartage.	6 40
	58 40

Office Expenses.

Printing	$ 27 52
Postage	32 00
Stationery	55 88
Telephone exchange	79 33
Telegrams	19 25
Subscriptions to papers	8 00
India ink	25
Postal guide	25
Freight and cartage	20 66
Premium on bonds	24 00
	267 14

INDUSTRIES.

Farm.

Buckles, trace, 1 only	$ 15
Brush, scrub, 1 only	40
Bags, 2 doz.	4 00
Bran, 300 lbs.	3 30
Handles, axe, 6 only	4 50
Horse hire	7 50
Hay knife, 1 only	1 00
Horse shoes, 16 only	1 74
Mower, 1 only	54 00
Oats, 273¼ bushels	90 87
Rake, horse, 1 only	33 30
Rope, 12 ft.	30
Seed, assorted.	10 08
Scythe stones, ½ doz.	50
	211 64

Trade Shops.

Awls, sewing blades, 4 doz.	$ 1 27
Axle grease, 3 doz.	4 50
Axes, 2 only	1 20
Acid, oxalic, 1 lb.	20
" muriatic, 2½ lb.	79
Brushes, paint, 1 1-12 doz.	7 80
" kalsomine, 2 only	7 67
" white wash, ½ doz.	3 00
" marking, 3 only	30
" sash tool, 3 only	30
" varnish, 1 doz.	2 25
" wall, ¾ doz.	1 73

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Bolts, stove, 7 1-6 doz.	28
" cupboard, 6 only	1 20
Button-hole cutter, 1 only	2 50
Bees wax, 4 lbs	1 80
Bits, 8 only	3 80
Braces, 2 only	3 87
Bristles, 1 lb.	8 00
Brazing	1 00
Bit, expansion, 1 only	1 00
Bevel machine, 1 only	1 25
Bench stops, 6 only	7 50
" screws, 4 only	3 40
Cement, rubber, 4 tins	1 45
" asbestos, 72 lbs.	5 76
Colours, assorted	9 67
Coal, blacksmiths', 2.1223 tons.	36 65
Chalk, tailors', 2 boxes	50
Compasses, 2 only	34
Cleaning fluid	1 25
Copperine, 5¼ lbs.	1 05
Chisels, 1 set	6 30
Discs, 1 doz.	1 25
Dryer, 5 gals.	3 00
Drills, 1 set	50
" twist, 6 only	1 20
" machine, 4 only.	96
Emery cloth, 24 quires.	21 60
Eyelets, 10M.	6 00
" set, 1 only	1 40
Ears, pail, 5 doz.	85
Files, assorted, 13 doz.	13 47
Felt, shoe, 10 sheets	1 20
Force cup, 1 only	1 00
Gasoline, 30 gals	9 26
Glass, 26 lights	1 50
Glue, 50 lbs.	6 13
Gauge, mortice, 2 only	1 10
Gum tragacanth, 1 lb.	75
Hooks, boot, 2M.	1 70
Hammers, 3 only	3 04
Hinges, assorted.	7 15
Handles, hammer, 1 doz.	1 75
" pick, 1 doz.	3 00
" sledge, 1 doz	2 60
" mattock, 3 only	75
Hose bib, 1 only	1 25
Hoes, mortar, 6 only	2 07
Heel balls, 1 gross	2 50
Hard oil finish, 5 gals.	6 75
Iron, bar, 2,089 lbs	71 49
" galvanized, 2,002 lbs	104 69
" tinned, 38 lbs.	4 47
" polished, 225 lbs.	290 25
" angle, 63 lbs.	3 15
Ink, burnishing, 1 doz.	2 00
Irons, tailors' electric, 2 only.	31 00
Knives, shoe, 1 doz.	1 45
Leather, calf, 14½ lbs.	15 19
" goat skin, 25 ft.	7 50
" cordovan, 83 ft.	24 90
" kangaroo, 78¼ ft.	31 50
" sheepskins, 75¼ ft.	9 47
Locks, drawer, 1 doz.	6 00
" cupboard, 1 doz.	6 50
Lumber, assorted, 5,531 ft.	220 54
Leatherette, 3 yds.	3 75
Lines, masons', 1 doz.	2 00
Lead, pig, 454 lbs	26 19
Lamp black, 10 lbs.	1 20
Measures, foot, 1 doz.	1 50
Moose skins, 5 only	37 50

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Mattocks, 9 only	$ 4 88
Needles, sewing	1 65
" mattress, 1 only	25
" machine, 4 gross	12 00
Nail sets, 2 only	1 20
Nails, moulding, 20 packages	2 60
" wire, 7 kegs	25 45
" finishing, 2 kegs	8 30
Nuts, hexagon, 12½ lbs	1 03
Oil, sewing machine, 1 gal	1 75
" " 2 bottles	50
" sperm, 1 gal	2 50
" stones, 3 only	1 75
" slips, 2 only	20
" cans, 2 only	10
Oakum, 50 lbs	4 00
Oak stain, 1 gal	2 60
Picks, 3 only	1 95
Paint, 1 gal	2 50
Planes, block, 1 only	1 [illegible]
" Stanley, 3 only	9 00
Pipe cutter and screw plate	71 87
Pulley wood, 2 only	8 24
Plyers, 1 pair	90
Plumb bobs, 1 doz	1 80
Pulls, drawer, 1 doz	1 00
Plumb and level, 1 only	2 25
Parisian paste, 1 doz	3 00
Pencils, carpenters', 5 doz	1 10
Plug, tap, 1 only	15
Rivets, iron, 30 lbs	3 05
" tinned, 1m.	61
Rules, 2-foot, 2 doz	9 51
Rubber, 2¼ lbs	45
Rasps, shoe, 1 doz	2 75
Rakes, ½ doz	3 11
Saws, keyhole, 2 sets	2 00
" hack, 1 doz	1 35
" band, 44 ft	10 04
Screws, wood, 209 packages	16 04
" for butts, 48 doz	1 15
" set, 6 only	30
Steel, machine, 38 lbs	2 00
" sheet, 704 lbs	42 24
" spring, 24 lbs	1 42
" square, 71 lbs	10 65
" tool, 55 lbs	5 23
" octagon, 20 lbs	1 00
Sand paper, 33 reams	6 72
Sewing and knitting machine parts	1 06
Shovels, 3 doz	34 63
Screw drivers, 1 only	26
Square, 1 only	32
Shears, 2 pairs	2 70
Solder, 100 lbs	21 00
Soldering paste, 1 tin	1 50
Staples, 8 lbs	1 20
Stain, wood, 1 gal	2 75
Sal ammoniac, 1½ lbs	30
Thread, silk, machine, 4 lbs	32 00
" " twist, 1 lb	4 50
" cotton, 4 gross	19 20
" linen, 8 lbs	18 80
" shoe, 10 lbs	8 00
Tape	12 45
Tacks, cut, 24 packages	63
" shoe, 10 lbs	1 40
" lasting, 1 gross	25
Trowel, 1 only	1 50
Tape measures, 1 doz	60
Tailor and Cutter, magazine	3 00

INDUSTRIES.—Continued.

Trade Shops.

Tin, sheet, 12 sheets	$ 81
" pig, 256 lbs	13 50
Varnish, 5 gals	11 25
Wire, iron, 423 lbs	19 20
" screen, 245 ft	28 27
" copper, 6 lbs	96
" steel, 174½ lbs	6 52
Washers, 27 lbs	1 54
Wax, shoe, 3 gross	3 00
Wrench, pipe, 2 only	21 25
" monkey, 1 only	54
" part for, 1 only	1 00
Wick, asbestos, 3 lbs	1 35
Duty	75
Containers	75
Freight	7 23
	1,497 05

Coal Mine

Repairing axle	$ 1 25
Lumber, 480 ft	11 52
Labour	108 00
Slabs	8 25
Seal oil	1 25
Cartage	1 13
	131 40

PRISON EQUIPMENT

Furnishing.

Bunting, 5 yds	$ 1 25
Blankets, 1 pair	5 00
" 471 lbs	186 04
Cotton, grey, 300 yds	30 30
Chairs, 2 only	1 70
Hair felt, 2,100 sq. ft	115 50
Linen, forfar, 102 yds	28 05
Soap, castile, 392 lbs	49 56
" shaving, 18 lbs	7 65
Ticking, 107¼ yds	18 51
Freight and cartage	37 37
	480 93

Utensils and Vehicles.

Ammunition, 1,000 rounds	$ 24 06
Brushes, shaving	2 10
Brooms, 12 doz	27 00
Bath bricks, 4 only	45
Basting spoons, 2 only	40
Crockery	10 25
Clocks, repairs	2 50
Clothes line	10
Clippers, toilet, 1 pair	1 75
Castors, 1 set	1 25
Jug, 1 only	25
Knives and forks, 1 doz	1 50
Lantern globes, 1 doz	1 20
Pepper boxes, 1½ doz	2 16
Pails, fibre, 4 only	2 20
Razors, ½ doz	3 00
Rifles, 6 only	76 20
Ranges, parts for	39 [illegible]

ALBERTA.—*Concluded.*

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.

Utensils and Vehicles.

Spoons, tea, 1 doz.	$ 62
" table, 12 doz.	3 00
Scales, 1 set	6 25
Tea pot, 1 only	70
Wash boards, 3 only	1 00
Containers	18
Freight	15 41
	227 13

Buildings, etc.

Burning kiln (labour)	$ 52 00
Blue prints	5 66
Bushings, 2 only	69
Bends, 7 only	8 01
Bell, call and fittings	4 10
Cement, 837½ barrels	2,485 00
Colours, assorted, 10 lbs.	1 00
Central hall heating plant	1,639 14
Conduit pipe, 540 ft.	88 00
wire, 60 ft.	14 60
Coupling, 1 only	19
Cord, electric, 5 yds.	45
Crosses, 100 only	15 00
Clean out, 1 only	80
Cord, sash, 10 lbs.	3 00
Chain, 100 ft.	14 00
Doorbell, 1 only	1 25
Elbows, 4 only	2 24
Electric fittings	20 11
Grease intercepter, 1 only	31 55
Gravel, 847 yds.	423 50
Gong trip, 1 only	1 75
Graphite, 3 lbs.	75
Iron, bar, 25,628 lbs.	818 61
" angle, 207 lbs.	9 83
" sheet, 613 lbs.	21 88
Locks, pad, 4½ doz.	50 40
" rim, ½ doz.	4 50
Lead, pig, 175 lbs.	9 28
" red, 5 lbs.	34
Lumber, assorted, 43,856 ft.	1,380 16
Lime, 672 bushels	371 97
Legal expenses	85 00
Lath, 1m.	5 25
Lead, white, 1,000 lbs.	69 00
Man-holes, 2 only	40 00
Nails, 10 kegs	35 05
Nipples, 8 only	5 14
Plaster paris, 6 barrels	23 10
Putty, 100 lbs.	3 25
Pulleys, 2 doz	2 00
Pipe, soil, 100½ ft.	163 62
" sewer, 527½ ft	158 25
" iron, 1,533 ft.	150 80
" steel, 5,812½ ft.	249 93
Roofing felt, 5,152 lbs.	141 68
" pitch, 20 barrels	138 69
" nails, 15 lbs.	1 50
" discs, 10 lbs.	60
" paper, 4 rolls	32 00

PRISON EQUIPMENT.—Continued.

Buildings.

Radiator valves, 2 only	$ 3 75
Rope, asbestos, 1½ lbs.	51
Rivets, 10 lbs.	65
Roofing flanges, 2 only	18 00
Sand, 98 yds.	71 00
Steel, 4 bars	9 50
" sashes, 4 only	53 36
" beams, 3,014 lbs.	128 10
" channels, 1,575 lbs.	70 87
Sink and fittings, 2 only	70 33
Sockets, electric, 9 only	3 60
Steam trap, 1 only	1 33
T's, 50 only	5 00
Trap, 1 only	2 56
Valve, gate, 1 only	3 13
Wire guard, 1 only	75
" tinners', 255 lbs.	9 41
" roof guard, 1 only	75
Y's, 6 only	8 87
Freight and cartage	80 31
	9,326 10

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertising	$ 9 20

Travelling Expenses.

Departmental officers:	
G. W. Dawson	$ 90 00
D. Stewart	50 00
Returning paroled convict	28 27
	168 27

Special.

Carriages to attend funeral of deputy warden	$ 12 00
Bus to Court with prisoners	3 00
Expenses in connection with escape	66 00
Rifle and revolver practice	50 00
Gratuity paid Mrs. Steadman (special vote)	1,500 00
Warden's residence, allowance	600 00
	2,231 00
Total	$52,332 79

ALBERTA.

Recapitulation.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Staff—		
Salaries and retiring allowances	23,445 13	
Uniforms and mess	1,079 14	
		24,524 27
Maintenance of Convicts—		
Rations	7,082 01	
Clothing and medicines	1,236 98	
		8,318 99
Discharge Expenses—		
Freedom suits and allowances	722 59	
Transfer and interment	418 64	
		1,141 23
Working Expenses—		
Heat, light and water	2,832 05	
Maintenance of buildings and machinery	877 44	
Chapels, schools and library	88 65	
Office expenses	267 14	
		4,065 28
Industries—		
Farm	211 64	
Trade shops	1,497 05	
Coal mine	131 40	
		1,840 09
Prison Equipment—		
Furnishing	480 93	
Utensils and vehicles	227 13	
Land, buildings and walls	9,326 40	
		10,034 66
Miscellaneous—		
Advertising and travel	177 47	
Special	2,231 00	
		2,408 47
Total		52,332 79

EXPENDITURE.

PENITENTIARIES—GENERALLY.

Assistance to paroled convicts, 3 men	$ 32 00
Office disbursements of purchasing agent	11 42
Sundry printing	8 35
Travel of Parole Officer Archibald	1,237 17
Travel of Inspector Stewart	228 30
Travel of Purchasing Agent Pratt	359 65
	$ 1,876 89

APPENDIX L.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

KINGSTON.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
J. M. Platt, M.D.	Warden	Methodist	Apr. 18, 1840	May 17, 1899	May 17, 1899	$2,600
D. O'Leary	Deputy Warden	Roman Catholic	Oct. 15, 1853	Aug. 9, 1897	Aug. 9, 1897	1,500
D. Phelan, M.D.	Surgeon and Medical Superintendent Asylum for insane.	Roman Catholic	Sept. 8, 1854	Aug. 4, 1897	Aug. 4, 1897	2,400
W. S. Hughes	Accountant, etc.	Presbyterian	June 2, 1861	Jan. 13, 1893	Feb. 13, 1903	1,700
Rev. A. W. Cooke, M.A.	Chaplain	Church of England	Sept. 13, 1841	Nov. 1, 1903	Nov. 1, 1903	1,200
Rev. M. McDonald	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 4, 1853	Sept. 30, 1899	Sept. 30, 1899	1,200
J. R. Forster	Warden's Clerk	Church of England	Aug. 14, 1875	July 1, 1891	Jan. 1, 1898	900
T. W. Bowie	Storekeeper	Presbyterian	Apr. 6, 1841	Aug. 5, 1897	Aug. 5, 1897	1,000
T. A. Keenan	Assistant Storekeeper	Roman Catholic	Apr. 16, 1864	Aug. 4, 1897	Aug. 4, 1897	700
W. H. Derry	Engineer	Congregational	July 12, 1847	Sept. 1, 1897	Sept. 1, 1897	1,200
F. Hornibrook	Assistant Engineer	Church of England	Dec. 15, 1855	Sept. 1, 1892	Feb. 1, 1907	700
C. Baylie	Electrician	Congregational	Jan. 19, 1869	Oct. 1, 1890	Oct. 1, 1890	900
R. McDonald	Assistant Electrician	Roman Catholic	Mar. 8, 1852	June 1, 1894	June 1, 1894	700
W. J. McLeod	Steward, etc.	Presbyterian	Aug. 7, 1868	Jan. 1, 1896	Apr. 1, 1903	1,000
J. Saunders	Assistant Steward	"	Nov. 30, 1859	Aug. 1, 1899	Nov. 1, 1903	700
W. A. Gunn	Hospital Overseer	Church of England	Feb. 16, 1845	June 1, 1890	June 1, 1890	900
H. S. Begg	Assistant Hospital Overseer	"	Oct. 27, 1879	Oct. 1, 1902	Oct. 1, 1902	700
R. A. Caughey	Assistant Superintendent Cordage Industry	Presbyterian	Jan. 23, 1870	Nov. 1, 1903	Jan. 1, 1907	800
Rose A. Fahey	Matron	Roman Catholic	Aug. 15, 1849	Mar. 6, 1886	Mar. 6, 1886	600
Mary Smith	Deputy Matron	Presbyterian	June 4, 1852	June 1, 1889	June 1, 1889	450
R. J. Burns	Chief Trade Instructor	Church of England	July 23, 1855	June 1, 1895	July 1, 1903	1,000
J. A. McCaugherty	Farm Instructor	Presbyterian	Dec. 22, 1865	Apr. 1, 1893	Apr. 1, 1893	800
D. J. McCarthy	Assistant Farm Inspector	Roman Catholic	Jan. 4, 1867	Feb. 9, 1901	Mch. 15, 1902	700
H. L. Walker	Blacksmith Instructor	Church of England	Mar. 25, 1865	Apr. 3, 1897	Apr. 3, 1897	800
Jas. Tweddell	Tailor Instructor	Methodist	Jan. 22, 1876	Mar. 23, 1903	Mar. 23, 1903	800
Jas. Lawlor	Stonecutter Instructor	Roman Catholic	Apr. 15, 1869	Sept. 18, 1896	Apr. 1, 1903	800
P. M. Beaupré	Quarry Instructor	Roman Catholic	July 29, 1860	Jan. 10, 1885	Mar. 27, 1905	800
Robt. Paynter	Shoemaker Instructor	Congregational	Jan. 22, 1873	Nov. 1, 1904	Apr. 1, 1905	800
T. A. Davidson	Mason Instructor	Presbyterian	Mar. 26, 1872	July 1, 1902	Mar. 16, 1908	800
Alex. Atkins	Chief Keeper	Presbyterian	Apr. 13, 1857	July 1, 1878	Mar. 1, 1903	1,000
Wm. Holland	Chief Watchman	Church of England	Mar. 26, 1850	Aug. 1, 1889	Nov. 1, 1904	800
W. J. Calvert	Industrial Keeper	Presbyterian	Sept. 9, 1866	Nov. 1, 1900	Mar. 1, 1907	700
J. A. Rutherford	Gate Keeper	Methodist	Feb. 17, 1851	Mar. 1, 1884	Feb. 1, 1908	700
J. Kennedy	Keeper	Roman Catholic	July 12, 1852	May 1, 1870	Sept. 24, 1895	700
Chas. Bostridge	"	Church of England	Nov. 20, 1848	Apr. 10, 1882	Aug. 1, 1899	700
J. Bannister	"	Methodist	Sept. 13, 1851	May 23, 1885	Aug. 1, 1899	700
Jas. Doyle	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 19, 1860	May 27, 1885	Aug. 1, 1899	700
Patrick Madden	"	"	Apr. 27, 1864	Aug. 1, 1889	Aug. 1, 1899	700
T. Fowler	"	"	Mar. 22, 1860	Aug. 1, 1889	Jan. 1, 1907	700
J. Givens	"	"	June 6, 1866	June 7, 1892	Mar. 1, 1908	700
C. S. Wheeler	"	Church of England	Oct. 7, 1852	July 23, 1892	Mar. 1, 1908	700
A. McConville	"	Roman Catholic	July 4, 1862	July 1, 1885	Feb. 1, 1910	700

Don. A. Curtis	Watchman	Presbyterian	Mar.	4, 1873	Nov.	1, 1907	Nov.	1, 1907	650
Geo. P. Nolan	"	Roman Catholic	Apr.	3, 1872	Nov.	1, 1907	Nov.	1, 1907	650
Edw. I. McCue	"	"	Jan.	5, 1883	June	1, 1908	June	1, 1908	650
Richard McGeein	"	"	June	8, 1873	July	1, 1908	July	1, 1908	650
G. A. Northmore	"	Church of England	Feb.	3, 1875	June	1, 1909	June	1, 1909	650
Albro Demill	"	Methodist	Oct.	13, 1888	Nov.	1, 1909	Nov.	1, 1909	650
Wm. Ryan	Guard	Roman Catholic	Nov.	14, 1853	May	31, 1890	May	31, 1890	600
Geo. McCauley	"	"	Sept.	19, 1862	Aug.	24, 1892	Aug.	24, 1892	500
Wm. Kenney	"	Methodist	Nov.	5, 1858	Mar.	1, 1893	Mar.	1, 1893	600
John O'neill	"	Roman Catholic	Dec.	5, 1860	Feb.	1, 1894	Feb.	1, 1894	600
Jas. Bennett	"	Church of England	Jan.	8, 1854	Feb.	14, 1894	Feb.	14, 1894	600
R. Corby	"	Roman Catholic	May	9, 1869	May	7, 1894	May	7, 1894	600
John Hughes	"	"	Nov.	4, 1869	Feb.	22, 1895	Feb.	22, 1895	600
Sam McCormack	"	Presbyterian	Nov.	3, 1855	July	26, 1895	July	26, 1895	600
T. E. Hennesy	"	Roman Catholic	Nov.	3, 1861	Sept.	26, 1895	Sept.	26, 1895	600
R. D. Dowsley	"	Presbyterian	Dec.	3, 1858	May	6, 1896	May	6, 1896	600
R. Bryant	"	Methodist	Feb.	12, 1852	Jan.	1, 1898	Jan.	1, 1898	600
Geo. Sullivan	"	Roman Catholic	Apr.	20, 1875	Aug.	20, 1898	Aug.	20, 1898	600
W. H. Matthews	"	Church of England	Oct.	20, 1865	Aug.	1, 1899	Aug.	1, 1899	600
Jas. McWaters	"	Methodist	Sept.	1, 1861	Aug.	1, 1899	Aug.	1, 1899	600
Dan Germain	"	"	Apr.	4, 1870	Aug.	1, 1899	Aug.	1, 1899	600
J. McQuade	"	"	June	24, 1859	Dec.	1, 1899	Dec.	1, 1899	600
S. N. Watts	"	Church of England	Apr.	18, 1866	Nov.	1, 1900	Nov.	1, 1900	600
P. Johnson	"	Methodist	May	17, 1871	Nov.	1, 1900	Nov.	1, 1900	600
R. M. Davis	"	Church of England	Apr.	7, 1878	Nov.	1, 1900	Nov.	1, 1900	600
C. H. Gray	"	Methodist	Dec.	8, 1878	Feb.	15, 1902	Feb.	15, 1902	600
Geo. O. Aiken	"	"	Apr.	5, 1873	Nov.	1, 1902	Nov.	1, 1902	600
Geo. Doyle	"	Roman Catholic	May	13, 1871	Nov.	1, 1903	Nov.	1, 1903	600
Jas. A. Fegg	"	Church of England	May	31, 1870	July	1, 1904	July	1, 1904	600
W. A. McDonnell	"	Roman Catholic	Aug.	3, 1873	Nov.	1, 1904	Nov.	1, 1904	600
Jno. Berrigan	"	"	July	8, 1867	Nov.	1, 1904	Nov.	1, 1904	600
Robt. Aiken	"	Methodist	Dec.	22, 1866	Nov.	1, 1904	Nov.	1, 1904	600
Edward Cowan	"	Church of England	Sept.	25, 1869	July	1, 1905	July	1, 1905	600
H. J. Powell	"	Methodist	Aug.	24, 1873	Aug.	1, 1905	Aug.	1, 1905	600
M. J. Walsh	"	Roman Catholic	Mar.	4, 1875	Aug.	1, 1905	Aug.	1, 1905	600
B. R. Watson	"	Church of England	Dec.	10, 1861	Aug.	1, 1905	Aug.	1, 1905	600
J. A. Potter	"	Presbyterian	Nov.	14, 1874	Jan.	1, 1906	Jan.	1, 1906	600
J. B. O'Driscoll	"	Roman Catholic	Apr.	17, 1875	Jan.	1, 1906	Jan.	1, 1906	600
Wm. Tatton	"	Church of England	Nov.	19, 1872	Apr.	1, 1906	Apr.	1, 1906	600
J. S. McPherson	"	Presbyterian	Feb.	21, 1872	June	1, 1906	June	1, 1906	600
J. A. Wilson	"	"	Aug.	5, 1875	June	1, 1906	June	1, 1906	600
F. J. Doyle	"	Roman Catholic	Sept.	9, 1877	Aug.	1, 1906	Aug.	1, 1906	600
J. J. Lawless	"	"	Apr.	3, 1874	Nov.	1, 1908	July	1, 1909	600
J. V. Donaghue	"	"	July	9, 1880	Oct.	1, 1907	Mar.	19, 1910	600
P. Stover	Stable Guard	Methodist	Apr.	6, 1854	Sept.	1, 1894	June	30, 1898	600
Jas. Weir	"	"	Aug.	4, 1856	May	4, 1896	June	30, 1898	600
W. W. Cook	"	"	Mar.	25, 1865	Sept	1, 1901	May	25, 1906	600
C. H. Fenning	Fireman	Church of England	July	26, 1860	Aug.	1, 1899	Aug.	1, 1899	600
F. McGeen		Roman Catholic	Dec.	6 1874	Feb.	15, 1902	Feb.	15, 1902	600
M. J. Kennedy	Messenger	"	Apr.	18, 1857	Apr.	1, 1872	May	1, 1884	600

[1]Inspector Dominion Police, Dec. 2 1882, to Aug. 9, 1897.
[2]Appointed May 1, 1870. Resigned Mar. 31, 1872. Reappointed Jan. 1, 1877.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
Beauchamp, Oscar	Warden.	Roman Catholic	June 22, 1851	Feb. 17, 1899	Mar. 4, 1904	$2,400
Russell, W. H.	Deputy Warden	Church of England	June 1, 1859	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan. 1, 1910	1,500
Allaire, Adolphe, A., M.D	Surgeon	Roman Catholic	Aug. 31, 1870	Jan. 30, 1902	Jan. 30, 1902	1,600
Malepart, George S.	Accountant	"	May 23, 1849	Oct. 9, 1880	June 1, 1882	1,400
Harel, Rev. L. O	Chaplain	"	Aug. 30, 1847	Apr. 28, 1887	Apr. 28, 1887	1,200
Rollit, Rev. John	Chaplain	Anglican	Apr. 9, 1841	Oct. 25, 1895	Oct. 25, 1895	1,200
Renecult, Geo. Jos.	Warden's Clerk, etc	Roman Catholic	Nov. 16, 1868	Jan. 14, 1903	Aug. 1, 1906	1,000
Therien, Phédime	Storekeeper	"	Dec. 6, 1858	May 28, 1907	May 28, 1907	900
Fatt, H. C.	Assistant Storekeeper.	Anglican	Apr. 14, 1869	Aug. 22, 1894	Dec. 1, 1899	700
Marchand, Lucien.	Engineer.	Roman Catholic	Nov. 24, 1859	Oct. 1, 1907	Oct. 1, 1907	1,000
Lechair, Eugène	Assistant Engineer and Electrician	"	May 20, 1871	Jan. 1, 1899	Feb. 1, 1910	900
Jubinville, Alfred	Fireman	"	Dec. 29, 1866	Dec. 9, 1901	Dec. 9, 1901	600
Seneeal, L. P. Armand.	Assistant Electrician.	"	Aug. 23, 1883	June 1, 1909	Feb. 1, 1910	700
Jobin, Eusèbe	Steward and Baker.	"	Oct. 28, 1875	Sept. 1 1902	Aug. 1 1907	1,000
Aube, William	Assistant Steward and Baker.	"	Oct. 5, 1874	July 1, 1901	Nov. 1, 1906	700
O'Shea, David	Hospital Overseer, etc.	"	Mar. 2, 1860	Aug. 23, 1882	Aug. 1, 1906	900
Leger, George	Chief Trade Instructor.	"	May 18, 1867	Oct. 1, 1906	Oct. 1, 1906	1,000
Bertrand, Elzéar	Mason Instructor.	"	Feb. 9, 1859	Aug. 1, 1885	May 1, 1907	800
Lortie, Vincent	Shoemaker Instructor	"	Feb. 14, 1854	July 15, 1895	July 15, 1895	800
Préyost, William.	Quarry Instructor.	"	May 18, 1860	Aug. 31, 1896	Oct. 1, 1896	800
Desjardins, Rodrigue.	Stonecutter Instructor.	"	Feb. 23, 1871	Oct. 1, 1903	May 1, 1905	800
Bisson, Vincent	Tinsmith Instructor.	"	June 24, 1850	July 12, 1884	Feb. 1, 1900	800
Leblanc, Edmond	Blacksmith Instructor	"	Mar. 20, 1861	Apr. 1, 1901	Apr. 1, 1901	800
Cadieux, Oscar	Tailor Instructor	"	Aug. 11, 1864	Apr. 8, 1901	Apr. 8, 1901	800
*St. Germain, Napoléon	Carpenter Instructor	"	Mar. 22, 1847	Feb. 1, 1877	Aug. 15, 1902	800
Papineau, Odilon	Farm Instructor	"	Nov. 22, 1864	Aug. 28, 1899	Jan. 1, 1910	800
Chartrand, Ubald.	Chief Keeper	"	Jan. 1, 1843	Jan. 1, 1878	Apr. 7, 1899	1,200
Gibson, W. W.	Chief Watchman	Presbyterian	Oct. 23, 1843	Aug. 6, 1886	Aug. 1, 1906	800
Nixon, George	Gatekeeper and Armourer.	Anglican	Oct. 22, 1846	Aug. 6, 1883	Aug. 1, 1906	700
Fitzgibbon, J. D.	Keeper	Roman Catholic	May 23, 1860	June 25, 1887	Oct 11, 1897	700
Desjardins, Joseph	"	"	Mar. 23, 1876	Oct. 1, 1897	Apr. 7, 1899	700
Blondin, Paul	"	"	Oct. 2, 1869	Oct. 19, 1896	Feb. 1, 1900	700
Normand, Ludger	"	"	Sept. 13, 1875	Nov. 2, 1897	July 18, 1902	700
Forster, J. Percy.	"	Anglican	Oct. 12, 1874	Sept. 1, 1889	Jan. 1, 1903	700
Charbonneau, Alexandre	"	Roman Catholic	July 1, 1862	July 1 1898	Feb. 4, 1905	700
Forest, George.	"	"	Mar. 14, 1857	Apr. 24, 1899	Mar. 20, 1905	700
Lesage, Félix	Watchman	"	July 10, 1846	Aug. 29, 1888	Nov. 1, 1906	650
Charbonneau, George	"	"	July 13, 1846	June 30, 1888	Nov. 1, 1906	650
Boucher, Eloi.	"	"	Nov. 3, 1861	Dec. 1, 1899	Nov. 1, 1906	650
St. Martin, Désiré	"	"	Jan. 15, 1874	June 1, 1909	June 1, 1909	650
Théoret, Emery.	"	"	Feb. 13, 1875	June 1, 1909	June 1, 1909	650
Léonard, Arthur.	"	"	Jan. 17, 1877	Nov. 1, 1909	Nov. 1, 1909	650
Clermont, Félix.	Guard	"	June 17, 1863	July 19, 1889	July 19, 1889	600

Desjardins, Abondius	Guard	Roman Catholic	June	7,	1863	Nov.	9,	1893	Nov.	9, 1893	600
Lynch, Patrick J. G.	"	"	Feb.	16,	1870	May	1,	1894	May	1, 1894	600
Grece, William	"	Presbyterian	Mar.	16,	1863	Oct.	1,	1897	Oct.	1, 1897	600
Jolicœur, Edouard	"	Roman Catholic	Apr.	13,	1863	Aug.	2,	1898	Aug.	2, 1898	600
Desjardins, Charles	"	"	Apr.	2,	1871	Apr.	24,	1899	Apr.	24, 1899	600
Trudeau, Alphonse	"	"	May	21,	1864	Dec.	1,	1899	Dec.	1, 1899	600
Filiatreault, Napoléon	"	"	July	3,	1868	May	4,	1901	May	4, 1901	600
Desormeau, Félix	"	"	Jan.	17,	1858	Feb.	1,	1901	Feb.	1, 1901	600
Brisebois, H	"	"	Nov.	7,	1872	Sept.	15,	1901	Sept.	15, 1901	600
Belanger, Edouard	"	"	Nov.	19,	1870	July	1,	1902	July	1, 1902	600
McDonough, Andrew	"	"	Mar.	30,	1876	Sept.	1,	1903	Sept.	1, 1903	600
Therrien, George	"	"	Nov.	8,	1877	June	15,	1904	June	15, 1904	600
Labrecque, J. E	"	"	Feb.	17,	1874	Apr.	27,	1905	Apr.	27, 1905	600
Lauzon, Jean	"	"	Mar.	16,	1866	July	1,	1905	July	1, 1905	600
Lahaie, Aldridge	"	"	Dec.	11,	1868	July	1,	1905	July	1, 1905	600
Paquette, Joseph	"	"	Nov.	20,	1860	Oct.	1,	1905	Oct.	1, 1905	600
Hogue, Damase	"	"	Dec.	9,	1873	Oct.	1,	1905	Oct.	1, 1905	600
Dufresne, Adélard	"	"	Dec.	27,	1882	Aug.	1,	1906	Aug.	1, 1906	600
Barbeau, Emilien	"	"	Nov.	29,	1871	Aug.	1,	1906	Aug.	1, 1906	600
Roger, Urgèle	"	"	July	18,	1879	Sept.	1,	1906	Sept.	1, 1906	600
Murphy, J. W. R.	"	"	Mar.	18,	1885	Nov.	1,	1906	Nov.	1, 1906	600
Proulx, Médard	"	"	Mar.	9,	1879	Nov.	1,	1906	Nov.	1, 1906	600
Proulx, Alfred	"	"	Apr.	25,	1874	Feb.	1,	1907	Feb.	1, 1907	600
Deguire, Ovide	"	"	May	5,	1873	Sept	1,	1907	Sept.	1, 1907	600
Rodier, Emilien	"	"	July	20,	1873	Mar.	1,	1909	Mar.	1, 1909	600
Larin, J. Emile	"	"	May	10,	1873	June	1,	1909	June	1, 1909	600
Hétu, Honorius	"	"	Feb.	1,	1877	Sept.	1,	1909	Sept.	1, 1909	600
Frappier, Arthur	"	"	Apr.	8,	1882	Sept.	1,	1909	Sept.	1, 1909	600
Ouimet, J. Wilbrod	"	"	Dec.	8,	1875	Oct.	1,	1909	Oct.	1, 1909	600
Paré, Alexandre	"	"	Oct.	26,	1881	Nov.	1,	1909	Nov.	1, 1909	600
Joyce, Richard	"	"	May	7,	1881	Feb.	1,	1910	Feb.	1, 1910	600
David, Joseph	"	"	Nov.	24,	1883	Feb.	1,	1910	Feb.	1, 1910	600
Prévost, Albert	"	"	Mar.	10,	1887	Feb.	1,	1910	Feb.	1, 1910	600
Cloutier, Isaie	Stable guard	"	Dec.	25,	1843	Nov.	4,	1881	Nov.	4, 1881	600
Ouimet, Damase	"	"	Nov.	15,	1862	Apr.	24,	1899	Apr.	24, 1899	600
Taillon, Charles	Messenger	"	Aug.	18,	1838	May	1,	1880	May	1, 1880	600

*Removed January 24, 1881. Reappointed August 15, 1902.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
J. A. Kirk	Warden	Presbyterian	Mar. 1, 1837	Dec. 12, 1899	Dec. 12, 1899	$2,200
A. B. Pipes	Deputy Warden	Church of England	Mar. 31, 1853	June 25, 1889	June 6, 1901	1,500
E. T. Gaudet, M.D.	Surgeon	Roman Catholic	Sept. 17, 1857	Dec. 14, 1907	Dec. 14, 1907	1,500
C. H. Martin	Accountant	Methodist	Feb. 5, 1858	Aug. 4, 1897	Apr. 1, 1903	1,200
Rev. A. D. Cormier	Chaplain	Roman Catholic	Nov. 27, 1854	Dec. 1, 1889	Dec. 1, 1889	1,000
Rev. B. H. Thomas	"	Baptist	May 22, 1865	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	1,000
C. S. Starratt	Storekeeper and Warden's Clerk	"	Nov. 10, 1858	Sept. 1, 1905	Sept. 1, 1905	800
James A. Piercy	Engineer	Methodist	Aug. 15, 1852	May 12, 1885	May 12, 1885	1,000
[1]Angus M. McDonald	Steward	Roman Catholic	Nov. 26, 1865	June 1, 1891	April 1, 1903	900
G. B. Papineau	Hospital Overseer	"	June 22, 1856	Jan. 1, 1886	June 1, 1898	900
Elizabeth McMahon	Matron	"	Apr. 7, 1870	" 21, 1898	May 1, 1899	600
Elizabeth Cumming	Deputy Matron	Presbyterian	Jan. 8, 1848	Feb. 8, 1900	Feb. 8, 1900	450
Wm. R. Burns	Tailor Instructor	Roman Catholic	Mar. 14, 1858	May 10, 1891	May 10, 1891	800
L. H. Chambers	Carpenter Instructor	"	Apr. 20, 1853	" 1, 1886	Dec. 1, 1900	800
Jos. T. Leblanc	Quarry Instructor	"	June 29, 1849	" 1, 1883	Oct. 1, 1901	800
W. A. Sherrard	Stone cutter Instructor	Presbyterian	Apr. 13, 1876	Sept. 1, 1905	Sept. 1, 1905	800
John J. Kane	Mason Instructor	Roman Catholic	Oct. 15, 1866	Jan. 21, 1907	Jan. 21, 1907	800
W. J. Foran	Shoe Instructor	"	Nov. 15, 1870	Mar. 12, 1907	Mar. 12, 1907	800
John McLeod	Blacksmith Instructor	Presbyterian	Sept. 20, 1860	Jan. 1, 1898	June 1, 1909	800
L. S. Hutchinson	Chief Keeper	Church of England	Oct. 18, 1874	Feb. 1, 1893	May 1, 1901	900
Willard Lawrence	Chief Watchman	"	May 14, 1849	Sept. 27, 1899	Aug. 1, 1906	800
John Corcoran	Watchman	Roman Catholic	Apr. 12, 1847	July 1, 1880	Jan. 1, 1907	650
A. L. Belliveau	"	"	Oct. 9, 1860	" 15, 1901	" 1, 1907	650
William Alexander	Keeper	Methodist	Aug. 31, 1846	Jan. 1, 1880	" 1, 1898	700
A. A. Allain	"	Roman Catholic	Feb. 1, 1855	" 10, 1883	Mar. 1, 1903	700
Thomas Welsh	"	"	Jan. 1, 1859	Dec. 1, 1896	July 1, 1903	700
Chas. S. Elsdon	"	Methodist	Sept. 4, 1869	July 23, 1895	Mar. 1, 1907	700
James Luther	Guard	"	June 1, 1840	May 9, 1882	May 9, 1882	600
T. F. Gillespie	"	Church of England	July 3, 1873	Oct. 18, 1891	Oct. 1, 1892	600
N. A. Burden	"	"	" 25, 1852	" 1, 1892	Feb. 1, 1893	600
John McCaull	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 1, 1850	July 23, 1894	July 23, 1894	600
Sinclair McDougall	"	"	Oct. 18, 1871	" 23, 1895	" 23, 1895	600
Arthur Brown	"	"	Sept. 26, 1864	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 1, 1898	600
Geo. Drillio	"	"	Apr. 27, 1865	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	600
Stephen H. Getson	"	"	Feb. 3, 1873	" 1, 1898	" 1, 1898	600
[2]Patrick Connell	"	Roman Catholic	Aug. 6, 1849	" 1, 1880	Feb. 5, 1899	600
Lauchlin McDonald	"	"	July 28, 1876	June 1, 1901	June 1, 1901	600
S. A. Palmer	"	Baptist	" 19, 1858	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901	600
Amos Robinson	"	Methodist	Aug. 22, 1858	" 1, 1901	" 1, 1901	600
[3]D. P. Belliveau	"	Roman Catholic	Jan. 28, 1860	Jan. 14, 1901	Feb. 16, 1905	600
John D. McDonald	"	"	Aug. 12, 1878	" 1, 1903	Oct. 1, 1906	600
F. C. Bowes	"	Baptist	Sept. 4, 1880	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907	600
A. W. O'Brien	"	Roman Catholic	Oct. 4, 1875	Mar. 1, 1908	Mar. 1, 1908	600

A. B. Cummings	Guard		Presbyterian	Dec. 28,	1888	Nov. 1,	1908	Nov. 1,	1908	600
Silas A. Lowerison	"		Church of England	Feb. 2,	1879	Nov. 1,	1909	Apr. 1,	1909	600
John S. Milton	Stable guard		Baptist	Nov. 22,	1853	May 1,	1894	July 1,	1898	600
Chas. Card	"		"	" 30,	1856	Jan. 1,	1907	Jan. 1,	1907	600
Albert Friel	Messenger		Roman Catholic	" 10,	1872	Aug. 14,	1906	Aug. 14,	1906	600
George Bishop	Fireman		Baptist	June 22,	1862	Oct. 11,	1906	Oct. 11,	1906	600

[1] Resigned March 31, 1894. Reappointed November 1, 1894.
[2] Retired December 31, 1897. Reappointed February 5, 1899.
[3] Resigned December 2, 1903. Reappointed February 16, 1905.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
A. G. Irvine, I.S.O.	Warden	Church of England	Dec. 7, 1837	Oct. 13, 1892	Oct. 13, 1892	$2,200
A. Manseau	Deputy Warden	Roman Catholic	Jan. 14, 1858	July 1, 1891	Sept. 2, 1898	1,500
R. W. Neill, M.D.	Surgeon	Church of England	May 24, 1869	Sept. 12, 1900	Sept. 12, 1900	1,500
H. Keech	Accountant and Storekeeper	Methodist	May 26, 1851	May 1, 1907	May 1, 1907	1,500
Rev. S. W. L. Stewart	Chaplain	"	July 29, 1863	Dec. 1, 1907	Dec. 1, 1907	1,000
Rev. A. Beliveau, D.D.	"	Roman Catholic	Mar. 2, 1870	June 21, 1905	June 21, 1905	1,000
E. Freeman	Steward	Church of England	May 12, 1856	Feb. 1, 1886	Mar. 1, 1903	900
*J. H. Daignault	Hospital Overseer	Roman Catholic	Nov. 30, 1867	Aug. 19, 1902	Feb. 14, 1908	900
J. Smith	Engineer	Church of England	Dec. 8, 1848	Dec. 10, 1883	Nov. 1, 1889	1,000
A. R. Mitchell	Chief Trade Instructor	Presbyterian	Aug. 2, 1844	July 2, 1903	Oct. 1, 1904	1,000
W. R. Grahame	Farm Instructor	"	Oct. 19, 1860	July 1, 1891	Oct. 24, 1893	800
T. Miller	Shoemaker Instructor	Church of England	Dec. 17, 1857	Nov. 10, 1892	July 23, 1895	800
T. Scott	Tailor Instructor	Presbyterian	Dec. 28, 1861	Nov. 10, 1906	Nov. 10, 1906	800
J. McCullough	Mason Instructor	Presbyterian	Apr. 10, 1853	July 15, 1907	July 15, 1907	800
J. French	Chief Watchman	Methodist	Oct. 22, 1870	Oct. 1, 1904	Feb. 1, 1907	900
J. Snell	Keeper	Presbyterian	Aug. 8, 1875	July 2, 1902	May 1, 1905	800
W. C. Abbott	"	Church of England	May 14, 1873	June 1, 1903	May 1, 1905	800
T. Douglas	Guard	"	Feb. 8, 1869	June 1, 1899	June 1, 1899	700
R. Downie	"	Presbyterian	Aug. 5, 1866	July 7, 1902	July 7, 1902	700
J. Douglas	"	"	Nov. 29, 1872	Sept. 1, 1903	Sept. 1, 1903	700
E. Newbury	"	Church of England	Nov. 30, 1875	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	700
W. Burt	"	Presbyterian	Mar. 12, 1875	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	700
G. Richmond	"	Methodist	Oct. 8, 1870	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1904	700
F. J. Thornhill	"	Roman Catholic	Apr. 24, 1880	Nov. 1, 1904	Nov. 1, 1904	700
W. V. B. Goff	"	Church of England	Dec. 4, 1870	Apr. 1, 1905	Apr. 1, 1905	700
H. Woods	"	"	Sept. 18, 1870	Jan. 1, 1906	Jan. 1, 1906	700
E. C. Ridley	"	"	Sept. 17, 1877	Apr. 1, 1906	Apr. 1, 1906	700
W. Skeoch	"	Presbyterian	Sept. 11, 1880	May 1, 1906	May 1, 1906	700
A. E. Whish	"	Church of England	Sept. 5, 1879	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	700
G. E. Brookes	"	"	Feb. 9, 1877	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb. 1, 1907	700
C. E. Bishop	"	"	Nov. 4, 1880	Feb. 1, 1907	Feb. 1, 1907	700
J. Bruton	"	Roman Catholic	Sept. 3, 1874	Sept. 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1909	700

*Resigned May 1, 1907. Reappointed February 14, 1908.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
Brown, J. C.	Warden	Presbyterian	Feb. 13, 1844	Nov. 26, 1907	Nov. 26, 1907	$2,200
Carroll, W. J.	Deputy Warden	Roman Catholic	Mar. 15, 1860	July 23, 1886	Dec. 3, 1907	1,500
DeWolf Smith, W.A.	Surgeon	Church of England	Oct. 5, 1859	Nov. 1, 1887	June 30, 1890	1,500
Harvey, J. W.	Accountant, etc.	"	Feb. 23, 1856	June 29, 1895	Feb. 27, 1896	1,200
Vert, Rev. A. E.	Chaplain	Presbyterian	Nov. 1, 1869	May 16, 1904	May 16, 1904	1,000
Lambot, Rev. E.	"	Roman Catholic		Apr. 1, 1909	Apr. 1, 1909	1,000
Robertson, R. J.	Storekeeper	Presbyterian	Jan 28, 1865	Oct. 11, 1887	Jan. 1, 1908	900
Patchell, W. A	Steward	Church of England	Aug. 12, 1862	Aug 18, 1890	Jan. 1, 1908	900
Stewart F.	Hospital Overseer	Presbyterian	Aug. 16, 1852	Apr 1, 1885	Jan. 1, 1908	900
Disney, H.	Chief Trade Instructor.	Church of England	Dec. 17, 1866	Mar. 1, 1895	Oct 15, 1902	1,000
Currie, W	Engineer, etc	Presbyterian	June 5, 1859	July 1, 1908	July 1, 1908	1,000
Mackenzie, George	Shoemaker Instructor	"	July 4, 1854	Nov. 1, 1883	Nov. 1, 1883	800
Doyle, Jas	Brickmaking Instructor.	Roman Catholic	Mar. 8, 1862	Oct. 1, 1886	Feb 1, 1902	800
Inlah, John	Mason Instructor	Presbyterian	July 20, 1860	May 15, 1900	Nov. 1, 1902	800
Mackenzie, D C.	Tailor Instructor.	Methodist	Aug. 25, 1868	Mar. 1, 1904	Mar. 1, 1904	800
Dynes, R.	Farm Instructor	Roman Catholic	Oct. 31, 1867	Jan 1, 1894	June 1, 1907	800
Lavell, M.	Chief Watchman	"	June 17, 1867	Mar. 9, 1901	Oct. 1, 1907	900
Walsh, Wm	Keeper	"	Feb. 14, 1864	June 1, 1896	Dec 6, 1907	800
Sampson, T	"	Methodist	May 25, 1859	Apr. 1, 1890	Jan. 1, 1908	800
Smyth, P	Guard	Roman Catholic	Mar. 17, 1843	Feb. 21, 1879	Feb. 21, 1879	700
Devine, P	"	"	July 20, 1875	Apr 8, 1901	Apr. 8, 1901	700
Cameron, W. A.	"	Methodist	May 16, 1879	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907	700
McGrenera, P	"	Roman Catholic	Dec. 24, 1879	Mar. 1, 1908	Mar. 1, 1908	700
Gray, T. R.	"	Church of England	May 7, 1878	Aug 1, 1908	Aug 1, 1908	700
Phillips, H.	"	Baptist	Jan 31, 1882	May 1, 1909	May 1, 1909	700
*Botting, W	"	Church of England	June 3, 1875	May 1, 1904	May 1, 1909	700
Bushell, J. J.	"	Congregationalist	May 20, 1880	June 1, 1909	June 1, 1909	700
Exley, D.	"	Church of England	Oct 29, 1886	June 1, 1909	June 1, 1909	700
Healey, A.	"	Roman Catholic	Jan 14, 1880	Sept 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1909	700
Smith, W. J. R.	"	Church of England	Mar 19, 1883	Sept 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1909	700
McDonald, A	"	Presbyterian	Jan 17, 1884	Sept 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1909	700
*Norman, H. F	"	Church of England	Apr 30, 1874	June 1, 1906	Aug 1, 1906	700
Keenan, P. J.	"	Roman Catholic	July 16, 1879	Dec 1, 1909	Dec. 1, 1909	700

*Transferred from Manitoba Penitentiary

ALBERTA.

Name.	Rank.	Creed.	Date of Birth.	Date of First Appointment.	Date of Present Appointment.	Salary.
Matthew McCauley	Warden	Presbyterian	June 11, 1850	July 1, 1906	July 1, 1906	$2,200
Edgar H. Cummings	Deputy Warden	Methodist	June 28, 1880	Feb. 1, 1907	Oct. 13, 1909	1,500
Alexander Forin, M.D.	Surgeon	Presbyterian	May 24, 1857	July 23, 1906	July 23, 1906	1,200
John Joseph Cashman	Accountant, etc.	Roman Catholic	Apr. 15, 1857	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	1,200
[1]John McDougall	Chief Trade Instructor, etc.	"	May 6, 1862	Apr. 5, 1891	Aug. 1, 1906	1,000
Cleophas Turgeon	Engineer, etc.	"	Mar. 11, 1859	July 23, 1906	July 23, 1906	1,000
Rev. Peter Cozanet	Chaplain	"	July 3, 1881	Sept. 1, 1907	Sept. 1, 1907	800
Rev. David McQueen, D.D.	"	Presbyterian	Dec. 25, 1854	Aug. 4, 1906	Aug. 4, 1906	800
Elizabeth Cummings	Matron	Methodist	July 11, 1882	Nov. 1, 1909	Nov. 1, 1909	500
[2]William Coward	Steward	"	June 18, 1855	June 6, 1878	Aug. 1, 1906	900
Sidney J. Truscott	Hospital Overseer	"	Dec. 31, 1874	Aug. 15, 1906	Aug. 15, 1906	900
George P. Halley	Chief Watchman	Presbyterian	May 10, 1876	Oct. 1, 1907	Jan. 1, 1910	900
Frank Urquhart	Tailor Instructor	Church of England	Oct. 17, 1862	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906	800
Matthew J. Salzl	Shoemaker Instructor	Roman Catholic	Mar. 22, 1884	Aug. 15, 1906	Aug. 15, 1906	800
Frank Pope	Carpenter Instructor	Church of England	Sept. 18, 1881	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907	800
John Mann	Brickmaker Instructor	Methodist	June 18, 1864	July 10, 1907	July 10, 1907	800
Joseph J. Schell	Industrial Keeper	"	July 1, 1873	June 1, 1907	June 1, 1907	800
Percy M. Oldroyd	Keeper	Church of England	Sept. 12, 1877	Sept. 1, 1907	Nov. 1, 1907	800
Jas. R. Gernon	Watchman	Roman Catholic	May 15, 1875	Aug. 1, 1908	Oct. 1, 1909	750
[3]Charles Wilson	Guard	Church of England	May 22, 1876	Oct. 1, 1908	Mar. 15, 1909	700
[4]James Pollard	"	Methodist	June 12, 1881	Sept. 1, 1907	Aug. 1, 1909	700
Charles A. Wootton	"	Church of England	July 28, 1882	Aug. 1, 1909	Aug. 1, 1909	700
Arthur D. Mallandaine	"	"	July 16, 1880	Aug. 1, 1909	Aug. 1, 1909	700
John B. Dharty	"	"	Feb. 23, 1882	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan. 1, 1910	700

[1]Transferred from Dorchester Penitentiary staff.
[2]Transferred from Kingston Penitentiary staff.
[3]Resigned Feb. 13, 1910, reappointed March 1, 1910.
[4]Resigned May 7, 1908, reappointed Aug. 1, 1909.

APPENDIX M.

FARM REPORTS.

KINGSTON.

STATEMENT OF AMOUNT EXPENDED AND OF VALUE RECEIVED FROM FARM PRODUCE.

Description	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.	Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount
				Steward—			
Stock on hand, March 31, 1909			$ 9,043 86	Apples	6 Bbls.	1.66⅔	$ 10 00
Brooms			1 33	Beans	3,822 Lbs.	03¼	119 44
Bridle			2 53	Beets	436 4-60 Bush.		176 66
Bags			1 50	Cabbage	30,240 Lbs.		341 25
Carts-dump			95 67	Carrots	217 12-60 Bush.	.40	86 88
Combs, curry			90	Cucumbers	2,100 Lbs.	.01	[21 00
Coal and wood			48 28	Corn, cars	5[568] Tons		29 51
Grain for feed			158 08	Onions	111 4-50 Bush.		83 31
Horses, 3 @ $247.50, and $200, respectively			695 00	Onions, green	437 Lbs		6 56
Handles for tools			1 13	Parsnips	226 31-60 Bush.		125 21
Knives, butcher			1 71	Pumpkins	1 Doz.	.60	60
Paris green			5 00	Potatoes	1,303 31-60 Bush.		515 17
Pails and tin cup			65	Pork, dressed	21,966 Lbs.		2,368 04
Pigs	18		339 00	Rhubarb	1,361 Lbs.		9 93
Plates, grinder			1 20	Tomatoes	143 54-60 Bush.		73 11
Renewed parts to implements			28 40	Tomatoes, green	47½ Bush.		11 81
Rack frame			2 46	Turnips	514 8-60 Bush.		140 44
Refuse from kitchen			206 77				
Stakes, level			43				
Shutter for hot beds			2 28	Customers—			
Seeds, bulbs & plants for ornamental grounds			26 63	Beets	Bush	½	40 14
Sleighs			62 16	Carrots	Bush.	19 1-12	40 7 63
Stove pipes and elbows			92	Carrots, horse	Tons	2½	19 50
Stationery			42	Hay	Tons.	21 [1520]	262 75
Twine, binder			21 00	Mangels	Tons.	½	7 00 3 50
Tools			17 46	Onions	Bush.	10¼	1 25 12 92
Toilet paper			12 64	Parsnips	Bush.	9 5-60	60 5 45
Vegetable and grain seeds			161 86	Pasturage			6 50
Sundries, axle grease, oil, etc., etc			11 41	Plants, tomatoes	Doz.	9	07 63
Express on seeds			1 25	Pork, dressed	Lbs.	27,433	2,877 96
Express on boar pig			2 50	Straw			216 02
Freight on horses			16 50	Stalks, corn and ears	Loads	4	6 00
Travelling expenses, purchasing horses			12 85	Tomatoes, ripe and green (1 bushel each)		2	75
Palms to mark ice cuttings			1 00	Turnips	Bush.	8½ 27	2 31
Threshing			80 20				
Weighing hogs			1 00	Miscellaneous			
Weighing carrots			25	Storekeeper, straw for ice house			18 00
Veterinary service and medicine			39 00	" palms to mark ice cutting			1 00
Repairs to harness			46 57	" coal used at ice cutting			5 12
" tools and implements			11 36	" repairs to ice tools			5 13

Storekeeper, ice tools			5 43
" hot beds			6 14
Horse shoeing			35 36
Convict labour supp. by other depart. . .Day	1,305	.30	391 65
Conv. lab., piggery, stables & farm crops.Day	9,236	.30	2,770 95
Farm Instructor's salary			800 00
Assistant farm instructor's salary			700 00
Stable guard's salary	2	$600	1200 00
Profit for year ending March 31, 1910			4,875 70
			$21,957 42

Hospital, straw			6 00
Farm improvements, stakes, level			43
" convict labour. . Days	3,297	.30	989 25
" horse labour . . . .Days	200	.70	140 00
Ornamental grounds, seeds, bulbs and plant			26 63
" repairs			6 14
" convict labour . Days	630	.30	189 00
Lab. supp. other depart., convicts . . .Days	2,893	.30	868 05
Lab. supp. other depart., horse. . . . . .Days	3,091	.70	2,164 23
Stock on hand, March 31, 1910			9,997 06
			$21,957 42

J. A. McCAUGHERTY,

Farm Instructor.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

FARM PRODUCE.

To Steward.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Pork, 22,023 lbs., @ 8c	1,761 84	
Pork, 11,894 lbs., @ 9c	1,070 46	
Potatoes, 137,784 lbs., @ ¾c	1,033 38	
Cabbage, 7,184 heads, @ 2c	143 68	
Tomatoes, 143 baskets, @ 20c	28 60	
Turnips, 15,509 lbs., @ 5-12c	64 62	
Turnips, 390 bdls., @ 2c	7 80	
Beets, 1,539 lbs., @ ⅔c	10 26	
Beets, 200 bdls., @ 2c	4 00	
Onions, 31 44-50 bushels, @ 50c	15 91	
Onions, 3,989 lbs., @ 1½c	59 83	
Onions, 1,898 lbs., @ ⅓c	6 33	
Onions, 800 lbs., @ 13-15c	6 93	
Onions, 1,002 bdls., @ 2c	20 04	
Carrots, 5,869 lbs., @ ⅔c	39 13	
Carrots, 533 bdls., @ 2c	10 66	
Callions, 430 bdls., @ 2	8 60	
		4,292 10
To Stable.		
Hay, 125,430 lbs., @ $9.00 per ton	564 44	
Straw, 24,170 lbs., @ $4.70 per ton	99 10	
Oats, 33,190 lbs., @ $1.00 per 80 lbs	414 88	
		1,078 42
To Piggery.		
Straw, 65,840 lbs., @ $4.70 per ton	154 72	
Potatoes, 100 bags, @ 25c	25 00	
Oats and pease, 33,600 lbs., @ $1.00 per 80 lbs	420 00	
Buckwheat, 19,760 lbs. @ $1.00 per 80 lbs.	247 00	
Barley, 33,070 lbs., @ $1.00 per 80 lbs	413 38	
Lentils, 8,000 lbs., @ $9.00 per ton	36 00	
Turnips, 50 tons, @ $6.00	300 00	
Carrots, 5,810 lbs., @ $8.00 per ton	23 24	
Beets, 130 tons, @ $8.00 per ton	1,040 00	
		2,659 34
Sales to Customers		
Turnips, 10 bdls., @ 2c	20	
Turnips, 73 15-17 bushels, @ 17c	12 54	
Carrots, 28 bdls., @ 2c	56	
Carrots, 44 6-27 bushels, @ 27c	11 94	
Onions, 270 bdls., @ 2c	5 40	
Onions, 55 22-50 bushels, @ 50c	27 72	
Onions, 413 bushels, @ 44c	18 26	
Beets, 16 bdls., @ 2c	32	
Beets, 30 19-27 bushels, @ 27c	8 29	
Cabbage, 18 hds., @ 2c	36	
Cabbages, 506 hds., @ 1c	5 06	
Oats, 1 bag	1 00	
Potatoes, 80 lbs., @ 1c	80	
Straw, 2 bdls., @ 5c	10	
Mixed grain, 2 bags	2 47	
Barley, 2 bushels	1 66	
Plants	9 46	
		106 14
Grand Total		8,136 00

O. PAPINEAU,
Farm Instructor.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF FARM.

DR.			CR.		
			By Steward:—		
Stock on hand, March 31st, 1909		88,894 67	Pork, 22,023 lbs., @ 8c.	$	1,761 84
Implements, feed, manure and horses purchased		2,671 84	Pork, 11,894 lbs., @ 9c		1,070 46
Shop work and horse-shoeing		606 08	Potatoes, 137,784 lbs., @ ¾c		1,033 38
Old blankets, stores		9 75	Cabbage, 7,184 hds., @ 2c		143 68
Salt		5 95	Tomatoes, 143 baskets., @ 20c		28 60
Kitchen refuse, for piggery		192 93	Turnips, 15,509 lbs., @ 5-12c		64 62
Macadam stone, for farm roads		61 65	Turnips, 390 bdls., @ 2c		7 80
Convict labour, on farm, 6,286 days @ 30c		1885 80	Beets, 1,539 lbs., @ ¼c		10 26
" stable, 1,944 days, @ 30c		584 20	Beets, 200 bdles., @ 2c		4 00
" piggery, 1,573 days, @ 30c		471 90	Onions, 31 44-50 bushels, @ 50c		15 94
Instructor's salary, 9 mos., @ $50.00, $450			Onions, 3,989 lbs., @ 1½c		59 83
Instructor's salary, 3 mos., @ $66.66, $200		650 00	Onions, 1,898 lbs., @ ¼c		6 33
Teamster's salary		600 00	Onions, 800 lbs., @ 13-15c		6 93
			Onions, 1,002 bdls., @ 2c		20 04
			Carrots, 5,869 lbs., @ ¾c		39 13
			Carrots, 533 bdls., @ 2c		10 66
			Scallions, 430 bdls., @ 2c		8 60
			By sales to customers		119 77
			Horse labour to other departments, 2,350½ days, @ $.70		1,645 35
			Convict labour, other departments, 1,294½ days, @ $.30		388 35
			Farm implements condemned		220 28
			Improvements of farm roads		61 65
			" fencing and drainage		86 10
			Stock on hand, March 31, 1910		10,275 44
Balance, March 31st, 1910. (Profit)		154 26			
		17,089 04			17,089 04

O. PAPINEAU,
Farm Instructor.

DORCHESTER.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit statement of farm, for the year ending March 31st, 1910.

The annexed statements show the products of the farm for the past year, and their disposal.

The cattle wintered fairly well, considering their poor condition when stabled and the limited quantity of roots for feeding. Most of the hay was housed in good condition, but a considerable quantity of marsh hay was greatly damaged by tides and storms, and consequently its feeding qualities greatly impaired.

The dykes which broke last fall are not repaired, and the marsh ploughed on the Hickman lot for oats will not yield any crop this year. This will occasion the ploughing of more upland for oats than was intended, and therefore the area under hay will be less than last year.

An endeavour will be made to raise more root crops for stock feeding, and green crops can be grown which may be fed the cows when the pastures get short, and the pigs also can be fed some of this green feed.

As regards the hay crop, I have put the quantity at 350 tons. Mr. Hicks, the retired farmer, left no data as regards this crop, and I did the best I could under the circumstances.

The oat crop was good, but what grew on the marsh was damaged, and its feeding qualities greatly diminished. The potato crop was good, but a large quantity was affected by rot, caused by the wet weather, and many were damaged by cuts from the forks of the diggers, and consequently did not keep well.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN HEBERT,

For Farm Instructor.

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

350	tons, hay	$2,800 00
3,096	bushels potatoes	1,393 20
300	bushels turnips	600 00
13,251	lbs. carrots	99 38
6,038	lbs. beets	45 29
1,510	lbs. parsnips	11 33
1,368	lbs cabbage	10 26
2,440	bushels oats	1,332 00
50	bushels barley	30 00
50	bushels buckwheat	35 00
100	tons straw	500 00
7,981½	qts. milk	292 26
8,770	lbs. beef	603 38
8,650	lbs. pork	783 98
38	small pigs	111 03
	Hides	99 56
26	Bull services	26 00
4	Boar services	2 00
1	Calf	5 00
	Soap grease	80
		8,780 47

FARM STATEMENT, YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1910.

Dr.		Cr.	
Stock on hand, March 31st, 1909	$12,756 33	*Supplied to Storekeeper—*	
		Carrots, 13,251 lbs	$ 99 38
Kitchen refuse	84 30	Potatoes, 164,996 lbs	1,241 25
Machine shop account	8 33	Turnips, 42,738 lbs	142 46
Blacksmith, account	247 05	Beets, 6,038 lbs	45 29
Carpenter account	196 54	Parsnips, 1,510 lbs	11 33
Shoe shop account	33 99	Cabbage, 1,368 "	10 26
Steward, account	10	Pork, 8,615 lbs	780 78
Masons' account	10 69	Beef, 8,770 lbs	603 38
Stone cutters' account	28 20	Milk, 3,400 qts., @ 4c	136 00
Quarry account	54 60	Milk, 1,859 qts., @ 3c	55 77
Convict labour on farm, stables and piggery, 5529½ days @ 30c	1,658 85	Straw, for beds	18 20
		Sundry Customers—	
From Storekeeper—		Milk, 2,722½ qts	100 49
Oats for feeding	362 68	Vegetables	19 36
Vegetables	287 11	Bull services (26)	26 00
Bran	87 80	Boar services (4)	2 00
Corn meal	284 20	Soap grease	80
Tools	47 14	Calves (1)	5 00
Machinery	96 38	Hay	7 20
Seed	257 62	Pork, 40 lbs	3 20
Fertilizers	89 25	Fat cattle (23)	1,247 92
One set harness	30 00	One horse sold (condemned)	35 00
Drugs (horse med.)	19 98	Hides sold	99 56
Horse blankets	17 50	Young pigs (38)	111 03
Two horses	430 00	Barley, 2 bushels	1 20
Sundries	104 08		
Stable guards (2)	1,200 00	*Labour to Storekeeper—*	
Farm Instructor (10 months)	666 67	Horse labour, 963 days	674 45
		Ox labour, 389 days	136 15
		Convict labour, 688 days	206 40
		Quarry Department—	
		Horse labour, 295 days	206 85
		Convict labour, 147 days	44 33
		Mason Department—	
		Horse labour, 15 days	10 50
		Ox labour, 36 days	12 60
		Convict labour, 9½ days	2 85
		Wheels, 1 pair	2 00
		Labour to other Departments—	
		Fence horse labour, 89½ days	62 65
		Ox labour, 83 days	29 75
		Convict labour, 52½ days	15 75
		Ornamental Grounds—	
		Convict labour, 155 days	46 50
		Flower seeds	1 70
		Work at Cottages—	
		Horse labour, 35 days	24 50
		Ox labour, 37 days	12 95
		Convict labour, 33½ days	10 05
		Labour on Roads—	
		Horse labour, 106 days	74 20
		Ox labour, 64 days	22 40
		Convict labour, 192 days	57 60
		Farm Improvements—	
		Spruce boards, 2,117 feet	23 28
		Nails, 100 lbs	2 55
		Horse labour, 4 days	2 80
		Ox labour, 62 days	21 70
		Convict labour, 64 days	19 20
		Guard, 3 days	3 28
		Messenger horse, 312 days	218 40
		General dr	91 70
		Work, expense	72

FARM STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

		Labour to Customers—	
		Harness cleaned	30
		Grain crushed	83
		Horse labour	8 35
		Ox labour	18
		Convict labour	3 50
		Work on dyke	22 77
		Stock on hand March 31, 1910	12,182 73
		Profit and loss	6
	19,059 39		19,059 39

JOHN HEBERT,
For Farm Instructor.

MANITOBA.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit the annual farm statement for the year ended March 31st, 1910, as follows:—

Oats	3,502	bushels.
Barley	2,839	"
Potatoes	2,000	"
Turnips	300	"
Beets	40	"
Carrots	25	"
Cabbage and other green vegetables for prison use, about	2,000	head.
Hay	100	tons.

The farm shows a profit of over $2,000, the increase is mostly due to the good prices received for farm produce.

Our farm stables are the same as twenty years ago, with the exception of a new pig-pen and a temporary cattle shed. It will soon be necessary to make some move either to repair or replace with new and up-to-date ones.

W. R. GRAHAME,
Farm Instructor.

FARM BALANCE SHEET.

To *Inventory*, March 31st, 1909		$7,700 18	*By (Steward) Storekeeper):—*	
			Milk, 1,288 gals., @ 20c	$257 60
To Storekeeper—			Turnips, 132½ bbls., @ 25c	33 06
Tamarac wood, 10 cords, @ $5	$ 50 00		Turnips, 11½ bbls., @ 30c	3 53
Soft coal	7 13		Carrots, 22 bbls., @ 30c	6 60
Veterinary services	13 25		Beets, 54 bbls., @ 30c	16 20
Boar pig, 1	15 00		Pork, 35 lbs., @ 8½c	2 98
Horses, 1 team	473 20		Pork, 3,254 lbs., @ 9c	292 86
Shorthorn bull, 1	100 00		Pork, 98 lbs., @ 9½c	9 31
Farm and garden seeds	113 20		Pork, 491 lbs., @ 9½c	47 87

FARM BALANCE SHEET.—*Continued.*

Seed drill, grain 1	$ 100 00		Potatoes, 246 bhls., @ 60c	$ 147 60	
Seed drill, turnip, 1	18 00		" 166½ bhls., @ 40c	66 60	
Grain threshed, 6,341 bhls., @ 3c	190 23		" 10 bhls., @ 35c	3 50	
Plow, 1	15 75		" 475½ bhls., @ 30c	142 58	
Binder twine, 100 lbs	10 00		Beef, 1451 lbs., @ $5.90 p. 100	85 61	
Horse shoeing	10 00		Onions, 1 bhl	60	
Water trough	9 10		Cabbage, 4,834 lbs., @ ½c	24 17	
Harvest gloves, 6 pairs	2 60		Green vegetables, 1,166 lbs., @ ½c	5 83	
Hay forks, 1 doz	2 28				$ 1,146 50
Paris green, 20 lbs	4 60				
Bridles, 1 pair	5 00				
Axle grease, 1 dozen boxes	1 11		*By Storekeeper (Departments)*—		
Wagon, 1	62 00		Teams, 575 days, @ $1.40	805 00	
Grinder plates, 5 pairs	5 00		Convict labour, 687 days, @ 30c	206 10	
Repairs to implements and machinery	25 62		Straw, 4 loads	4 00	
Sundry supplies	25 35		Cement culverts, 5	8 21	
Bran, 1 ton	19 00		Cedar posts, 5 @ 15c	75	
Shorts, 1 ton	20 00				1,024 06
		$ 1,297 42			
By Mason—					
To Engineer—			Convict labour, 182 days, @ 30c	54 60	
Coal and repairs	11 39	11 39	Teams, 179½ days @ $1.40	251 30	
					305 90
To Carpenter—					
Repairs	75 78		*By Carpenter*—		
		75 78	Team, ½ day, 70c., convict labour, 15c	85	
					85
To Steward—			*By Customers*—		
Refuse	56 70		Barley, 218½ bhls., @ 50c	109 25	
Salt, 2 bbls	5 04		Oats, 309 bhls., @ 50c	154 50	
		61 74	Potatoes, 10 bhls., @ 75c	7 50	
			" 90 ½ bhls., @ 60c	54 15	
			" 10 bhls., @ 50c	5 00	
To Shoemaker—			" 4.5½ bhls., @ 40c	20 40	
Repairs	25 65		" 250 bhls., @ 30c	75 00	
		25 65	Pork, 1,410 lbs., @ 9c	126 90	
			" 671 lbs., @ 8½c	57 04	
			" 660 lbs., @ 9½c	62 70	
			" 86 lbs., @ 9½c	8 39	
			Live hogs, 7,420 lbs., @ 7½c	537 95	
			" 1,800 lbs., @ 8c	144 00	
To Mason—			" 1,635 lbs., @ 8½c	134 88	
Lime, 17 bhls	4 08		" 1,390 lbs., @ 7½c	104 25	
		4 08	" 1,915 lbs., @ 7¾c	148 40	
			" 734 lbs., @ 8½c	62 39	
			" 1,365 lbs., @ 8½c	119 43	
To Blacksmith—			Stag hog, 1	18 00	
Repairs and horseshoeing	40 46		Beef, 764 lbs., @ 9c	68 76	
		40 46	Beef bull, 1,835 lbs., @ 3½c	64 22	
			Milk, 635½ gals., @ 20c	127 10	
To Accountant—			Turnips, 18½ bhls., @ 25c	4 63	
Freight, express, travelling expenses	27 40		Carrots, 1½ bhls., @ 30c	45	
		27 40	Beets, ½ bhl., @ 30c	15	
Convict labour, 3,948 days, @ 30c	1,184 40		Parsnips, 1½ bhls., @ 30c	45	
		1,184 40	Cabbage, 700 lbs., @ 1c	7 00	
Farm instructor's salary	800 00		Rhubarb, 230 lbs., @ 1c	2 30	
		800 00	Beef hides, 100 lbs., @ 7c	7 00	
To balance, profit	2,002 20		Beef hides, 150 lbs., @ 8c	12 00	
		2,002 20	Cattle, 11 head	480 00	
			Straw, 1 load	1 00	
			Teaming, $31.03	31 03	
			Livers, hearts and tongues, 4	1 10	
			Convict labour, 1 day	30	
			Bull services, 5	5 00	
			Boar, services, 9	6 75	
					2,778 37
			By Inventory, March 31, 1910		7,975 02
		13,230 70			13,230 70

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To the Warden:

I have the honour to submit my report as farm instructor of this penitentiary, for the year ended March 31st, 1910.

The crops were a fair average, but unfortunately, early frosts affected some of the potatoes, although we have ample to carry us along through the season.

The new ground purchased last year, adjoining the deputy warden's residence, is being cleared, and a portion of it will be in crop the coming season, from which we hope to have good results.

I am sorry that last summer we lost the entire herd of pigs, owing to an outbreak of hog cholera, causing a serious loss to the farm revenue. We have now restocked the piggery, and hope within a short time to be able to supply again the needs of the penitentiary.

R. DYNES,
Farm Instructor.

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

57	tons	Potatoes, @ $16.00	$ 912 00
7	"	Potatoes, @ $12.00	84 00
30	"	Hay, @ $15.00	450 00
6	"	Oats, @ $28.00	168 00
1½	"	Pease, @ $40.00	60 00
2	"	Onions, @ $25.00	50 00
5	"	Red Carrots, @ $7.50	37 50
3	"	White, Carrots, @ $7.50	22 50
2	"	Parsnips, @ $15.00	30 00
1	"	Beets, @ $15.00	15 00
2½	"	Mangel beets, @ $10.00	22 50
720	lbs.,	Lettuce, @ ½c	3 60
280	"	Rhubarb, @ ½c	1 40
1,500	"	Leek, @ 1½c	18 75
			1,875 25

FARM BALANCE SHEET.

DR.			CR.		
To stock on hand, March 31, 1910		$4,951 03	*By Storekeeper—*		
Oats, 43,781 lbs.	702 81		Potaotes, 85,181 lbs.	681 42	
Bran, 6,181 lbs.	87 50		Carrots, 5,003 lbs.	20 01	
Shorts, 2,000 lbs.	32 00		Turnips, 4,039 lbs.	12 12	
Seed, oats, clover and pease	48 30		Parsnips, 2,799 lbs.	21 00	
Sundry seeds	54 83		Beets, 2,606 lbs.	19 54	
Fertilizer, 7,000 lbs.	156 93		Cabbage, 2,655 lbs.	15 93	
Manure, 62 loads	31 00		Onions, 3,231 lbs.	40 42	
Loading same	2 75		Pease, 3,870 lbs.	58 05	
108 fruit trees and 400 hedge plants	43 75		Leek, 233 lbs.	2 10	
Brewer's grains, 89 loads	44 50		Lettuce, 719 lbs.	3 59	
Seed potatoes, 1,000 lbs	15 00		Rhubarb, 280 lbs.	1 41	
Disc harrow, 1	48 00		Pork, 971 lbs.	83 39	
Democrat wagon, 1	80 00		Hay, 6,300 lbs.	31 50	
Horse, 1	250 00				990 48
Caldron, 1, 60 gal.	16 00				
Sows, 7	135 00		*By Sundry Customers—*		
Boar, 1	20 00		Hay	36 00	
Horse blankets, 3	24 74		Dressed Pork, 1,416 lbs.	120 36	
Drugs	1 05		Cabbage plants	10	
Sundry supplies	148 95		Potatoes	15 50	
Shoe shop general repairs	73 87		Hauling	13 50	
Carpenter, general repairs	251 00		Carpenter, 1 grindstone	2 00	
Blacksmith, general repairs	195 79		Compensation pigs destroyed	362 40	
Refuse	25 39				549 86
Veterinary services	6 00		By convict labour to other departments, 1,453½ days, @ 30c.	436 03	
Labour, 5,569½ days, @ 30c.	1,670 85		Horse labour, 1,385¼ days, @70c	970 02	
		4,166 01			1,406 05
Salary farm instructor		800 00	Stock condemned		348 35
			By stock on hand, March 31, 1901		4,416 09
			By balance (loss)		2,206 21
		9,917 04			9,917 04

APPENDIX N.

YUKON PENITENTIARIES.

DAWSON, Y.T., April 1st, 1910.

The Honourable,
The Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit, herewith, my annual report as Inspector of Penitentiaries in the Yukon Territory, for the year ending 31st March, 1910, together with reports from the wardens at Dawson and Whitehorse.

The guard rooms operated by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police at both these points are used as penitentiaries, and the officers commanding 'B' and 'H' Divisions, having headquarters at Dawson and Whitehorse respectively, are the wardens, while the non-commissioned officers and constables of both Divisions act in the capacity of guards and keepers.

The sanitary conditions of the penitentiaries, and the general health of all convicts, is under the direct supervisions of the surgeons of the police force. During the past year the sanitary conditions were excellent, and the health of the convicts first-class.

There has been a remarkable absence of crime in the Yukon during the past twelve months, only one convict being imprisoned at Whitehorse and three at Dawson. The one at Whitehorse was sentenced the previous year, and will probably be released on ticket of leave shortly. Two convicts at Dawson were serving at the beginning of the year, one being sentenced the year previous, and the other a ticket of leave man, compelled to serve out the balance of his original sentence. There was only one newly convicted convict during the year. The latter was convicted and sentenced to ten (10) years imprisonment with hard labour for stabbing a woman of the under world. He was also sentenced to an additional year for theft, and was, in March, transferred to the penitentiary at New Westminster.

I inspected the penitentiary at Whitehorse several times during the year, and also the penitentiary at Dawson. The convicts had no complaints to make.

The following is a statement of convicts handled during the year:

On hand, April 1st, 1909	3
Received during the year	1
Total	4
Discharged during the year	1
Transferred to New Westminster	1
Remaining on hand	2
Total	4

There have been no escapes, and no attempts to escape during the year. The conduct of the convicts has been excellent.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Z. I. WOOD,

Assistant Commissioner, R.N.W.M. Police, Inspector of Penitentiaries in Yukon Territory.

Dawson, Y.T., April 1st, 1910.

To the Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y. T.

Sir,—I have the honour to report as follows concerning the prisoners confined in the Dawson penitentiary during the 12 months ending March 31st, 1910.

BUILDING.

We are still using the police guard-room, in which to keep convicts, common jail prisoners, and insane patients.

The east wing of the building has been closed, as, with the reduced number of prisoners in our custody, the south wing provided all the accommodation necessary. A great saving of fuel was effected by the change.

The building is old, and various repairs were made last fall, such as caulking and pointing, etc., in order to make it habitable during the winter months. This spring the interior has been painted and kalsomined, which has greatly improved its appearance.

Both penitentiary and jail have been kept most cleanly at all times.

CLOTHING.

The clothing, as supplied by the quarter master store, is of good quality and suitable for all requirements. A few articles were purchased locally at reasonable prices.

CONDUCT.

There have been very few breaches of prison discipline, none being of a serious nature.

HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners has been exceptionally good during the year, no sickness of a serious character occurring.

The prison is in a good sanitary condition.

INSPECTIONS.

The prison has been inspected by yourself, as inspector of penitentiaries of the Yukon territory, several times during the past year.

The officer commanding 'B' Division, the warden—makes frequent visits, and the orderly officers make daily inspections of the guard-room, and inquire of the prisoners, if any have complaints to make. Some have been made, but none of a serious nature and all have been easily remedied. The orderly officers also visit the guard-room and prisoners during the night.

I might state here, that I make it an invariable rule to ask prisoners on their discharge if they have any complaints to prefer, but none have been made.

RATIONS

The rations issued to the prisoners are ample and of the best quality. All meals are prepared in the division mess.

STAFF.

The staff is comprised of a provost, escorts, and night guard.

The position of provost is a permanent one and has been held during the past year by Reg. No. 4267, Corporal Jordon, E. D., who has proved himself an excellent man for this very responsible position.

The escorts are detailed daily from among the duty members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police stationed in the post.

The night guard which was formerly also a daily detail is now a permanent position and consists of three men, one of whom performs the duty of flying sentry, and, during the winter months, that of night stoker.

LABOUR.

The labour consists of levelling and grading the barrack grounds and repairing buildings in the summer months, and sawing and spliting wood in the winter. Should a convict or common jail prisoner be an artisan, he is, if possible, given employment at his trade.

There are only seven prisoners in our custody at the present time.

GENERAL.

Insane patients, of whom nine have been in our custody during the past year, are also kept in the guard-room. There is no other place in which they can be lodged, and they are a great nuisance at times, disturbing both the prison routine and the prisoners.

One convict, who was sentenced to 10 years penal servitude for wounding with intent to kill, and to one year for theft, (eleven years in all), has been transferred to the New Westminster penitentiary.

Reading matter which consists of magazines and outside papers is supplied by the R. N. W. M. Police Library. No local papers are allowed in the guard-room.

The Salvation Army hold service in the prison at 10 a.m., on Sunday mornings.

Attached herewith, is a summary of the convicts confined at present and also of those who have been in our custody during the past year, together with a report from Assistant Surgeon Thompson.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. A. WROUGHTON,

Inspector, Commanding 'B' Division R.N.W.M. Police, Warden of the R.N.W.M. Police Penitentiary, Dawson, Y. T.

DAWSON, Y. T., May 11th, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y. T.

SIR, —I have the honour to forward, herewith, my report for the year ending March 31st, 1910, in connection with the penitentiary at Dawson.

There was no sickness of a serious nature throughout the year among the prisoners in this department. Mild attacks of la grippe and biliousness were the prevailing ailments. Two old men, both about 70 years old, suffered a good deal from chronic rheumatism, were unable to work at hard labour, but did occasional light work. One was released about Christmas time.

The penitentiary is inspected regularly and is kept in a good sanitary condition, as is evidenced by the lack of sickness therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. E. THOMPSON,
Assistant Surgeon.

DAWSON, Y. T., May 10th, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following statement of penitentiary prisoners confined in the Dawson jail between the 1st of April, 1909 and 31st March, 1910.

Crime.	Sentences.			Totals.
	11 yrs.	3 yrs.	2 yrs.	
Theft from dwelling house	.....	1	.....	1
Theft	.....	.....	1	1
Wounding with intent to kill	1	.....	.....	1
Totals	1	1	1	3

The above statement includes one (1) discharged, time expired; one (1) transferred to the New Westminster penitentiary, and one (1) still serving.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. L. JORDON, Corpl.,
Provost.

RETURN OF PENITENTIARY PRISONERS UNDERGOING SENTENCE IN THE PENITENTIARY AT DAWSON, FROM 1st APRIL, 1909, TO MARCH 31st, 1910.

In custody April 1, 1909	2
Received during the year	1
Total	3
Discharged, time expired	1
Transferred	1
Still serving	1
Total	3

DURATION OF SENTENCE.

3 years P.S. (Re-vocation of ticket of leave.)	1
2 " P.S.	1
11 " P.S.	1
Total	3

NATIONALITY.

Canada	2
Austria	1
Total	3

CRIMES.

Theft from a dwelling house	1
Theft	1
Wounding with intent to kill	1
Total	3

CIVIL STATE.

Married	0
Single	3
Total	3

ETHNOLOGY.

White	3

CREED.

Roman Catholic	2
Pagan	1
Total	3

MORAL HABITS.

Intemperate	1
Temperate	2
Total	3

RETURN OF CONVICTS CONFINED IN THE ROYAL NORTH-WESTERN MOUNTED POLICE JAIL AT DAWSON, Y. T., DURING PERIOD FROM 1st APRIL, 1909 TO 31st MARCH, 1910.

Date Received.	Name.	Crime.	Sentence Years P. S.	Date of Sentence.	By whom Sentenced.
1908				1905	
July 7.	Shaw, David Richardson.	Theft of gold bearing gravel and dirt, containing gold dust.	3	June 6.	Judge Craig (Pleaded guilty.)
		Breaking and entering dwelling house by day and stealing therefrom.	2	June 6.	"
		Theft of gold-bearing gravel containing gold dust, value about $100.	1	June 6	"
1908				1908	
Oct. 5	Ross, Thomas Anthony	Theft.....	2	Oct. 5.	Judge Macaulay....
1910				1910	
Jan 18.	Volovitch, Samuel....	Wounding with intent to kill.	10	Jan. 18.	Judge Craig .....
		Theft.....	1	Feb. 8.	" .....

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., March 31st, 1910.

To the Inspector of Penitentiaries,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR, I have the honour to submit this my annual report as warden of the Whitehorse penitentiary and common jail up to the end of the year ending March 31st:

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police guard-room is used as a common jail and penitentiary at this place, for which purpose, as mentioned in previous reports, the general arrangement of the building is not entirely satisfactory for the proper care of all classes of prisoners.

The sanitary conditions are only maintained in such a condition by the most careful attention, and are as good as can be expected in the absence of sewerage or water pipes. There are, at present, confined in the guard-room here:

Convict No. 46, Volovitch en route to New Westminster penitentiary having arrived here under police escort on the 20th March, and held pending arrival of warrant of removal.

Joseph Smith Baker, undergoing sentence of eighteen months imprisonment at hard labour, for theft of government stores, having been sentenced by Judge Craig on March 23rd, 1909. Jimmie Stick, an Indian, undergoing sentence of six months' imprisonment at hard labour, for breaking shop at Champagnes' Landing, having been sentenced by Police Magistrate Taylor on November 24th, 1909.

All clothing was supplied from our own stores, the provisions issued being of good quality, although as mentioned in a memorandum of date, October 22nd, last, attached to the files of the officer commanding Yukon Territory, I consider the scale as laid down for prisoners by R.N.W.M. Police Rules and Regulations 1909, as inadequate to the Yukon.

The conduct of prisoners during the year has been uniformly good, no serious breach of discipline having occurred.

The general health of prisoners has been good. The duties of provost have been efficiently carried out by Corporal Scott assisted by the usual escorts by day and N.C.O. or constables detailed for night guard.

The penitentiary has been inspected by an officer and surgeon daily and weekly by the officer commanding as warden, upon all of which occasions the prisoners were asked if they had any complaints.

I attach hereto the usual statistics required.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. G. SNYDER, Supt.

Commanding 'H' Divison, R.N.W.M. Police, Warden of Penitentiary at Whitehorse.

STATISTICS OF PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE GUARD-ROOM AT WHITEHORSE, Y.T.

During the period from April 1st, 1909 to March 31st, 1910:—

On hand April 1st, 1909	3
Received since that date (Including 4 lunatics in transit.)	24
Discharged on payment of fine or suspended sentence	15
Expiration of sentence	3
Lunatics transferred to New Westminster	4
Lunatics discharged as sane after commital	1
Under observation and sent to hospital (since dead)	1
On hand at March 31st, 1910	3

Name.	Duration and Date of Sentence.	Crime.	Nationality.	Creed.	Married or Single.
Chas. W. Hall	12 mos. from April 27, 1908	Theft	American	Protestant	Single.
Kth. McIvor	3 mos. from Feb 27, 1909	Indian Act	Scottish	Protestant	Single.
J. S. Baker	18 mos., from Mar. 23, 1909	Theft	English	Protestant	Single.
McGinty	2 mos., from Sept. 17, 1909	Assault	Stick Indian		Married.
Jimmie Stick	6 mos., from Nov. 24 1909	Burglary	Stick Indian		Single.
Volovitch, No. 46	11 years In transit Dawson to New Westminster Penitentiary.				

Nationalities.	No.	Remarks.
American born	1	Theft.
Scottish born	1	Liquor to Indians.
English born	1	Theft.
Yukon Indians	2	Shop breaking and assault.
Slavonian	1	Murderous assault.

APPENDIX O.

CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION.

CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION.

CIRCULAR.

OTTAWA, November 23, 1909.

SIR, The House of Commons, on the 17th instant, adopted the following resolution:—

'Be it resolved, That it is desirable to ascertain by reports obtained upon the subject from wardens, inspectors and chaplains, what means could be adopted in Canada to insure a judicious classification and segregation of the convicts in our penal institutions and reformatories.'

We inclose a copy of the unrevised record of the debate and have to request that you will forward a full and detailed report of your views on the subject, especially on the following points:—

(1) Is segregation necessary or desirable? If so, for what reasons, and what advantages would accrue?

(2) Is segregation feasible or practicable? If so, what principle should govern? (*a*) Age. (*b*) Class of crimes committed. (*c*) Prison conduct and industry, or (*d*) an arbitrary selection. If the latter, by whom should the selection be made?

(3) Are our penitentiaries structurally suitable for segregation? If so, in what way do you suggest the segregation in the dormitories?

(4) In view of our varied industries, in what way could the various classes be segregated during working hours?

(5) Would segregation involve structural changes or additions? If so, at what estimated cost?

(6) Would it involve an increase in the staff of police and industrial officers? If so, at what estimated cost?

(7) If segregation should be made, is there likely to be any difficulty as to complaints of discrimination by convicts who may be classed in the lower grades? If so, would such dissatisfaction interfere with discipline and reformatory influence among those who are debarred from the preferred class or classes?

(8) If segregation should be made, would you advise different regulations as to dietary, privileges, etc., for the several classes? If so, what changes do you suggest?

We shall be glad if you find it convenient to make your report before the 15th of January next.

Yours sincerely,

DOUGLAS STEWART,
G. W. DAWSON.
Inspectors.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

KINGSTON, January 15th, 1910.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—

RE CLASSIFICATION AND SEGREGATION OF CONVICTS.

Referring to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons, November 17th, 1909, and your circular letter of the 23rd of the same month, I beg to suggest that, inasmuch as classification and segregation are not interchangeable terms, it may be well, in order to avoid confusion, to consider the question under separate heads.

An ideal prison system, in fact, any prison system worthy of the name in this age of the world, not only involves the principle of segregation as necessary and advisable, but adopts it as a leading or governing principle. The reasons for this being either self-evident or such as will suggest themselves to any one who gives a moment's thought to the subject. But the foregoing remark applies only to the general prison system and not to the conduct or administration of an individual prison.

Segregation implies the absolute and continuous separation of the several classes of convicts, which, under our present penitentiary system and our institutional equipment as at present constituted, is utterly and hopelessly impracticable. Efficient segregation can be effected only by stone walls or distance, or by both walls and distance. Structurally, our penitentiaries are not suitable for segregation nor can they be made suitable without radical and expensive alterations. Our dormitory system would require the isolation, by impervious and impenetrable walls, of each of the several wings; which would entail the employment of separate police supervision for each of the several isolated sections. Additional chapels would not be necessary, but we would be compelled to have as many separate services as we would have segregated classes. Hospital accommodation for the different classes would afford another difficulty not easily arranged for. But the insurmountable barrier confronts us when we consider our industrial system. Would we be required to make shoemakers of one entire class, and tailors of another, and blacksmiths of a third class? Or, would it be thought better to have as many shoe-shops and as many tailor-shops as we have classes? In short, would we require to multiply the number of our trade-shops by the number of classes segregated? I see no way out of this difficulty, and I see a score of other difficulties which, combined with those already mentioned, have forced me to conclude that segregation of classes, in any single penitentiary, is impracticable.

The general tendency of prison life, or reformatory life, or boarding school life, or congregate life of any kind, is towards the formation of mischievous if not vicious habits; and it is a question whether or not such natural tendency is materially influenced by arranging these congregations so that boys of about the same age are herded together. Experience teaches that segregation, *per se*, will not insure against the growth of evil where either boys or men, in any considerable numbers, are institutionally confined in consequence of the manifestation of moral delinquency. Nevertheless, it is but fair to assume that the separation of the good from the bad, and the bad from the worse, aids in the application and the effectiveness of reformatory methods, measures and influences which, after all, must be chiefly depended upon to restore the delinquent to moral health and vigour. Be this as it may, the idea of segregation, though of minor importance in comparison with many other steps that might well be taken in the direction of

prison reform, has taken up its abode in the public mind, and it is not well that it should be abandoned or lightly dealt with. And it need not be abandoned. Granted that segregation is impracticable in our penitentiaries, because of structural obstacles and impossibilities; granted that the overlapping of provincial and federal jurisdictions seriously complicate the situation; still, it may be said that our penitentiary system constitutes a prison system of itself under the absolute control of Dominion authority. In our penitentiaries we have convicts of all ages from the youth of fifteen years to the octogenarian; of all records from the 'first offender' to the recidivist who boasts of a dozen convictions; of all degrees of criminality from chicken theft to murder; of all terms of sentence from two years to life imprisonment; of all qualities from exceptional intelligence to mental imbecility and lunacy; of all physical conditions from robust health to incurable tuberculosis; of all grades from the docile and tractable to the inveterate and the incorrigible. We have all these classes of convicts in all our penitentiaries, and the aggregate number is about sixteen hundred. Certainly, segregation of classes seems necessary and advisable, if not imperative.

Where, then, and how, shall we begin? The attempt to apply the principle in any single penitentiary as at present constituted, would prove futile and, under existing circumstances and conditions, and after years of labour and vast expense in reconstruction, the attempt would result in dissatisfaction if not in failure.

Would it not be easier and cheaper and more sensible to reconstruct our penitentiary system than to reconstruct our prisons? We have now six penitentiaries, and we are building more and adding to those that are built. Why not adapt, say four of our penitentiaries, each to the accommodation of one of the following classes?

Class I. (To be under Medical Supervision and Management.)
- (*a*) The insane and mentally imbecile.
- (*b*) The tubercular.
- (*c*) The epileptic.
- (*d*) The maimed and the blind.

Class II. (*a*) Life convicts.
- (*b*) Rapists.
- (*c*) Convicts sentenced to ten years or over.

Class III. (*a*) Incorrigibles.
- (*b*) Recidivists.

Class IV. (*a*) First offence convicts.
- (*b*) Convicts under twenty-five years of age not included in the foregoing classes.
- (*c*) Females.

If considered advisable, the country could be divided into two territorial divisions, with four prisons in each. The foregoing schedule of classes to be segregated is simply rudimentary or suggestive, and may be so amended as to meet the opinion of any competent commission.

When all this is done, or, rather, while it is being done, another work of reconstruction should be carried to completion, viz.: the reconstruction of the Criminal Code so as to empower the sentencing judge to order the imprisonment, in any or either of the penitentiaries, of any convict whose sentence is for any definite period not less than three years, or for any indefinite period not less than two years. It is distressing to hear the presiding judge sometimes remark, when addressing a convict whom he is about to sentence, 'I am sorry, but I have no alternative. I must sentence you to the penitentiary,' which means that some unfortunate is sent to the penitentiary for a term prescribed by statute when, in the opinion of the judge who has heard the whole case, a shorter term or some other prison would have served the ends of justice. Let our judges have the authority to decide whether a convict be sent to a federal or a provincial prison, and em-

power nobody, but judges to sentence convicts to a penitentiary. There is something wrong when cases occur such as the following:

A young man, twenty-four years of age, and his sister, a mere child of less than sixteen summers, are convicted of incest, and both, the offender and his victim, are now in the penitentiary, each serving a four year sentence. This may appear irrelevant, but my contention is that a careful revision of our criminal code would relieve our penitentiaries from the care of many young offenders who might better be cared for (or treated) in some other institution. Let the courts do a part of the segregation act.

If I may be permitted to allude to the recent discussion in the House of Commons, a report of which you were good enough to send me, and which I have read with deep interest, I beg to remark with reference to the apparent increase of crime which so many seem to deplore, that recorded convictions do not and cannot, with certainty, indicate either increase or diminution of criminality, unless we consider therewith concomitant laws and their execution. Where there is no law there can be no crime. According as laws differ at different periods and in different countries, crime records have been found to differ in the same ratio. Crimes which were, in times past, severely dealt with, are now unknown and many new crimes have been added to the calendar by changes in the public sentiment and opinion as to the requirements of modern and advanced civilization. Criminality may exist in an individual, but he must be detected and convicted of some overt act before his name can appear on the records as a criminal. Laws vary and change according to the changes in public opinion, and the wisdom or caprices of legislators, thus altering the statistical records of crime. Let any person interested go carefully through our criminal code and note the additions and amendments that have been made during the last two decades, and compare the ratio of increase in the number of such amendments and additions with the ratio of the increase in the number of recorded convictions, and he may be gratified to find that, though the number of convictions have increased there is but little evidence of any alarming increase of criminality.

Referring to the oft-repeated implication that faulty administration and management of our penitentiaries is responsible or blameable for the apparent increase of crime and the increase in the number of criminals, I respectfully submit that the birth-rate inside prison walls is exceedingly low. When I took charge of the Kingston penitentiary, nearly eleven years ago, the number of convict inmates was 586. Not a child has been born within our walls within the last decade, yet our convict population to-day numbers 572; and, during the period mentioned about 60 convicts have died, and we have discharged, conditionally and upon expiration of sentence, over fifteen hundred. Whence comes the eternal procession that keeps our dormitories filled and taxes our capacity for accommodation? A small percentage of those discharged return to us, and a larger percentage, perhaps, come to us from other prisons or reformatories. But the flagrant fact confronts us that scores and hundreds are received annually who enter prison gates for the first time. Whence come they? Not all from city slums or foreign lands or uneducated communities. A large proportion are from refined and christian homes and from commercial centres, and from our public schools and high schools, and from our sabbath schools and from our church pews. Surely, the baneful influence of badly-managed penitentiaries cannot be held solely responsible for the origin and development of this unsought and unearned increment! Somebody other than prison wardens must rise to explain. Somebody must discover the germ of criminality and apply the remedy. Prison officials do the best they can with those they have in charge, and with those whom they have conditionally released, but we cannot reach the prospective criminals who are scattered over the country awaiting admission to our care. Keep the 'first offenders' from our gates, and we will see to it that society will not be long troubled with recidivists.

If segregation be the panacea, par excellence, *inside* our prison walls, why not try it outside?

A large proportion of our prison population, too large a proportion I acknowledge, are recidivists. Many have served several terms in the same prison, and many can and do boast of having travelled from prison to prison over half the continent. How can this lamentable condition be remedied? No convict should be permitted to repeat his offence against society more than once. For the third offence he should be sentenced to confinement for an indefinite term, and kept in confinement until reformed or cured or buried. The law is chiefly responsible for the large number of habitual criminals or 'repeaters' whose names appear on our prison records. Proper prison discipline and training and skillful prison treatment, aided by the necessary reformatory agencies with which all prisons should be equipped, may reasonably be expected to reduce the number of recidivists to a minimum, and in all probability would be able to make a much better showing if proper and reasonable consideration were shown to, and reasonable assistance afforded the discharged convict. Why, in the name of common sense, should the paroled convict who, as a rule, has a home provided and friends to assist him, be cared for, aided and advised by a special official of the government appointed for that special purpose, while the other poor fellows, who have served out their respective sentences, and, as a rule, have neither home to go to nor friends to meet them, are turned out to make their way, as best they can, in a cold, heartless world? Frequently, I discharge from this penitentiary some young fellow who has served his time, and who, with hope and confidence, and a full determination to do right and earn an honest livelihood, goes forth with elastic step from confinement to freedom. He is conducted out of the prison gate by an officer of the prison, who accompanies him to the railway station and, as if unfit to linger a moment in the city, he is placed in a second class coach, and watched until the train moves off. The departure of an ex-convict is thus advertised, not exactly by a brass-band, but by brass buttons, to the world and to the community in which he hopes to find a home and employment. He proceeds on his journey, looked at, pointed at, perhaps sneered at and scoffed, until he reaches his destination. He seeks employment, and honestly and truthfully tells his story from house to house, and meets, everywhere, a cold, heartless refusal. Nobody to guide him, nobody to assist him, he wanders from place to place, until he is penniless; and finding social icebergs in his way in every direction, he turns his steps towards the home of some old associate in crime, or, in utter despair, commits some crime and is returned to the prison, looking bright and cheerful as if glad to get home again within our hospitable walls. Thus we have a recidivist, and who, I ask, is chiefly responsible? Surely the penitentiary is not responsible for the first offence, and, except for the knowledge of the terrible ordeal that an ex-convict has to undergo in order to gain a footing in the busy world, we would be shocked and disheartened by his return to the prison. I am not aware that there is in active operation in this broad, enlightened, christian Canada to-day, more than one organization or society manifesting special interest in the succor and salvation of discharged convicts. The Salvation Army constitutes the single exception, and it is difficult to overestimate the extent and grandeur of the work done by this little band of christian soldiers. They not only talk about 'uplifting the fallen'—*They do it.* Parliament should vote them one thousand dollars to supplement their efforts. There is work for agencies other than penitentiaries in the endeavour to prevent the increase in crime and reduce the number of criminals. The proper care and training and education of the young before they have entered upon a life of crime, and the proper treatment of those discharged from our prisons would do more to limit the multiplication of recidivists than all our penitentiaries can do even when their equipment and management are made more nearly perfect than they are at present.

Of all the institutional agencies devised for the reformation of convicts during the term of their imprisonment, I unhesitatingly give industry and industrial training the first place. We may discipline; we may classify; we may segregate; we may enforce physical training; we may educate; we may appoint chaplains and build chapels and equip them with all the time honoured paraphernalia of sacred rites and ceremonies, and yet, without industries, healthful, educational, productive and profitable, we will fail in our efforts and continue to turn out from our prisons, boys and men unfitted and unprepared, either in habit or skill, to earn an honest living. The employment and industrial training of convicts is, to-day, the subject of paramount importance, the question which cries aloud for discussion and action.

CLASSIFICATION WITHOUT SEGREGATION.

The classification or gradation of convicts, without segregation, is one of the administrative devices in many well-ordered prisons. Conduct in prison is, or should be, the basis of classification, where the sole object is to encourage good behaviour. In a rudimentary form, the system has been operated in the Kingston penitentiary, and with decided advantage, for the last eight years. My opinions on this important subject, expressed in my annual report for the year 1901, have been confirmed by experience, and I take the liberty of reproducing an extract which covers the subject, and describes the system as it was inaugurated, and which, with certain modifications, is still in operation:

'*Classification.*—Many people think it a reproach to our prison system that we have no genuine classification of convicts; the good and the bad, the young and the old, the first-term men and the repeaters, the accidental convict and the hardened criminal being bundled in together, regardless of results. The ready inference is, of course, that the predominating influence of evil will effectually corrupt the whole prison population and insure the graduation of expert and hardened criminals.

Those who thus criticise and condemn our congregate system never condescend to prescribe a practicable remedy for the evil they so delight to magnify. Separation, segregation, classification, etc., are fine-sounding terms, but they have no meaning at all applicable in prisons where industry is made the chief restraining and reforming influence. Even could the separation into classes be successfully effected, if we could make shoemakers of all the good convicts, tailors of all moderately bad ones, and stonecutters of all the hardened and incorrigible, would it be wise and politic to do so? What hope would there be for the worst class? Are they to be given up as irredeemable? Are we justified in making the good better by a method which avowedly makes the bad worse? Are we to conclude that the influence of the righteous is without power except over those already righteous, while the influence of evil is all powerful over both the good and the bad? Is there no possibility of a good example, set by a convict, influencing his less amiable fellow convict? And is it sure and certain that bad example never fails in its power to influence?

Human nature is the same inside of prison walls as outside. The good and the bad, comparatively speaking, are on both sides.

If it be necessary, or just and wise to separate into distinct classes those confined inside the prison, why is it unnecessary or unjust or unwise to wall off the good from the bad outside the prison? All over the land to-day, good boys and girls are playing with bad boys and girls. All over the land to-day the righteous and the unrighteous are in constant association. It is said the devil gets in his most effectual work during the hours of darkness and idleness.

During those hours of danger the convict is absolutely by himself in his prison cell. How is it in the world outside the prison?

Considerations of this kind have led me to abandon all attempt to classify by separation of convict gangs. It is impracticable, and I doubt its advisability. To classify upon the basis of merit is practicable in all our prisons and can, I believe, by the application of the principle of rewards and restrictions, be made to encourage obedience and industry and to inspire hope and elevate character to a far greater extent than can be done by any system of segregation.

I submit for your consideration the following outlines of the scheme of classification which I propose to inaugurate experimentally in this penitentiary.

FIRST CLASS.

(*a*) All first term convicts whose records are clear of report, involving punishment, for one year prior to date of classification, and who have earned full remission (excepting hospital deduction) for the last six months, and who have not been convicted of murder, rape, incest, buggery, sodomy or indecent assault.

(*b*) All second term convicts whose records are clear of report, involving punishment, for two years, and who have earned full remission for eighteen months, and who have not been convicted of any crime mentioned in clause(*a*).

(*c*) All convicts promoted from second class for exemplary conduct and industry.

SECOND CLASS.

(*a*) All convicts, upon admission, who have not previously served two terms in a penitentiary, and not committed for heinous or unnatural crime.

(*b*) All convicts whose records are clear of report for six months prior to classification, or clear of serious report, such as refusal to work, insolence, disobedience, etc., for one year and have not served more than two previous terms in a penitentiary.

(*c*) All convicts graded from first class for bad conduct or promoted from third class for good conduct.

THIRD CLASS.

(*a*) All convicts not in first class nor in second class, nor in prison of isolation.

(*b*) All convicts, upon admission, who have previously served two or more terms, and not at once consigned to prison of isolation.

(*c*) All convicts degraded from other classes or discharged from prison of isolation.

PROMOTIONS AND DEGRADATIONS.

Any convict may be promoted from third class to second class, or from second class to first class, when his record comes up to the requirement of such class, and, in the opinion of the warden, his general conduct and improvement warrant such promotion. Provided, however, that no third term convict shall be admitted to the first class, and that no fourth term convict shall be admitted to the second class.

Degradation from second class to third class, and from first class to either of the lower classes, may (by direction of the warden) follow upon any material lowering of the record of any convict or the commission of any serious offence such as insolence, disobedience, malingering, fault-finding, fighting, or the use of profane or filthy language.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

So far as the regulations permit certain privileges will be granted to first class convicts not bestowed upon the other classes, and second class convicts will be relieved from many of the restrictions imposed upon the third class. For example:

First class convicts will be considered eligible for parole at all times; second class in special cases only; third class, not eligible. Clerks, messengers and orderlies will be selected, as far as possible, from the first class; none to be taken from the third class. First class may write oftener and receive visits oftener than other classes, and second class will have more privileges in this respect than third class. It is also intended to ask the Minister's approval of the extension of privileges and removal of restrictions in the case of the first and second classes.

The first class will be designated by a brass star on left side of collar.

The second class will be designated by the figure one (1) on left side of collar.

The third class will be designated by the figure two (2) on the left side of collar.

The prison of isolation being now practically obsolete, the three classes above mentioned will include all our convict population, and, pending the reorganization and reopening of the isolate or separate ward, I purpose facilitating the achievement of the distinctive grade-marks by modifying considerably the terms of promotion and degradation respectively. I also purpose changing the basis of gradation, so as to make 'behaviour in prison' the sole consideration.

I would not, even if permitted by regulations, make any distinction between classes with regard to dietary or clothing. We are bound to give every convict a sufficiency of wholesome food; and to make plain uniforms for one class would destroy the only argument, (which is already weak) we can present in support of stripes and checks, and would tacitly proclaim these as emblems of degradation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. PLATT,
Warden.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 31.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN OF KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

The Penitentiary,
PORTSMOUTH, ONT., January 10, 1910.

To the Inspectors,—

DEAR SIRS,—The subject of the segregation and classification of convicts in the penal institutions of this country has, for years past, engaged the serious thought and attention, not only of those who are directly concerned in the management and oversight of such places, but also, of those who take a kindly interest in the welfare of the prisoners.

From time to time people express their views on the matter in the public press, in public meetings and in private correspondence. It is, therefore, without doubt, regarded as a very important thing by the public. And the increase in this country and elsewhere in the number of criminal youths, has given it unusual prominence.

In proof of this allow me to give two short quotations, one from the report of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, as follows:—

> 'It is a source of deep regret that, in some prisons, the juvenile criminals are confined in the same part of the prison with the older lawbreakers. It seems pitiful that hardened criminals should have such opportunity to corrupt the minds of the younger, or of those who have committed their first offence under peculiar circumstances of temptation.'

The other from a newspaper which was sent to me with the words underlined:

> 'A young man at the age of twenty may have gone far astray, but he can scarcely be regarded as a hopelessly hardened criminal. To put the brand of a felon upon him, and to put him into the society of men who have grown old in crime, does not give much promise of his reclamation.'

The incongruity, the utter unfitness, of such a state of things is evident. So that to bring the question before the House of Commons was a wise and timely movement, and will secure for it, it is to be hoped, as thorough an examination and sifting as its importance demands.

And the more one understands the inner life of the penitentiary, the more deeply one feels the necessity of 'a judicious classification and segregation of the convicts.' And I partly expressed my views on the subject, at least in regard to the youthful criminals, in my report of 1908.

The whole problem is, indeed, a difficult one, and it involves and suggests, many contingencies, side issues and probable complications. It is beset with difficulties. It, perhaps, would be impossible to make any rule, to pass any measure, which would cover and govern the whole situation. The law must be elastic, not cast iron, as in the application of it so much would, of necessity, have to be left to the discretion and the judgment of the officials. Yet it seems only reasonable that something should be done to make practical the principle and the intention of the resolution of parliament; and to recast some of the old laws which govern our penal institutions, and to bring these institutions under the influence of the spirit of progress, which affects all departments of life and work in this busy age.

But now, in regard to the first question in the circular: 'Is segregation necessary or desirable?' 'If so, for what reasons, and what advantages would accrue?'

This is the most important question on the list (for the two really amount to one). It lies at the very foundation of the movement, and prompted it. The widespread interest in which shows this, and if an affirmative answer is given to this question, assent to all the others should be yielded, as a matter of course.

To put the question in another way. Is it necessary or desirable, to keep a boy, even a bad one, away from the company of a man older and worse, more criminal and more hardened than himself? Only one answer can be given. Advice to keep away from bad company is some of the best which can be given to anyone, more especially, to youths. It is the bounden duty of parents and guardians, not only to give it, but to enforce it as much as possible. And if this holds good in the outside world, in the family, and on all occasions, it will, surely, also hold good in the case of lads sentenced for years to the penitentiary, where they are thrown among degraded and even desperately bad men. Such a good rule should be made effectual *even there*. For, although, youths are separated from 'a gang' it may be, of bad companions, when they are sent to the penitentiary, their condition and prospects are not improved when they mix with greater sinners than themselves, and *that* day and night. For in spite of the utmost prudence and watchfulness of the officials, next door neighbours can, and do, talk.

In order to strengthen my reasoning, and to further show 'the necessity and desirableness of segregation and classification,' allow me to give one example, out of many available, of the attempts made by older criminals (and 'a detailed report' is asked for) to gain influence over, and to corrupt the younger.

This case was brought to light by means of a letter written by a very bad man to a youth of sixteen, from Toronto. Owing to the watchfulness of an official, the letter was intercepted, and he handed it to me to read. The contents of it were vile beyond measure. Such shocking depravity as that letter revealed, it is hard to imagine. And it is likely that other letters of the same kind were written and reached their destination. It is supposed that the object of the writer was to make of this boy a confederate in crime, and to use him for that purpose when they got their liberty. I had several long talks with this convict. I questioned him as to his career of crime, as to his motives in taking pleasure in depraving boys, as to his aims in life, and so forth. I found him indifferent, callous. 'He didn't care.' The moral sense seemed to be almost extinguished. And there are many like him, at this moment in this penitentiary.

Imagine a boy of tender years under such influence! It would excite in him every bad passion. To such a boy a penitentiary is a school of crime. Such a man becomes, in a most unaccountable manner, the leader of those younger than himself. The law of affinity seems to draw them to one another. And there are no doubt, cliques held together by some such bond and mutual sympathy, in every penitentiary. This is the case with respect to 'gangs' of boy burglars, as we read continually in the newspapers. A troup of youths, who were brought here from London a few years ago, had a ring-leader who planned their burglaries. This boy told me the history of their wrong-doings. Such boys are drawn, as if by instinct, to such a man I have referred to. The conclusion is that such a one is not their proper companion *anywhere*.

It may be said, however, that some boys may be so debased, that they can, and do, corrupt other boys of the same age, and younger. True; but must it not be granted that a bad boy cannot possibly corrupt another boy to the same extent that an old, experienced criminal can. There may be a large measure of explosive wickedness in boys, but there could hardly be found in them old, settled, criminal habits. I may say, therefore, that to my own mind, 'segregation is both necessary and desirable.'

And this point could be further pressed by giving 'in detail' other instances, supplied me by another officer, of the apparent pleasure it affords older convicts to pollute the minds of the younger ones. These two officers, one would suppose, have the gift of intuition to discover mischief, no matter where or when it is 'brewing' in this prison.

The reasons, or at least some of them, 'why segregation is necessary or desirable' I have given or suggested, I think, in this carried thus far. As to 'what

advantages would accrue from it.' I feel I have also, in some measure shown. I venture to say they are evident and unmistakable. The reasons suggest the advantages, and in my own opinion, anticipate them.

To save fallen youths from further degradation by keeping them from worse company than their own, to check them in their career of evil, to endeavour to uplift them, to help them to turn their thoughts and intentions into higher and nobler channels, to try to lead them to understand the *motives* for thus dealing with them, and so, as far as possible, to inspire them with purer motives, and higher aspirations in regard to life and its duties, would bring to many, if not to all, great advantages and blessings.

Much that has been said so far in respect to youths will hold also in the case of men. There are a number of men here who are suffering punishment for their first offence. Men who are not degraded, and who have not by any means lost the finer feelings, self respect and honest pride of true manhood. Men, who I believe, will recover themselves and become again good citizens. The case is, in fact, considered already, and as a rule they are put into places of responsibility, and are, therefore, isolated. But often have those for whom such positions cannot be found complained to me of their unsavoury surroundings, especially on the stone piles. Even in the case of this class of men who are not likely to contract vicious habits from their companions and fall into their ways, it must be maintained that imprisonment can scarcely be regarded as reformatory. The only way, in this connection, in which it could do any good to such men is that it may make them more and more disgusted with vicious conversation, from which they cannot escape. But to compel them to spend day after day, it may be for years, in such an atmosphere is to do them a wrong. It is an additional punishment, and each man of this stamp should be dealt with on *his own merits*, and not from any other consideration.

The second question. 'Is segregation feasible or practicable?' Can it be done? It seems only common-sense to say that what is necessary and desirable can be done, and *ought* to be done. A task or undertaking which cannot be accomplished must be one of overwhelming difficulty. Without doubt, the *material* part, such as buildings, rearrangement of dormitories, and such like matters can be provided for. And, when it is, it will help to the attainment of the desired end, *viz.*, the moral and spiritual well-being of the prisoners.

It may be maintained that the principle of segregation is already acknowledged and carried out in this prison, as far as circumstances permit. For the deputy warden and the chief keeper do their best to isolate youths and to place them where they can come in contact, as little as possible with older convicts. And the results have been, in a good many instances, satisfactory and encouraging.

Many boys, with some of whom I correspond, have profited by this careful selection. Some of them have learned not only to read and to write, but also trades, and have thus been helped in their start in life; and so imprisonment has proved to be the turning point in their lives for good.

And so the action of the authorities here has, in a measure, supplied an answer to the question, 'is segregation feasible?' They have set up an ideal. It surely can be made more *systematic*, so that *all* youths sent here may be benefited by it. And the state should acknowledge no difficulty where the moral health, prosperity and happiness of the subject are concerned.

In answer to the other part of this second question, I would say, in respect to 'age,' that boys under twenty should form a class; those between twenty and thirty a class; those between thirty and forty another; those above forty might be classed together. But, of course, those under twenty have the first claim on our care and sympathy. For the years between fourteen and twenty are the most critical and dangerous in the life of the young, since during that period character is being gradually formed. And even if some are indifferent, willful and unteachable it must be

admitted that some of these faults are discernible, in some degree, in all youths. But what about those whose homes, if they ever had any, have been unlovely, and whose training, both moral and religious, has been neglected? It is, therefore, so important, so necessary, that lovingkindness, sympathy and personal interest should be shown in behalf of the young. And, while they are in prison, the state should be to them, as far as it is possible, in the room of parents and guardians.

A few words from one who knew human nature well will suit the purpose, at this point, and will express what one wants to say in regard to the springtide of youth.

'Now 'tis the spring, and weeds are shallow rooted; suffer them now, and they'll o'ergrow the garden, and choke the herbs for want of husbandry.'

As to the 'class of crimes' which should be considered in the matter of segregation it would be difficult to decide, as it might be necessary to make selections of selections. It would be difficult, because in each class, as regards age, there might be men guilty of the same *kind* of crime, and to put them together, old and young, would, to some extent defeat the chief purpose of segregation itself. So that age must be taken into account in determining the 'class of crime.' The settlement of this point and the question of 'prison conduct and industry' must be mostly left to the common-sense judgment of the officials. And as to making 'an aribtrary selection,' this, in my opinion, would be a grievous error, because the nature of each man's case, as well as his temperament and disposition, his character, in short, should be studied before a selection is made. A wide knowledge of human nature is here necessary.

In answering question 3, 4, 5, 6, allow me to say that, in regard to the architectural requirements, I am not competent to give an opinion. And I only venture to state that there is plenty of room on the penitentiary property for any structural changes and any new buildings which may be required.

In regard, however, to provision for the segregation of youths under twenty, I would quote from my own report of 1908, which reads as follows:—

> 'Allow me to express my agreement with the proposition which has often been discussed, that an institution differing from that at Mimico and the penitentiary—a kind of intermediate one—might be what is required as a place of discipline for criminal youths.'

For an institution of this kind, the field at the back of the warden's residence might be suitable. Then the high wall on the north side of it could be used for a good purpose. Such an establishment might, in the course of time, become a sort of technical school, like some of the departments in the interesting prison of Elmira. A movement in that direction would, I believe, result in lasting benefits to this country. It seems to me that some thing of the kind is required.

Question 7.—This question suggests some rather difficult points. It is, perhaps, the hardest in connection with segregation. But difficulties arise whenever changes are made, and so they must be expected in changes here contemplated. But in course of time, things right themselves and fall in line. Men of the lower grades give trouble, no matter where they are, and apparently do not try to uplift themselves, and prove themselves worthy of any promotion. If it is decided that a man deserves to be placed in the lowest grade, he should be told the reason, and be given to understand that promotion would depend upon himself. The most serious point under this head would be the fact that all the worst men would be placed together, and that there might be no wholesome leaven of good influence among them to help them in any way. This is a point which needs very careful consideration. Those who might complain would, perhaps, be the first to behave badly, if

they were removed from the lower grades. General behaviour must decide. It might be worth while to make the experiment of putting among this class "trusties" who might exercise some influence over them for good. This rule is in force now in a small measure by the appointment of 'orderlies,' 'mesengers' and "overseers" in shops. Certainly, only well-trained and experienced officers should be put in charge of this sort of men.

Question 8 —This question suggests many complications. It may be said that the principle here dealt with is in force now. For various regulations with respect to 'dietary and privileges' are continually observed. Men in the cell of punishment, *e.g.*, are fed on bread and water; men who transgress certain rules are deprived of books, and so forth. But, of course, it would be the object of segregation to make *permanent* regulations as to dietary and privileges. Official discretion would be required in this case, and much would depend upon circumstances. I do not hesitate to say, however, that men to whom imprisonment is no punishment, who really make the penitentiary their home, lazy, able-bodied men who get a better living in prison than they have ambition enough to earn outside; whose daily work hardly amounts to exercise, who are evidently quite happy and contented so long as they are freed from all responsibiltiy to gain an honest livelihood—these men, I say, should, in some way or other, be made to feel the effect of the discipline suggested in this eighth question. Some pressure should be brought to bear on them, which would make prison life to such men more undesirable and unpleasant.

In conclusion, permit me to say that although it may take years to accomplish the work which these eight questions bring to our notice, and which it is felt would be fruitful in benefits, yet it is the duty of the state to set up a high and noble ideal; to labour to attain to it, even if it does take years to carry it out.

Progress in respect to these things here discussed, the age loudly demands. And this penitentiary, which is the largest and most important in the country, should take the lead in the forward movement of prison reform. Such progress would be a proof of advancement in Christian civilization in this young and prosperous country, which is so dear to us all.

Yours respectfully,

A. W. COOKE,
Protestant Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

PORTSMOUTH, January 11, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to submit the following answers to the questions proposed in your circular of November 25th, 1909, *re* the resolution adopted in the House of Commons, on November 17th, as follows:—

'Be it resolved, that it is desirable to ascertain by reports obtained upon the subject from wardens, inspectors and chaplains, what means could be adopted in Canada to insure a judicious classification and segregation of the convicts in our penal institutions and reformatories.'

1. Most certainly I consider segregation both necessary and desirable, for the following reasons:—

The very purpose of the punishment of criminals, *viz.*, the protection of society demands the introduction of this system. Under the conditions at present obtaining in the class of penal institutions with which I am associated, no adequate provision is made for the intellectual improvement and industrial instruction of the inmates therein confined, with the result that, while one of the purposes of incarceration, *viz.*, vindication of the law, is obtained, yet at the expiration of his sentence the prisoner is 'let loose' on society *less fit*, perhaps, than before his imprisonment, to earn an honest livelihood. Handicapped as he must necessarily be by the prejudice that exists quite often in the minds of people against a man once convicted of crime, which prejudice is as often fostered and augmented by the shameful publicity frequently given by our uncharitable press, on the very day of his liberation, it is little wonder, in view of the further fact that his industrial worth has suffered and deteriorated during his confinement, that discouraged and disheartened by the obstacles which confront him, he returns, in *desperation*, to his old life of crime. The plan of segregation has been in operation in the United States, England and elsewhere with marvelous success, and is conceded by criminologists and sociologists generally to have fully justified its adoption.

II. The feasibility of segregation in all our penitentiaries is as a rule conceded. Of course, the degree of perfection with which it could be carried out, would depend upon the extent and equipment of each of the several institutions throughout the Dominion. The basis of segregation, I would recommend to be: (1) Age; (2) Class of crime committed; (3) First offence. This last class comprises to-day, in the Kingston penitentiary, no less than 355 persons; or 62¼ per cent of the total population. In my opinion then, the larger percentage of this number might be regarded as probable material for obtaining satisfactory results from the segregation method of treatment. As to the selection, I would recommend that the same be made by the warden, on the advice of the chaplains, who would be in the best position to judge of the moral character of the prisoner and of his fitness generally to be admitted to the ranks of the segregated individuals.

III. The penitentiaries, as at present constructed, are not sutiable for a perfect system of segregation; but there is nothing to prevent a good system being inaugurated at once so far as the Kingston prison is concerned. In reference to the dormitories or sleeping apartments, I would recommend that the separate ward or

isolation building be set aside for segregation purposes, and thus serve the inmates from being contaminated through the misconduct or insubordination of the other prisoners. As the buildings now stand, it is true they would not permit of absolute segregation during working hours; nevertheless several of the workshops actually in use and more that are not occupied, are sufficiently large to allow remodelling, and a consequent practical segregation.

IV. The cost of these changes may entail relatively little outlay, but would of course, necessitate an increase in the number of instructors and guards, and consequently in cost.

V. Doubtless there would be some dissatisfaction among those not selected for segregation. This is unavoidable, as it is quite natural for a person to be dissatisfied when he does not receive what he desires, even though he does not deserve what he wants. Dissatisfaction, to a greater or less degree, is the normal condition of persons the world over.

VI. Different regulations as to dietary privileges would not be necessary, provided enough food is supplied.

Although no question as to the education of the prisoners, particularly of the juvenile portion, has been proposed, it is a well-known fact that with a large percentage of youthful offenders the primary cause of crime is a lack of primary or early education. Wardens, chaplains and other officers, after long years of experience, have discovered that the want of proper early training, ignorance of the fundamental principles of a moral life and neglect of intellectual development have always been the too apparent sources of criminal inclinations. Hence, education, I consider, to be a most important feature of the segregation system. By education I mean instruction by competent professional teachers in the branches that belong to elementary and commercial education. This instruction should be given with the working hours, and not during the noon-hour or at night, when the body and mind, after a day of labour, are fatigued, and the person is in no psychological condition to receive instruction or mental training. The educational feature of the segregation system wherever tried has brought forth satisfactory results.

The surest guarantee of the perseverance of a discharged prisoner in right living will lie in the fact that he has benefited physically, mentally and morally by his incarceration, and goes forth from the prison precincts equipped with a trade thoroughly learned and understood, and an education that will enable him honestly to compete with his fellow-tradesmen and earn a respectable living.

M. McDONALD,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

St. Vincent de Paul, January 12, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Sirs,—In compliance with the request contained in your circular letter of the 23rd November, 1909, I have the honour to present my humble opinions upon the various questions submitted regarding segregation and classification of convicts in this penitentiary.

1. *Is segregation necessary or desirable? If so, for what reasons, and what advantages would accrue?*

Yes, I believe segregation of youthful delinquents not only advisable, but moreover necessary. Whilst being necessary, it may on first thoughts, appear more or less difficult of accomplishment, and after having seriously considered the most practical methods for attaining such a result, I am of the opinion that it is a very complicated question for solution. Segregation is necessary, but with restrictions. Amidst the young delinquents from sixteen to twenty years of age, there exists a considerable number who have previously served terms in the reformatories or jails of various districts in the province of Quebec. I regret being obliged to say, as a result of my experience, that the largest number of such arrive here with a knowledge of vice and inclinations therefor, which are in no way surpassed by the recidivists. I do not wish to be understood as saying that these youths have been taught, or acquired, their disposition towards evil and vice in the reform schools; I have too much respect for these in charge of such institutions, they are fully competent for their work. The devotedness and knowledge with which they endeavour to improve them and to instruct them in various trades, do those in charge of the work very great credit and honour, and the youths under their care should derive very great benefit. Unfortunately, very often these youths are poor orphans, brought up by some person of a more or less distant degree of relationship, and in many cases by strangers who neglect them and leave them entirely to their own devices; they have not received in early life the necessary education and training which will almost invariably develop the virtuous obedient youth, finding in learning and work a pleasure which will later cause him to develop into the good and upright citizen. With this class of youthful perverts, where the reform schools have not succeeded in redeeming or reforming them, I am of the opinion that there exists no danger of their being contaminated, not even by those who may have already served several terms in the jails or penitentiaries.

It affords me pleasure to state that the greatest proportion of the youthful offenders here—at least 75 per cent of them—have never served any term in a reform school or jail. This has been their first offence, many of them have been fairly well brought up, belong to good families, have some education, and in many ways may have had the benefit of care and watchfulness on the part of their parents; notwithstanding which, they have been wayward, have persisted in some bad habit or inclination, most likely have been surrounded by bad companions whose bad advice has brought about their downfall. Whilst they have become victims of evil advice and companionship, they have not, as yet, developed into criminals, their moral sense has not been obliterated, they regret their wrong-doing and make sincere promises of good conduct during their future life. To this class we should

devote all our attention, they are the class which should be segregated, that they may not become further contaminated by the bad advice and counsel of those others, who have become so depraved and settled in their criminal habits that no hope can be entertained of their reform, who will pass the greater proportion of their years of life travelling from one prison to another penitentiary. Association or contact with such characters is dangerous for all, particularly so for the youths who have once fallen and possess any inclination for evil habits, it requires but very slight contact to influence them irredeemably to follow the paths of sin and vice.

With regard to those twenty-one years of age and over, who are serving a first conviction, there exists a certain danger in permitting them to remain in contact with those who are recidivists, but in view of their age they should by their presumably greater experience and knowledge, be less exposed to the dangers of bad advice, and in a better condition to realize their false position and derive therefrom lessons for their future guidance.

From my experience I have found that much the greater proportion of the convicts between the ages of thirty to forty years, who are serving a first conviction, conduct themselves very well during their detention, and do not return.

Therefore I consider that the dangers arising from contact with the recidivists, exists almost entirely for the youths serving their first conviction; they are always more disposed to follow the bad example and to accept without reflection, the evil advice which is surely given them by the recidivists with whom they may come into contact. That is where the danger exists, that is the danger which must be overcome, and therein will lie the great advantage which would be attained by segregation, saving the youth from becoming a hardened criminal. It is my opinion that the large majoirty of these youths will thereby derive the greatest benefit from their imprisonment, and in all probability will, after their release, return to the straight path and lead a proper, honest life. I believe it to be absolutely necessary to segregate this class of youths, if there can be found any practicable means of attaining that end.

2. *Is segregation feasible or practicable? If so, what principle should govern? (a) Age; (b) Class of crimes committed; (c) Prison conduct and industry; or, (d) An arbitrary selection. If the latter, by whom should the selection be made?*

I believe segregation to be practicable and of real benefit to but a restricted proportion of our convicts. I consider that the gravest menace under our present system exists for those under twenty-one years of age, where character has not yet become fully developed, who are still susceptible to good or evil influences which will affect all their later life. By permitting them to come into contact with those of maturer years, in many of whom the criminal instinct predominates, who are experienced in deceiving and leading others away from all their impulses for good, we are incurring great risk of having many of these youths develop into life-long criminals, when they might have been restored to honourable citizenship under other conditions.

I am therefore, of opinion that age and previous criminal record, should be the principle to govern in any plan of segregation.

In veiw of the lack of proper education of the largest number of these youthful delinquents, which is most likely one of the principal causes for their wrong-doing, I am convinced that for all such serving a first conviction, the greatest aid towards their reform would be a good primary education, to consist of reading, writing, arithmetic, linear drawing, etc., under the direction of competent professors in both French and English languages. This, I believe, would have the effect of altering their disposition, would broaden their minds and their interests in life, while it would be much more suited to the requirements of their growing age and undevel-

oped physical condition, than any other form of work would be. I am of the opinion that they should be exempted from all manual labour. There will naturally be found a few who will be incorrigible, impossible to teach or control, they must be forced to labour, at learning some trade, if possible, that they may not corrupt any of their companions.

With regard to those of more mature age, I am of the belief that very little advantage or benefit would be derived from segregation, even were it feasible, which I cannot conceive it to be.

For all over twenty-one years of age, I would suggest following some definite regulations, somewhat along the following lines:—

Those from twenty-one to twenty-six years of age, serving their first conviction, should, in view of their age and physical development, be in a better position to apply themselves to manual labour. They should be thoroughly taught some trade, particularly those who possess an aptitude, even to force them (so far as it may be possible to do so) to learn a trade of their own choosing, under the surveillance of competent instructors, that they may become good workmen capable of earning an honest livelihood after they leave the penitentiary—providing always, that they have otherwise possessed the inclination to profit by the lesson their imprisonment was intended to convey.

Those twenty-seven years of age and over, serving a first conviction, who have worked at some trade, should be employed and forced to work at whatever trade they may know, in order that the greatest benefit may be derived from their labour. Should they have no trade, but possess the proper disposition for learning one, they can be given a good start at whichever may be found most suitable; when they are released they will have sufficient training at some line of work to be capable of supporting themselves while perfecting their ability to become practical tradesmen. If they will do so, it is more than probable they will be prevented from again committing any crime, and will use to advantage the knowledge acquired during their detention.

As regards all others serving a first conviction, who have no disposition or intelligence for learning a trade, or who may be too old to learn one, they can be employed at various other work which is always required, such as excavating, farm work, stone breaking, brick making, or some one of the other forms of labouring employment.

Actually, we are now pursuing this course as far as it may be practicable, without clearly defined regulations, and I consider it has been productive of the best possible results for quite a large number of those who have served a sentence here.

(*b*) *Class of crimes committed.*

In view of the great number of different crimes—there are over seventy—it appears to me impossible to establish segregation upon any basis of crime classification, with the possible exception of the crimes of immorality. Considering the small number convicted for such crimes, and the grave danger of their corrupting influence endangering the morals of others, I would urge that they be confined in specially provided isolation cells, where they would be obliged to perform a daily fixed quantity of some specified labour, and thereby be prevented from coming into contact in any manner whatever with other convicts.

(*c*) *Prison conduct and industry.*

I am of opinion that segregation based upon the principle of good conduct and industry cannot be productive of the desired reformatory influences. Many of the recidivists with a criminal record extending back to their youth, who have every intention of continuing their criminal careers after their release, are unsurpassed by

any other class in the excellence of their conduct and industry during detention. I consider segregation would be highly dangerous, from the reformation point of view, if based solely upon prison conduct and industry.

(*d*) *An arbitrary selection. If the latter, by whom should the selection be made?*

In the case of segregation of youthful offenders, should such be made, I would consider the warden and deputy warden to be the most competent to judge of the character of the youths because of their daily association and constant observation of their habits. They could decide when it would be proper to remove any of them from the educational course to some form of labour.

3. *Are our penitentiaries structurally suitable for segregation? If so, in what way do you suggest the segregation in the dormitories?*

No, I do not consider this penitentiary structurally suitable for segregation upon any plan which would be satisfactory. I cannot conceive that alterations or additions can be made to our dormitories which would be successful in securing the desired isolation.

4. *In view of our varied industries, in what way could the various classes be segregated during working hours?*

They could not be segregated in any manner which would ensure satisfactory results. The shop buildings as constructed could not be divided to secure any real form of isolation.

5. *Would segregation involve structural changes or additions? If so, at what estimated cost?*

Segregation would involve structural changes throughout the whole of this penitentiary, and I do not believe any changes or additions to the present buildings would secure the necessary isolation. To attain satisfactory results, I would consider it necessary to construct additional buildings, specially isolated, and we have not sufficient ground within our present walls for such buildings. The cost would depend altogether upon the plans which might be adopted by the department.

6. *Would it involve an increase in the staff of police and industrial officers? If so, at what estimated cost?*

It would certainly require a very much enlarged staff of officers in each department where segregation was in effect, each class would require an instructor and police guards proportionate to the number of convicts employed. It is impossible to estimate the increased cost, even approximately, in view of the unsuitability of our buildings.

7. *If segregation should be made, is there likely to be any difficulty as to complaints of discrimination by convicts who may be classed in the lower grades? If so, would such dissatisfaction interfere with discipline and reformatory influences among those who are debarred from the preferred class or classes?*

I am of opinion that all discrimination, even that which may be well merited, is highly undesirable and would breed discord and discontentment; jealousies would be aroused amongst the convicts which would cause continual quarrelling and fighting, and possibly end in serious consequences hard to foresee or provide

against. It is a well known fact that very little apparent discrimination is required to injure the feelings of convicts, who have so very few interests to otherwise occupy their thoughts. Particularly is this the case with those who are continually endeavouring to create trouble and discord, who are always ready to incite others to revolt against the authorities by continually drawing attention to anything which might be considered favouritism in the granting of small privileges. Any classification in grades would surely be detrimental to the discipline and reformatory influence amongst a certain proportion of the convicts. It is necessary in the maintenance of proper discipline to treat all upon an equal footing with absolute justice. Whenever a convict is reported for idleness or bad conduct, or other infraction of the regulations, it is very necessary to be certain that the report is well-founded. Should there exist any doubt as to the absolute correctness of the report, the benefit of the doubt is given to the convict. If the report be well-founded the punsihment is based upon the general conduct of the accused in the past and he is punished accordingly; severely, if his conduct has been bad as a general rule, with more or less leniency, if his conduct has been good. I therefore believe that all distinctions or differing grades, based upon the general conduct of the convict, would be injurious instead of beneficial, and would seriously interfere with the maintenance of discipline.

8. *If segregation should be made, would you advise different regulations as to dietary, privileges, etc., for the several classes? If so, what changes do you suggest?*

Should it be found practicable to segregate the youthful delinquents serving their first conviction from all the other recidivists, and if the work was made suitable to their age, they should be given a better diet, more in keeping with the requirements of their growing physical condition. As regards the recidivists, I do not consider any more substantial diet to be necessary.

Neither do I see any reason or occasion for the changing of the regulations regarding privileges, etc. Whatever slight privileges may now be granted are always earned by the conduct, industry and proven character of the convicts, and exist only with regard to the employment which they may be called upon to perform.

Conclusion.

I am of the opinion that all convicts serving for their first offence, and above all the youths, should be segregated from the recidivists. It will probably be the means of saving quite a number of them from returning to a life of wrong doing, by removing them from the evil influences of experienced criminals. Unfortunately, our penitentiary, as constructed, makes it impracticable to adopt such a system of segregation. I believe that rather than attempt any costly structural changes or additions, which may not prove satisfactory, that it would be preferable to select some one of the six penitentiaries of the Dominion for the detention of all recidivists, or to construct a new one to serve that purpose. According to the reports of the six penitentiaries of the Dominion, out of a total population of 1,403 convicts on the 31st March, 1909, 328 of this number were recidivists. That is the most practicable method I can suggest for the solution of the problem of segregation.

Before completing my report I desire to draw attention to a point which I consider of paramount importance. I refer to the reform schools or reformatories. The boys who have served a term in the reform school (I am now speaking of those who have reached the penitentiary) are very rarely, in my estimation, amenable to any redemption or reform from their evil habits. There may possibly be found some means to remedy this condition by changing somewhat the system in vogue in such institutions. These boys, in most instances, become recidivists. They

serve one or more terms in jail and finally reach the penitentiary, where, I have very frequently remarked to myself, they form a class apart from all others, the most difficult to control, the most frequently brought before the officials for infractions of the regulations, and the most indifferent to punishment. From this class is recruited the most dangerous enemies of society; they feel no remorse, no desire to improve themselves, absolutely indifferent to all advice or good counsel. They are avengers! And it is unnecessary to go very deeply into a study of the spirit actuating their minds, to understand and to realize that they believe they are revenging themselves upon society for the fault they committed and the treatment received when they underwent their first incarceration in the reform school. At the age when a boy serves his first conviction, he has in most cases had a very slight education, and frequently none at all. A good educational training would greatly palliate the evil lessons and bad teachings of the companions they are now surrounded with in learning a trade, and would be productive of much more satisfactory results than this learning of a trade in the humiliating livery of a convict, when the education of the mind has been entirely neglected.

I would recommend the establishment of institutions where no uniform was put upon the inmates; where the teaching of trades exclusively would be entirely done away with, supplanting in their stead regular class hours devoted seriously to education, entirely under the charge of laymen, men who themselves understand children in their regular life. The religious orders (notwithstanding their zeal and great charity, and the splendid devotedness with which they apply themselves to the accomplishment of their ungrateful task in a reform school) do not always secure the substantial success which a school of letters will obtain, where everything resembling prison routine or regulations is carefully avoided, where the detention is more of a moral character than of a physical one.

It is upon the active developing mind of a boy above all others, that impressions are most strongly engraven, and when he has committed some mistake or fault, sufficiently serious to send him to the reform school, he at once commences to consider himself a real criminal, and his situation can arouse only discouragement to all thoughts or impulses for good which may be still alive in him, confronted as he is by the spectacle of all his companions in a prison livery. Place this boy, on the contrary, in an institution more resembling a college, where he will wear civilian clothes, surround him with the care of good professors, give him the illusion and belief that he is at school. In a short time he will begin to reflect and will assimilate the spirit of good-will evinced for his welfare. He will hear of other boys who have gone through the same course and are now making their way successfully in the world; he will gradually come to see in all this a testimony and proof that justice is giving him a chance, is desirous of making up to him what his condition in life had denied him, what more fortunate boys have had the advantage of, a good education. He will in time realize that society is a substantial organization, which is willing to give him the aid he needs to help himself instead of punishing him and revenging itself for the wrong he did. He will study and learn and come to forget his past, and when he has regained his liberty, he will not be haunted by the constant nightmare and dread of being told by each one he meets that he has been in the reform school. He will not think of himself as a disgraced outlaw from all other human beings, a thought which enters into his mind and remains with him during his imprisonment in a reform school. How many recidivists owe their return to the tribunals of justice, to prison and to the penitentiary, to this social ostracism which harasses the unfortunate boy who has been in a reform school—perhaps because he was a little wilful and headstrong, and did not know better. He is avoided because he has worn the infamous livery of a convict, because he has been kept behind prison bars, and because all who suffer in that way are feared and find it very, very difficult to discover a helping hand with a few words of encouragement. The boy does not reason, he becomes discouraged, the fibres of

honesty within him which might still vibrate with but a very few words of kindness, become atrophied, and he once again falls into the deviations which caused his first condemnation to the reform school. He believes it to be his only resource, the only way for him to live; that his one offence has condemned him forever. The boy is lost. He becomes the life-long criminal. And why? Because he knew no better, no one to guide him, no education to guide himself properly. Place him in a school of education, under the care and surveillance of serious men, and we would be astonished to see how rapidly he will regain his pride, and how he will make it a point of honour and gratitude to deserve and merit the interest shown for his welfare. His moral recovery will then be but a matter of time. Briefly, I have summed up my conclusions from the reasoning and arguments which I have listened to of the majority of the youthful offenders, who have been so misled and unfortunate as to end up in the penitentiary.

I am sincerely convinced that the establishment of some such form of schools of education, would very greatly diminish and reduce the number of youths who might eventually become life-long criminals. Save the boys in their early life, by a proper training and education of their minds and characters, which I believe to be the aim and end of segregation.

Trusting to be favoured with your kind indulgence, I very humbly submit these remarks as my opinions and answers to your questions.

I have the honour to be,

Yours very sincerely,

OSCAR BEAUCHAMP,
Warden.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

St. Vincent de Paul, January 13, 1910.

To the Inspectors of Penitentiaries:—

ANSWERS REQUESTED BY YOU 28TH NOVEMBER, 1909.

1. Segregation is necessary—a moral one I mean, which can be obtained by applying to the very letter (a la lettre) the regulations for the penitentiaries as issued in the year 1899, viz.: No. 169 (re convicts) page 23. 'No convict shall be permitted to speak to another convict, nor to any officer or servant of the institution, except from necessity or with respect to the work at which he is employed; nor shall he, except by permission, speak to any visitor or look away from his work, when a visitor is present.'

No. 170. 'A convict shall not write to another convict, nor make any sign or communication to him, nor shall he give another convict any offence.'

No. 171. 'No two or more convicts shall be together out of the sight or the easy hearing of an officer. Every convict shall be at all times under charge of an officer, who shall be responsible for his safe keeping.'

No. 172. 'No convict, unless by permission and in the presence of an officer, shall enter the cell of any other convict.'

No. 128 (re officers generally) page 19. "If any officer come to the prison under the influence of liquor, fall asleep on duty, have undue relations with a convict, be guilty of gross neglect of duty, or give to or receive from any convict, either directly or indirectly, any contraband article, or do anything else unbecoming the character of an officer of the institution, he shall be dismissed.'

No. 129. 'Officers shall not make the affairs of the penitentiary the subject of conversation beyond the precincts of the prison, nor make them known to any person outside, under the penalty of dismissal.'

No. 131. 'No officer shall censure another officer or hold unnecessary conversation with him in the presence of a convict. Special care should be taken that convicts do not become acquainted with the business of the prison.'

No. 135. 'An officer shall not have familiarity with a convict, nor permit any to be used toward himself.'

No. 137. 'No officer shall permit a convict placed under his charge to leave his gang, nor shall he permit a convict not placed in his charge to join his gang, without the written order of the warden, deputy warden or chief keeper.'

No. 138. 'In their intercourse with convicts, officers shall be careful to maintain a firm and dignified demeanour under any provocation.'

These regulations, if complied with to the very letter (a la lettre) are a sufficient (though merely moral) segregation, and one without which local separation would be little profitable. Nearly twenty-three years at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, three years at the female reformatory and repentance of Montreal at the Good Shepherd Nuns, twelve years of professorship in colleges opened to country, town and city pupils, prove to me to the last evidence, that the good conscientious exact and constant keeping of such regulations as the above mentioned are the most efficacious segregation possible, particularly absolute silence, when prescribed; silence, without which there is never and nowhere discipline possible, *and without a thorough discipline there is no ground at all for any reformation or preservation.*

I therefore find very important and proper the remarks of the Honourable Minister of Justice expressed on November 17, 1909:

'It must not be forgotten, in thinking about this subject, that there is not supposed to be any communication at all between convicts, in our penitentiaries. Each convict has a separate cell, each man goes about his work during the day under the continual supervision of a guard who has charge of a gang of convicts and whose duty it is to see that there is no communication between them, according to the regulations of these institutions and according to the efforts of those in charge there is not intended to be, and there is not supposed to be, any room for the pollution of morals of one by the degradation of another. There is absolute segregation; individualization and no communication supposed to go on of any character whatever.'

2. Local segregation is feasable only after the plan of the late Sir John Thompson pointed out by Mr. Monk.

3. Our penitentiaries are not suitable for segregation (local).

4. In no way.

5, 6, 7. I do not feel competent in the matter.

8. Privileges are always chanceful, on account of the danger of skilful captation on the part of the convicts or of interested preferences on that of the officers.

Allow me to express you my respectful sentiments and subscribe.

Truly yours,

L. O. HAREL, Priest,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S PENITENTIARY.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, January 13, 1910.

To the Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I beg to submit the following answers to the questions contained in your circular letter of 23rd November, 1909.

Question 1.—After an experience of nearly fifteen years, as chaplain in this penitentiary, I have no hesitation in answering most emphatically in the affirmative. *Firstly*: Because the indiscriminate herding together of so many, from the accidentally criminal, or technically guilty, to the hardened, determined, and often boastful offender, proud of his record in crime, cannot fail to be most injurious to those who have taken but a step or two in the downward path, and who are not by nature and disposition criminally inclined. *Secondly*: Because those who are ashamed of the position in which they find themselves, and are sorry for their sin, are frequently discouraged and made to give up the struggle by the ridicule and heckling which they have to endure from their hardened companions. *Thirdly*: That the moral atmosphere in which the new arrival finds himself on his entrance into the prison would be more wholesome, were segregation adopted.

Question 2.—It must be both feasible and practicable, as it is in successful operation in other countries. I should say that: (*a*) age; (*b*) nature of the crime or crimes, together with previous character, should be the chief considerations governing the grading or classification of the prisoners, which might be immediately on their admission, or after they had undergone a short period of seclusion; (*c*) good conduct and industry should receive recognition and be rewarded in some tangible way; (*d*) not without regard to (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*).

Question 3.—Yes. In this penitentiary there ought to be no difficulty as far as the dormitories are concerned—just change the 'gang' system to one of 'grade' or 'class'.

Question 4.—I think that the chief difficulties to be met with in making the proposed change will be found grouped about this question; they are not insurmountable, but to be overcome, will need discussion and some insight into the working of the system in those penitentiaries where it is in force.

Question 5.—Some minor structural changes, and, possibly, some additions. I am not qualified to give an estimate of the cost.

Question 6.—The change might involve a slight increase in the number of police officers, but not of trade instructors.

Question 7.—There would, most probably, be some dissatisfaction and consequently complaints; but not greater than at present arise from the administering of the parole system.

Question 8.—Yes. Say an extra ration of steak, fruit, or butter, once a week, at least; with a distinctive dress, or badge, for each grade.

I beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN ROLLIT,
Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

DORCHESTER, N.B., January 13, 1910.

DEAR SIRS,—In reply to your circular letter of the 23rd November last in re segregation of convicts in our penal institutions, I beg to say that, I consider segregation in so far as it relates to juvenile convicts not only necessary but very desirable. Boys of twenty and under should not be confined in the same institution with older and more hardened criminals for obvious reasons. It would be practically impossible to segregate owing to the structural conditions of our penitentiary buildings and the numerous and varied industries in which convicts are employed during the day. Separate institutions should be provided for boys.

The segregation of older convicts if desirable, and which perhaps is to a limited extent, would involve a considerable expense for structural changes in our buildings, the cost of which can only be estimated by a practical architect; a considerable additional annual expenditure would also be required for an increase in the police and industrial staff of officers owing to the numerous and varied industries in which convicts are employed.

Already incorrigibles in this institution are transferred to Kingston penitentiary; this seems to be all that is necessary here.

Yours truly,

J. A. KIRK,
Warden.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF THE REV. [illegible] CHAPLAIN OF [illegible] PENITENTIARY.

To the Inspectors of Penitentiaries:

SIRS,—Replying to your circular, bearing date of Ottawa, November 23rd, 1909; in re 'a judicial classification and segregation of the convicts, in our penal institutions and reformatories' I beg to state:

First, that the answers given are necessarily from that angle of vision possible only to the chaplain, whose duties are confined to things religious.

The conduct of the great majority of convicts is so subtle, while in the presence of a religious instructor (they appearing then on their best behaviour) makes the task of forming a broad and intelligent opinion of the convict's wants, as set forth in your schedule of interrogations a somewhat difficult one.

We do not hesitate to declare however, that we hold strong convictions on some of the questions raised in your circular. A chaplain would come far short of performing his duties to his God, and to the state, if he did not set himself assiduously to the task of studying the needs of the [illegible] to administer in sacred things.

Replying to question No. 1 (*a*). Segregation is desirable, and imperatively necessary.

1. *For statistical reasons.* A very unusual percentage of prisoners now in our institution here, are under twenty years of age. The young men and boys among us are quite largely from the immigration class.

2. *For industrial reasons.* Young men and boys are very close students, of the older classes. Hence, if grouped in workshops, and on the farm with men of twice their years, their attention to the duties necessary of them will be too largely diverted by listening to, and patterning after the unworthy ideas inculcated in their presence.

3. *For religious reasons.* It is an established, and well recognized fact among preachers of strictly evangelistic principles, that the question of arousing an interest in spiritual things, among youthful classes, is a thousand fold easier, when the older, case hardened, and in many instances impressionless ones are not present.

If the object of sending criminals to penal institutions is not to punish, but to reform, and if it is an axiomatic truth that the twig must be bent while in the sapling state, if it is to assume the desired shape or course, then it will be granted, that the work of reformation and restoration to good citizenship, will be greatly enhanced, among youthful prisoners.

Object lessons are constantly multiplying to make it clear, that it is a mistake to place erring and sinful boys with criminal habits, among profane, obscene, and crime concocting criminals of many years standing.

Replying to the query what advantages would accrue, we unhesitatingly say, a larger percentage by far would be rescued to good citizenship and the cause of christianity, if efforts could be concentrated among boys, exclusively.

Aside from the strictly religious consideration, that of saving the soul, the important matter of *saving a life* for good citizenship in Canada would be accomplished.

In answering question No. 2, we say that segregation is both feasible and practicable.

(*a*) The age limit should be 18 years.

(*b*) The class of crimes committed, should have no deciding influence in this matter, . So far as experience in the Dorchester penitentiary is concerned, ,life-

termers' who represent the most revolting crimes committed, are easily the best behaved convicts that we have.

(*c*) Prison conduct and industry should undoubtedly be taken into consideration. But more especially, mental, moral and intellectual conditions in the prisoner, should be carefully scrutinized, by a competent committee, consisting, say of the wardens, the chief keepers and chaplains.

(*d*) An arbitrary selection does not suggest itself as an intelligent humanitarian method.

Such a committee as named in section (*c*) would be greatly assisted in the performance of their difficult task, if the department of justice would require trial judges to submit in conjunction with the commitment papers, a personal recommendation on the segregation question.

In reply to question No. 3 we would say that so far as the most eastern penitentiary in Canada is concerned, it is my judgment that our penitentiaries are not structurally suitable for segregation.

One central institution for all Canada, specially constructed, is necessary, if the ideal of segregation is to be attained. It is difficult to see how, if economic reasons are to count for anything, any other proposition can be seriously considered.

Question No. 5 can only be satisfactorily answered by one versed in a knowledge of engineering and mechanics.

Question No. 6, admits of only one answer, namely, an increase of industrial and police officers would be required, equal to one of the larger penal institutions as we now have them. The cost would be equal to the *pro rata* cost of supporting staffs as now constituted.

If the ideals of segregation are to be realized along lines and life devised in a prison for juvenile criminals, little or no fear need be cherished, about charges of discrimination. But one set of rules and regulations would be required. This in part anticipates the question raised in question No. 7.

We recognize at once the great wisdom of the matters raised in the final question No. 8. The physical requirements of the prisoner must be carefully studied and attended to, if we are to bring anything like moral and spiritual discipline, to bear successfully upon their lives. We are not sure that anything better in the line of diet need be seriously considered. But we are fully persuaded that the juvenile prisoner needs more physical exercise in the pure atmosphere, than they now in many cases are allowed. In the case of a group of boys, for instance, who are required to labour in the shoeshop, or tailor shop, the only opportunity afforded them for exercise, is the brief moments required to walk from cell to workshop.

We hail with pleasure and gratitude, the shape that this question so vital to the interest of the boys and girls of Canada, who have inherited or developed criminal habits, is now taking.

We shall watch with an intense interest, the progress of the debate on this important matter, which is scheduled for our federal house.

May the conclusions arrived at, be in entire harmony with the will of the Great Law Giver, and Creator of all mankind.

Respectfully submitted,

BYRON H. THOMAS,
Protestant Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Reporting, as requested, on the resolution adopted in the House of Commons, on the 17th of November last, regarding the classification and segregtaion of the convicts in our penal institutions, I beg to express my views as follows:—

1. Segregation is both necessary and desirable. It is necessary in the case of juvenile offenders, and by these I mean convicts under the age of eighteen (18) years. To support this assertion I will quote from my official report of July 1, 1898:—

> 'I cannot refrain from mentioning again the fact that it is a very sad necessity which compels the civil power to send a relatively large number of young boys to be incarcerated in our penitentiaries. They can hardly be expected to be benefited morally. The criminal atmosphere of a penitentiary will naturally foster the yet tender germs of crime in those youth-natures and soon fan them to their full development. In most cases it is an apprenticeship of crime, inoculated in them by the unavoidable contact with old and hardened criminals. Assuredly, they are the ones, on account of their age, who under favourable circumstances can be expected to be reformed by the benign influence of religion, and a large percentage, therefore, could be rescued from the destruction of rising passions, and diverted from the incipient instinct of crime. Confronted with such bare facts, we are brought to acknowledge that it would be a most commendable action on the part of the department of justice to bring a remedy to the above existing state of affairs.'

Naturally, this would suggest the establishment of a federal reformatory for juvenile criminals, in order to realize as fully as it is humanly possible, moral reform in these youths. The material and intellectual equipment of such an institution should concur to the fullest achievement of the above object.

As to the other convicts, segregation is desirable; but our institutions are not structurally suitable to make it practicable. To render them so would involve an expenditure that probably would not be justifiable.

I would suggest, however, as a middle term, a system of emulation in the way of rewarding, in some tangible manner, industry, skill, good conduct and general manliness. If the system were adopted of remunerating worthy convicts in a pecuniary way, the money acquired as the reward of merit could be sent from time to time to those who are depending on them for a total or partial livelihood; or the same sums of money could be credited in the warden's office to their account, to be surrendered to them when freed from custody.

The adoption of such a system, I am convinced, would cultivate in these men those instincts and sentiments which go to the make-up of a good man. Moreover, it would have a strong tendency to restore to them that feeling of self-respect, which is a virtue when properly tempered, and one that they must necessarily possess to

effect any possible reform. Dwelling on that point, I expressed myself thus in my annual report of 1891:—

> 'My efforts have been especially directed to encourage them to acquire manliness. While not condoning their crimes, I have endeavoured to restore to them their own self-respect, by assuring them that whilst it is human to err, it is divine to repent, and that God is ever merciful, and the world, after all, indulgent to those who sincerely wish to reform. To reform the criminal classes is one of the principal objects that governments have in view in erecting prisons; and it should be the constant study of all those whose office bring them in contact with the convicts to devise ways and means to secure that grand and noble object.'

In conclusion, I must cordially congratulate our legislators on the praiseworthy move they have made, by adopting the resolution which constitutes the subject of this report.

I have the honour to be,
Sirs,
Your humble servant,

A. D. CORMIER, *Priest,*
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

Dorchester, N.B., December 31, 1909.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

STONY MOUNTAIN, JANUARY 12, 1910.

DEAR SIRS,—In obedience to your circular letter of November 23rd, 1909, embodying a resolution of the House of Commons with reference to some means to be adopted to ensure a judicious classification and segregation of convicts in our penal institutions and reformatories, and embracing a number of questions upon the subject, I have the honour to submit the following answers and suggestions:

The necessity of improvement in our present penal system, the need of more modern means of dealing with convicts in general, and especially with a view towards possible reformation, must inevitably present itself to those most intimately connected with the management of the penitentiaries of Canada.

My long intimacy with the subject of punishment of law-breakers and criminals and the opportunities afforded me of studying the effects of prison confinement upon all classes of men, has long since led me to the belief that a more judicious system of punishment for some and more adequate treatment reforming our criminals, could be carried out with the most encouraging results. In this connection I may be allowed to quote the following from my annual reports of 1901 and 1905, and from a paper submitted by me at the warden's convention, held at Kingston, in January, 1901:

'As I have stated, a serious question that has always existed in all penal institutions is the danger run by the unavoidable association of young prisoners, first offenders or men of comparatively good character, with hardened and habitual criminals. As long as these different classes have to be confined under one roof, this difficulty is practically insurmountable. A system that would allow of classification of prisons, whereby prisoners for whom there was still hope of reformation could be confined in one institution, and hopeless recidivists in another, altogether separate, would be of immense value in this respect. The threat of removal from the first place of confinement to the more severe would act as a deterrent, the mere fact that the stigma attaching to the serving of a sentence in the former of these two classes would be less disgraceful than a similar sentence in the latter, would serve as an inducement to good conduct generally. There must necessarily be in such an institution as this, prisoners whose crimes are, perhaps, caused by hasty temper, or committed under the influence of intoxication. Where intoxication is not habitual, these men under proper influence and separated from evil association, might reasonably be expected to become good citizens, while the criminals who are, and always will be, a danger to society at large, might be placed in confinement elsewhere, in some prison where confinement, apart from reformation, was a prime consideration.'

'From my experience as warden for some years it has always occurred to me that the treatment of prisoners is one that deserves most serious thought. I would strongly advocate the following system: As previously stated, the conduct of prisoners hinges a great deal on the treatment they receive from the officers. I recommend that there should be different grades of prisons for certain criminals. For example, the Manitoba penitentiary, where farming and stock-raising can be carried out on an extensive scale necessitating a lot of outdoor exercise, has the effect of causing a criminal to reflect and consider his position, and does much more than anything else in the work of reformation.

But, should the convict prove to be a hardened criminal and the methods above referred to prove futile, then I suggest that he be at once transferred to another penitentiary, where the opportunities of dealing with such cases are more ample, for instance, Kingston. I have noticed that the removal of a few incorrigibles from the Manitoba penitentiary has had a most salutary effect on those remaining.'

That segregation is both necessary and desirable I am strongly convinced. The grouping together in our penitentiaries of the many different convicts, those who have been convicted of the most serious crimes with those punishable for less serious offences, must always have a most marked effect in determining the future conduct of the latter. There can be no doubt that these, and especially young men the victims of adversity, who, through no premeditation or desire to lead a life of crime, find themselves in the clutches of the law, and eventually become penitentiary inmates, are tempted, when placed side by side with hardened professional criminals, to renounce their past and, either through sheer hopelessness or desperation, to adopt the life of their forced companions in punishment. The stigma which at once falls upon the young convict, or of any one hitherto uninvolved, when he bcomes an inmate of a penitentiary is a thing of which he must always be deeply conscious, and tends to enlist him in the ranks of the habitual law-breaker, rather than to have any deterrent effect upon his future.

Segregation is the only means by which such undesirable companionship can be overcome. This cannot be carried out within the limits of a single institution, but must be managed by a system of separate institutions, nominally termed reformatories and penitentiaries. To separate men in a prison according tc the seriousness of the crimes for which they have been convicted, or in accordance with the records of their past, would not only be unfeasible, but barren of results. To attempt such so-called segregation would require an entire remodelling of the institution, the duplicating of all shops, yards and work-houses, and the increasing of the prison staff to double the former strength, and, this done, the convicts would be merely figuratively separated.

To give the fullest possible effect to a system of segregation having for its object both punishment and reformation, it will become necessary to classify prisons and not inmates. Many men are sentenced to our penitentiaries, who, if committed to institutions termed reformatories, their punishment would be commensurate with their crimes, especially in the case of first offences, and they would thus escape the stigma otherwise placed upon them with often such dire results. Many a man, who through misadventure, and not premeditation, has served time in a penitentiary, has begun afresh in life, only to have the disgrace unearthed in after years in the form of a challenge or otherwise. In all likelihood, such a man would have sufficiently answered for his crime if sentenced to a reformatory.

On the other hand, habitual criminals and incorrigibles should be placed quite separate from minor offenders. By classifying a number of our penitentiaries as reformatories and others as penitentiaries, we would at once solve the whole question of segregation.

For the sake of example we might assume that Manitoba comes under the list of Dominion reformatories. Law-breakers whose crimes are not such, nor their past records sufficient to warrant their committal to a penitentiary would be sentenced to serve time here. Worst offenders or those of bad record would be sentenced to a penitentiary, say Kingston. Those placed in reformatories, whose conduct proved such as to make them undesirable companions for others, or rendered them incorrigible, would be sentenced, upon proper evidence before a judge or magistrate, to transfer to the penitentiary and, if deemed necessary, to an increase of sentence.

I understand that this procedure is followed with excellent results in the state of New York, which has several state reformatories, as well as penitentiaries. In other states, having reformatories, in addition to penitentiaries, convicts are transferred likewise.

In this way convicts would at once become classified first from the courts, and later, if warranted, from the reformatories. Those in the reformatories would receive every opportunity to reflect upon the past and reform their lives while untainted or uninfluenced by men far more criminally inclined than themselves, and this always in the knowledge that failure to live up to the good conduct would lead to penitentiary.

Under the present system, penitentiary officers are continually experiencing that a percentage of criminals under their supervision are habitually inclined to bad conduct or are incorrigibles, and that, no matter how often or severely punished, these men persist throughout the whole course in defying prison discipline, and thereby tempting others to follow their example.

It is safe to say that the system as outlined would almost entirely do away with this ever-present detriment to prison discipline. In order to emphasize the marked difference between committal to a reformatory and a penitentiary, some moderation in the regulations as to dietary, privileges, etc., could be followed in the reformatories.

Some additional expense in transporting convicts would naturally be incurred, but this would only tend to support such a system as against that of doubling all penitentiary staffs, as well as remodelling all institutions. In addition, a tendency to reduce the criminal population of Canada would be established.

I have the honour to be,
Sirs,
Your obedient servant,

A. G. IRVINE,
Warden.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN OF MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

STONY MOUNTAIN, January 13, 1910.

SIRS,—In reply to the question asked in your circular, dated November 23rd, 1909, I beg to submit the following answers.

1. *Is segregation necessary or desirable? If so, for what reasons, and what advantages would accrue?*

Yes. The primary principle in our institutions should be *reformation*. By reforming the wrong-doer we materially reduce crime. By the present plan of indiscriminate association of men, reformaton is greatly hindered. It is hindered in this way: There are many men whom it is well-nigh impossible to influence for good, these are the professional crooks. Their influence is often so great that those who are not so bad at heart often find it difficult or almost impossible to free themselves from it.

The parent's advice to his child is to avoid bad company, and we believe a paternal government should make it possible to do this.

If we look at the sentence from the point of view—punishment only—we have no need for either classification or segregation. This view-point, however, would result in a national calamity, but if we look at it from the view-point of a real deterrent of crime, then we must make the reformation of the wrong doer the *primary principle* in our dealings with him. To reform him we must make it as easy as possible for him to do right.

Then when we consider that about 10 per cent of our population are under twenty years of age we can easily see the necessity for this arrangement. By a proper classification and segregation of our convicts, a long stride will be made towards the reformation of many who, under our present system, would be lost to good citizenship.

Many of the younger men in our penitentiaries are in more through blunders than through criminal tendencies. Such should, in some measure, be protected from contamination by the old hardened criminals, who are always on the lookout for some one whom they may use as a tool to accomplish their own purpose.

2. *Is segregation feasible or practicable? If so, what principle should govern? (a) Age; (b) Class of crimes committed; (c) Prison conduct and industry; or, (d) an arbitrary selection. If the latter, by whom should the selection be made?*

Yes. We believe that segregation is practicable. There are two systems, both of which are worthy of consideration. (*a*) Classification of prisons; (*b*) Classification of prisoners in the different prisons. Of this latter, we do not purpose to speak now, further than to affirm our belief in its feasibility, but believe also that it would be more expensive and less satisfactory than the first plan.

(*a*) *Classification of prisons.*—We have at the present time six penitentiaries in the Dominion. These might be grouped into two main groups: The eastern ones, Dorchester, St. Vincent de Paul and Kingston, forming the first or eastern group. Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia forming the second or western group. One penitentiary in each group could be arranged to contain the worst criminals. This need not have a very large reserve, but should be safely walled, and most or all industries carried on inside the walls. There might very profitably

be manufactured military saddles, mail-bags, uniforms for militia and postal staffs; in fact, all industries that can give employment to the prisoners, and at the same time, assist the government to defray the expense of restoring prisoners to their lost manhood. And here let me say that I would strongly deprecate the present system of setting men to break stone. My objection is based mainly on its vitiating influence. In breaking stone there is no occupation for the man's mind, he broods and grows morose and is much harder to deal with from a reformatory point of view. Besides its vitiating influence, it is objectionable in that the man is not learning anything useful; he cannot compete with a steam stone-crusher in his work. He should be learning to use his powers so that he may go out and make an honest living in the world. Sometimes it is all right, but stone-breaking is a grave mistake, both in the making of a criminal and for the pocket of the tax payer.

Another penitentiary could be so arranged that the second grade of prisoners could be contained in it. This middle class would, in all probability, retain the greater amount of power, as we believe that the greater number of our prisoners would fall into this middle class.

The third penitentiary in the group could be given to the third class, namely, the young or first offenders.

At the last two classes of penitentiary a wider range of industries could be carried on, such as farming, as you could trust these last two classes much more than men are trusted now, for there would be the deterrent of being transferred to the worst class continually before the men. By this greater trust, better manhood and better character would be developed in the men, as well as more remunerative labour obtained.

In classifying convicts for these different grades of prisons, I do not know of any more rational method than that of the 'score card' system of judging, and would give marks or points on age, nature of crime and duration of sentence, circumstances of crime, previous conduct, and conduct and industry.

The department of justice could give a scale of points for different crimes, such as forgery, rape, highway robbery, etc. With that scale of points worked out, the score card would work, say, as follows: age and environment, 20 points; nature of crime and duration of sentence, 45 points; circumstances of crime, 10 points; previous character, 10 points; conduct and industry, 15 points; making a total of 100 points, which would be the maximum.

We suppose that twenty-five years is a turning-point, and a convict past that age loses his chances for speedy reformation, in proportion as his years increase. My reason for putting environment and age together is because a young fellow from criminal environment might work havoc if classed with a young man of good environment. The various degrees of crime would have to be denoted, say, from 45 points for the minor offences, down to 1 point for the more heinous crimes. (This answer will also apply to question seven.)

As to who should do the classifying, I would say that a commission should be appointed by the department, who should do the classifying for all the penitentiaries. I would have the score card, with directions for its use, put in the hands of our judges, and they could classify as to what prison a man should be sent, but this would be subject to review by the commission or survey board.

The indeterminate sentence, which beyond all question is a great requirement for all reformation purposes, could also be worked by this survey board. This board should consist of men who have made the question of the reformation of the criminal a close study, men of keen perception and broad sympathy, and whose aim will be to make good citizens of the material at their disposal. In fact, the success or failure of the whole scheme, as far as reformation is concerned, will depend largely on the composition of this survey board. We believe the only valid objection, to the indeterminate sentence to-day is the question as to who will administer it. This survey board could work the two together.

In the score card provided the clause, 'duration of sentence,' would be considered in connection with the 'nature of crime,' only when the survey board are judging a man for parole, or freedom, granting him a certain number of marks for time served in proportion to the nature of his crime, thus bringing him nearer the maximum marks given. We would advocate as large a board as the department see fit to appoint, and with the commission we would associate the warden and chaplains of the prison the man is sent to. This board would devote all its time and energy to this work, making periodic visits to the various institutions, examining the men and their records, and making a special study of criminology. This method would eliminate the possibility of the slick rascal slipping through easily, while it would also be a check on police blunders and possible wrongful imprisonments, by keeping the cases under constant reveiw. This will bring our Canadian justice into much greater prominence and much greater respect, and the professional crook will soon learn that Canada is not a successful field for his operations.

3. *Are our penitentiaries structurally suitable for segregation? If so, in what way do you suggest the segregation in the dormitories?*
4. *In view of our varied industries, in what way could the various classes be segregated during working hours?*
5. *Would segregation involve structural changes or additions? If so, at what estimated cost?*
6. *Would it involve an increase in the staff of police and industrial officers? If so, at what estimated cost?*

In the system which we have outlined these questions are practically answered, as there would be no structural changes necessary, save perhaps in class 1 penitentiary. It would require a very safe enclosure and a vigilant staff, as they would have some bad characters to deal with, while now each prison has a few of these and makes guarding more complex. We would also urge, for a greater number of industries, with wider scope. This will be found necessary, no matter what plan is adopted for prison control owing to the rapid increase of our population, and we believe we are only on the threshold of this increase, so that large provision should be made for the future. In making that provision we commend the last report of the inspectors *re* the labour problem, and, at the same time, would urge the adoption of such industries as would eliminate stonebreaking, as being vitiating as well as wasteful.

7. *If segregation should be made, is there likely to be any difficulty as to complaints of discrimination by convicts who may be classed in the lower grades? If so, would such dissatisfaction interefere with discipline and reformatory influence among these who are debarred from the preferred class or classes?*

We would say that, in all probability, there would be complaints, but not more than under the present system of indiscrimination. By the use of the score card system of judging them the whole responsibility is laid on the prisoners themselves. It eliminates judgment by sentiment and assures judgment according to facts. These facts are recorded in black and white before the board and may be considered and re-considered without danger of getting things mixed. You will notice in the draft of score card we have kept reformation as the basic principle. While we have considered the necessity for punishment, we have only given it 45 points, while to the possibilities for reformation we have allowed 55 points. This throws the responsibility for the man's classification on himself, where it belongs.

Character is not developed by propping up or coddling, but by feeling responsibility and bearing it. By allowing more points for reformation than for punish-

ment you show the man that you put the termination of his sentence (under indefinite sentence plan) as well as his privileges while in prison, almost wholly in his own hands. All who grade under 40 per cent should be sent to No. 1 prison; all between 40 and 50, to No. 2 prison; and all between 50 and 60, to No. 3 prison; while about seventy-five per cent would entitle a man to parole, and, if parole is honoured, full liberty granted. This would put an end to turning loose dangerous and unreformed criminals upon the public. (See Inspectors' report, 1909.)

To overcome any possibility of complaints as to discrimination we would have the card scored by the judge on the table at the time of the investigation, and, after a full investigation and the recording of the facts in the columns provided for them, and the marking of the number of points believed to be worthy, would have the secretary of the board take the cards, including the judge's card, and strike an average from all the sheets marked, and this average to be the score allowed the prisoner. This will allow of no unfair discrimination and little or no grounds for complaints. As to the effect on discipline, it can only result in good, for, as the examination is a spur to what would otherwise be a tardy student, so the classification with its possible loss or gain of standing and privileges will encourage right living or reformation, and act as a deterrent to wrong conduct. If prisoners are debarred from the preferred class, the responsibility rests with themselves.

8. *If segregation should be made would you advise different regulations as to dietary, privileges, etc., for the several classes? If so, what changes do you suggest?*

Yes. I think different regulations should control different grades of prisons. More confidence and trust should be placed in prisoners sent to the higher class of prison. More privileges could be allowed in the way of writing letters, receiving visitors, and regard to the reading matter provided, such as magazines and papers, but to all classes I would always allow good christian literature. The present policy of trying to reform prisoners, and at the same time withhold all religious literature is a very great mistake. Prisoners care nothing for doctrine or creeds, it is the practical, or else to them, the impractical side that they dwell upon. Some incident in a case that coincides with their own may be more to them and do more for them than all the preaching you can give them. These men are lost to the churches as present. Why then allow any sentimental nonsense regarding doctrines and creeds to debar them from having religious reading put in their hands? If a man goes into prison a bad, a very bad Methodist, and through reading religious incidents in the life of a Baptist is led to become a transformed man and goes out of prison a good Baptist, is not the nation the gainer thereby? By all means give them religious literature.

I have the honour to be,
Sirs,

S. W. L. STEWART,
Protestant Chaplain.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SAMPLE OF SCORE CARD RECOMMENDED.

Convict No. .....

	Points.	Result of Investigation.	Points, Average.
Age and environment	20	50 years, fair	10
Nature of crime and duration of sentence	45	Highway robbery	5
Circumstances of crime	10	Premeditated, violence	2
Previous character	10	Bad, 3rd term	3
Conduct and industry	15	Good	12
	100		32

Convict No. ..

	Points.	Result of Investigation.	Points, Average.
Age and environment	20	18 years, good	20
Nature of crime and duration of sentence	45	Wounding	20
Circumstances of crime	10	Drunk and disorderly	4
Previous character	10	Good. Never in trouble before	5
Conduct and industry	10	Fair	6
	100		55

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

Saint Boniface, December 14, 1909.

Sirs,—As to the questions which you have submitted on the subject of a suggested séparation of prisoners into several classes, I have the honour to repiy.

In principle, separation would produce the best results, if it be made under certain conditions. In this province only prisoners of a certain age are sent to the penitentiary. When those who are sent here are given the cellular treatment to which all are subjected, I do not see how any more practical separation could be made.

The other points submitted are not such as, in my opinion, call for a response from the chaplains.

ARTHUR BELIVEAU, *Priest,*
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

NEW WESTMINSTER, January, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—Pursuant to the instructions in your circular letter of November 25, 1909, covering resolution of the House of Commons: 'Be it resolved, That it is desirable to ascertain by reports obtained from the subject from wardens, inspectors and chaplains, what means could be adopted in Canada to insure a judicious classification and segregation of the convicts in our penal institutions and reformatories,' I have the honour to submit the following report which is written as if the resolution applied to the British Columbia penitentiary alone.

The question 'what means can be adopted . . . to insure a judicious classification and segregation of convicts' is a purely executive question of the manner parliament is prepared to vote. Any useful extension to the system of classification and segregation of convicts now provided for in the regulations, and some of less fully carried out, would involve considerable increase in current expenditure, and the segregation of the classes, while involving a still larger increase in annual cost would require the erection and equipment of another penitentiary, or a large addition to the present buildings. Should any such undertaking be seriously contemplated, I beg to suggest that by establishing a penitentiary farm within easy reach of this prison, segregation of classes could be carried out more fully than in any other way, and at less cost, as various supplies now purchased could be raised by prison labour, and a considerable acreage forming the western part of the penitentiary reserve, and intended for cultivation, could be disposed of at good prices. Were such an adjunct to the penitentiary in existence at present, the addition to current expenditure would be about $10,000 per annum. The cost of the necessary buildings, if erected by prison labour, may be put at $75,000; if by contract, the cost would be much greater, probably $175,000. Such a building could easily be so constructed that dormitory segregation of classes and subdivisions of classes could be carried out to a useful extent; but to so carry it out here is at present impossible, and even when the contemplated addition to our cell accommodation is made, efficient structural arrangements for such dormitory segregation as could be carried out without change of plan and additional building, would appreciably increase the cost; and the carrying out of the system would involve difficulties which cannot easily be explained to, or understood by, any person who has not an actual acquaintance with the routine work of a penitentiary.

The regulations provide for classification of convicts to some extent. Certain privileges—the use of the library, letter writing, attendance at school—are forfeited by bad conduct, and the systems of remission and parole, which are explained to every convict on his admission, are strong incentives to the men to keep themselves in the good conduct class. Communications between convicts, excepting such verbal communications as their work makes necessary, are forbidden, and when reported entail punishment. Something is also done towards classification in the selection of men for the more desirable positions—orderlies in the offices and so forth; in giving them opportunity to fit themselves for self-support by learning useful trades; and by separating the younger convicts, as far as possible, from those who would be likely to have a bad influence upon them.

That even such limited classification is beneficial, I have had ample proof in my own experience. It is useful, not only to the convicts, in protecting the younge

from contamination, and those of maturer age, whose imprisonment is due to the one false step in an otherwise decent life, from an unjust addition to their punishment through forced association with men of degraded nature and filthy conversation; but also to the prison authorities in the maintenance of discipline. Without care in this matter quarrels and improper communication between convicts would be more frequent than they are.

To increase the effectiveness of classification and to enhance the benefits arising from it would be necessary: (*a*) to increase the staff of guards, so as to provide for subdivision and more effective oversight of the working gangs; or, (*b*) to segregate the different classes of prisoners.

As to (*a*). One officer may be quite sufficient to direct the work and provide for the safe-keeping of a gang of fifteen to twenty-five men working within sight of one or more of the riflemen on the walls, but it is plainly impossible for him to prevent all communications between the men. So also in the shops. One instructor can look after the work of a large gang of men, but he cannot prevent all communication between them, particularly in those shops in which steam-driven machinery is used. In this penitentiary, at least two additional instructors and six guards would be required with our present population to make fully effective the classification contemplated by the regulations. This would cost at the present rate of pay and allowance, $6,000 per annum. Such subdivision of the gangs would be very useful in hastening the work of remodelling this penitentiary, but simply as an aid in classification, the sum of beneficial effect which could reasonably be looked for would not justify the expenditure.

As to (*b*). This, as already stated, would make it necessary to have additional buildings either in a block with the existing buildings or on a site within easy distance of them, and it would also demand a larger staff of officers. If all the buildings were on the same site the difficulties of carrying out the proposed system efficiently would be largely increased. This applies to the British Columbia penitentiary as it stands to-day. Whether it would apply to other existing penitentiaries, I cannot say; but it would not necessarily apply to a new establishment, the site being chosen and the buildings planned with a view to carrying out the system.

I have referred to difficulties in the working of classification and segregation, not easily grasped by the layman. The first consideration in a penitentiary must be the safe-keeping of the prisoners. Entrances, exits, cannot be left open for the first comer, nor can the keys be left where any officer can obtain them at pleasure. A rigid, inelastic system must be observed in taking the men to work and returning them to their cells, and in the serving of meals. This of course consumes time and shortens the working day, and if all opportunity of communication between classes is to be eliminated, either separate dormitories, approached by separate corridors, each with its own entrance and exit, must be provided, or time must be allowed for class A to be away from the prison before class B is released, and class B again, before class C. The same routine would, of course, be observed in returning the men; and the delay involved, repeated four times daily, would still further shorten the working day, already too short. It may be asked, why not open the prison earlier, or close later? During the winter months all the daylight is used. To lengthen the convicts working day in summer would make the officers' hours of duty unreasonably long, as they must all remain not only until the prisoners are returned to their cells, but until the count is taken and carefully checked.

Again, the consideration which must guide prison officers in assigning men to the working gangs are different from those which would govern in classification. This is so obvious that I need not dwell upon it. It would result in having men from different classes working in the same gang, or else in serious interference with the carrying on of the prison work.

To sum up in a sentence what has been said: It is certainly desirable to provide for the classification of convicts and the segregation of the classes, and such

provision would undoubtedly be beneficial to the convicts themselves and to society; but it is extremely doubtful whether any plan of classification and segregation which could be grafted on our present prison system would yield beneficial results at all commensurate with the cost.

Turning now to another aspect of the question. Assuming it decided that classification shall be carried out, (1) upon what principle shall it be made? (2) by whom shall it be made? (3) what difference in treatment, if any, as to distinctive clothing or badges, diet, privileges, shall be made between class and class? (4) and should such difference be made, what would be the effect on prisoners in the lower class or classes? Taking these questions in order:—

1. Age, nature of crime committed, previous record and character when ascertainable, and such opinion as it may be possible to form of the culprit's moral standing—that is, his point of view in regard to vice and crime—should all have weight in the first section; but no one of them can safely be adopted as the sole factor. After imprisonment, the convict's class would be determined as set forth below.

2. No better plan than the one outlined in the report of the chaplains of this penitentiary suggests itself to me. Let the trial judge select the class in which the prisoner is to be placed on reception. Give the warden power to degrade from a higher to a lower class, at any time, for cause. Let promotion from a lower to a higher class be made by a board consisting of, say, the warden, the deputy-warden and the chaplain to whose division the prisoner belongs.

3. If segregation be limited to the subdivision of working gangs, keeping the convicts apart during working hours, some difference in clothing would appear to be necessary, but it should be simply such—say, a difference in pattern of cap—as would enable the officers to tell at a glance to what class the wearer belonged. With no segregation, or complete segregation, this would not be necessary. Nor would it be well to make any difference in diet. Our prisoners are given an abundance of plain, wholesome food. In quality, quantity and variety, their diet is better than that of thousands, even in prosperous Canada, who have never sinned against the law. The difference in treatment between class and class should be in the privileges allowed. To write more frequently to relatives; to receive visits from them at shorter intervals, and in the case of those whose relatives cannot visit them, to receive visits from friends of good standing, would be very highly valued by some. Greater liberty in the matter of study in their cells is desired by others. More than one prisoner, for example, has asked if he could take a course of study from a correspondence school. Others wish to be allowed to purchase, or have their friends send them, educational or technical books or journals not supplied by the prison library. A fairly long list of privileges along similar lines could be made, and power given to the warden to grant one or more of these to deserving prisoners.

4. With fairly effective segregation the effect on prisoners on lower grades of granting extra privileges to those in the higher may be ignored. Many would allege injustice, but the gravamen of their complaint would be, not that privileges were allowed to the higher class, but they themselves were kept in the lower. The parole system gives rise to complaints of a similar nature. These may be set off against the incentive to the better disposed and more reasonable to fit themselves for promotion, and the balance would be in favour of the latter; but without segregation or, in other words, unless communication between convicts in different classes is practically impossible—the effect on discipline of a general system of privileges to those in the higher classes would be bad. A marked reformation in a man's conduct during imprisonment tells in his favour now when he applies for parole. With formal classification, a man's class and his promotion or degradation from class to class would doubtless be an important factor in deciding upon his application. This in itself is an important privilege, and the rules as to letter-writing and visits might be modified, but with these exceptions, the granting of

extra privileges where there was no effective segregation would, I think, be condemned on the ground of its effect on discipline, by most men of experience.

In writing this report I have endeavoured to formulate from my own experience an answer to the question embodied in the resolution of the House of Commons, which I understand as indicating a desire to promote the moral wellbeing of convicts, and proposing to attain that end by grafting upon our present prison system a comprehensive scheme of classification and segregation.

I use the words 'our present prison system' in a double sense. The constitution of Canada puts 'penitentiaries' under the authority of the Dominion parliament, and 'public and reformatory prisons' under that of the provincial legislatures. Now I see no way in which a system of classification and segregation can be put into really beneficent operation unless prisons as well as prisoners can be classified. The magnificent distances of our far-flung Dominion *make the classifying of our existing penitentiaries a practical impossibility.* It will remain, therefore, either to duplicate our penitentiaries or to bring all prisons under one authority. Again, taking the words in a sense which would bring into discussion the whole subject of the attitude of society towards, and the proper treatment of, those who break the laws, there are in our prison system, notwithstanding the vast improvements of recent years, evils which no system of classification and segregation can cure. Discussion of these would be outside the scope of my present instructions, but I feel I must not pass over in silence the fact that they exist, and will continue to exist, so long as the attitude of society towards the whole complicated problem of crime and its treatment remains what it is.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be,
Sirs,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BROWN,
Warden.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

NEW WESTMINSTER, January, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—In pursuance of your request embodied in a circular letter and dated the 23rd day of November, 1909. I have the honour to submit the following report.

It is with profound satisfaction that I have read the record of the debate in the House of Commons, which you were good enough to inclose for perusal.

In view of the all too prevalent idea that the population of a penitentiary is made up exclusively of bad men, almost if not altogether beyond the possibility of redemption, it is refreshing to note the large hearted humanness manifested by all who took part in the debate, the recognition of the possibility of the rehabilitation of the offender, and the entire absence of the hard, keen, critical view that leaves no room for amendment; and whose only outlook is judgment and everlasting death.

There are bad men in the penitentiary, but there are men there also with all the makings of good men and useful citizens.

Those who are inclined to view the offender from the harsher side are very apt to loose sight of the strange truth that it is just these very qualities that enable some to rise to eminence, that leads others to the penitentiary. The highest qualities in a man contain within them the possibilities of highest heaven or lowest hell, and it is these, and not the lowest that leads to ruin. I say it with all reverence, it is the light that streams from heaven that leads astray.

It is beyond measure true that there are men who are virtuous and strictly moral because they are cowards, and have not character enough to lose their character, and it is equally true that there are prodigals whose characters are singularly beautiful, and whose dispositions are a distillation of tenderness and sympathy, sweetness and nobleness. If then, men are what they are by the use or abuse of the God-given qualities that make up character, and if formation or reformation of character is at least one of the ends of punishment, and if, as every one must agree, character is susceptible to reformatory influence in proportion to the number and variety of acts and habits that make up character, then I submit that segregation is not only desirable but necessary.

Admitting then that the development of character is gradual and not a simple line, beginning at one point and ending at another, drawn by the pencil of a child, and measurable by the eye of every observer, it is perhaps reasonable to suppose that there would be a much larger possibility of gradually weaving the habit of self-control, that quality, perhaps most essential to character, and of guiding and directing the activities into right channels, and of making lasting impressions on a mere lad, than on the man of mature years, who by the giving of free vent to his passions and unlawful desires, has humanly speaking forfeited the power of exercising self-control. One may bend a twig where no impression could be made on a tree.

It seems not less reasonable to suppose that the beginner in crime, the man with a clear record behind him up to this point, will be more amenable to reformatory influences than the hardened criminal. The man who in a gust of passion, a hurricane of angry words, a rush of warm, red blood, has been made a felon, may be made to regard his enforced confinement as a season for calm and serious reflection, that is, provided that contamination is prevented. Under the present system, we turn him out on the world, when he has paid his debt, a worse man so far as criminal knowledge is concerned, than he was before he came in. It is

somewhat humiliating to have to confess that the injurious and contaminating influence, forever going on, to a very large extent neutralizes the efforts that are being put forth to guide and direct the mental and moral energies of those whom in ordinary circumstances it would be possible to reclaim.

It is a well established fact that weeds grow more quickly than flowers and require no attention, and the evil influences which the more hardened criminal appears to glory in sowing amongst the younger and less criminally inclined, spread with amazing rapidity, with the result that those who might very easily be brought under the influence of the gospel leave the penitentiary with an expert knowledge of the very kind that makes not men, but criminals.

Beyond and above all that I have said, the system of classification might have a tendency to evoke interest and ambition, each one in a lower class striving to move up higher, with those in the highest class putting forth every effort to avoid the possibility of degradation.

It may be averred that this contamination is impossible, as there is supposed to be no communication at all betwixt convicts. We know better than that, and more, do not believe that even in the best conducted prison, it can be altogether avoided. There is the wireless telegraph and the constant passage of marconigrams that baffles even the strictest disciplinarians. But even if this were lacking, communication is comparatively easy where there is a gang of, say, fourteen or fifteen men working under the supervision of one guard. These men do not work all on the same spot and the guard cannot be everywhere at once.

I cannot think of any insuperable barrier in the way of carrying into effect the system of classification. I do not think the selection should be arbitrary, neither do I think that age alone, or class of crime committed alone, or prison conduct and industry alone, should determine selection.

I have seen a very young offender, a past master in crime, and a recidivist, most exemplary in his conduct and industry.

I would suggest that in the first place the selection should be made by the judge or magistrate. This selection would not be ultimate and final. A prison board, consisting of the warden, deputy-warden and chaplains would at the end of one month's detention carefully consider each case, hear the report of the guard or instructor under whose supervision the man may be, and having secured as much information as possible regarding the antecedent history of the man, determine the class in which each man is to be placed.

I would further suggest that even this classification would be subject to review from time to time, according to the conduct and character of the offender.

It is true that this penitentiary is not so far as structure is concerned, ideally adapted for the carrying out of the idea of segregation, still for trial purposes, I cannot see why it would not be possible to set apart certain tiers for certain classes.

What appears to me to be the first real difficulty is met with when the question of segregation during working hours is concerned. It might not be found difficult to so detail the men engaged in outside work as to prevent any possibility of communication between classes. With regard to the men engaged in the shops I would suggest that only men of the first and second classes should be employed in the shops, and for the purpose of preventing communication between these two classes, dividing partitions might be erected in each shop with a walk on the top of such partition to be manned by a guard. Although this arrangement would entail an increase of six guards, four for the shops and two for outside details, at a cost according to the present schedule of $4,200, per annum, the staff of industrial officers could remain as at present. The cost of the dividing partitions would not amount to more than $400 at the outside.

Structural changes on the buildings would not be in our case a serious matter if, as I am informed, the department contemplate the almost immediate construction of a new wing; and on its completion, the remodelling of the old wing. This would simply leave what we now call the new wing to be attended to. What

the cost might be for the required alterations on that wing. I am not in a position to say.

I do not believe that a change so drastic as the one under consideration could be carried out without giving a measure of dissatisfaction, but I do not think that the dissatisfaction would be so pronounced as it is at the present moment over the question of parole.

In the matter of segregation the men would gradually come to know that what was being done, was being done for their welfare, and that the board of classification favoured no individual but dealt with each individual case on its merits, considering age, class of crime, prison conduct and antecedent history.

The moment a man is made to feel that all are being treated alike, and that there is no indiscriminate selection, and that the selection is being made by a body of men who know something about him, prejudice is disarmed, and dissatisfaction vanishes. Any dissatisfaction that might continue to exist would be among those in the third class, hardened offenders, of whose reformation there is least hope, and I do not believe that even the continuance of that dissatisfaction, which in any case would not be very pronounced, would justify the continuance of the indiscriminate herding together of all classes and types of offenders, and the perpetuating of the unfortunate results we see every day. I am further inclined to think that discipline in no measurable degree would be affected. So far as privileges are concerned I would not advocate difference either in the quantity or quality of food supplied, and in the matter of dress, different caps would clearly indicate to what class a man belonged.

I would strongly recommend, even in the event of classification not being carried into effect, that the restrictions imposed upon offenders in the matter of letter writing, and receiving visits from relatives be modified.

I do not believe that it is conducive to the moral and spiritual growth of a father to prevent him from holding communication with his child, and from the letters I have read, penned by mothers and fathers to sons who have come under the ban of the law, I am convinced, that the privilege of more frequent meetings would be not only in the best interests of the offenders but also of the discipline of the prison.

I would further suggest that in the first two classes the privilege be accorded of talking quietly when at work. To talk at present is a crime, yet silence is abnormal. Better abandon a rule, which is ineffective, than hang on to it, knowing it is more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

In conclusion, while expressing gratification at being permitted to give expression to my views on this important subject, I would like to disclaim any expert knowledge on the subject other than has been acquired by my experience gained in this penitentiary from 1904 onward.

I recognize something of the great practical difficulty of dealing with prisoners in our penal institutions, and I recognize that while it is perfectly possible to formulate what may appear to be a feasible scheme for the betterment of prisoners, that there are other sides to the question and other arguments that may sap the foundations of even the most carefully thought-out plan. It is because I am so convinced of my own limitations, and recognize that there are others much better qualified to speak on these matters than I am that I respectfully suggest that a prison conference would give the opportunity of thoroughly thrashing out the matters under consideration, and evolving a scheme at once creditable to our great Dominion and beneficial to those who have fallen by the wayside. Mistakes would be made even then, but we cannot expect to enter into any large and comprehensive scheme without making mistakes, and after all it is better to make mistakes trying to do good than to sit down idly and do nothing.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT EDWARD VERT,
Protestant Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

NEW WESTMINSTER, January, 1910.

The Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—I have the honour, as Roman Catholic chaplain of the British Columbia penitentiary, to submit the following report relative to the inquiries contained in your circular of November 23.

While a meeting of officers of the six penitentiaries would have been highly desirable in reference to these questions, in the absence of such, I will state my personal views upon them as they are applicable to the British Columbia penitentiary, and will follow the order indicated in your circular.

1. *Is segregation necessary or desirable?*

Segregation is desirable; and if we want our penitentiaries to be really effective in the work of reforming criminals, I must say, that at least some kind of segregation is necessary.

The stay in a penitentiary generally does a threefold harm to the convict: (1) It lowers him in the estimation of his fellow citizens; (2) It lowers him in his own eyes, lessening his self-respect; (3) It makes him familiar with crime.

I do not mean to say that our penitentiaries are, as it has been sometimes said, schools of corruption where nothing but moral filth and depravity can be learned by the inmates. I have been glad to note in my yearly reports, *the good that is being done*, and in many cases it is a real and lasting good. Many times a convict has told me that his imprisonment was the best thing that could have happened to him.

Still, a considerable amount of harm results to many, from the indiscriminate mixing with criminals of the lowest type. There are some indeed who consider themselves above those who have entered upon lives of crime, but there are also a great many weak ones, without moral strength or ideals, and these undoubtedly suffer by associating with criminals endowed with a stronger personality.

It is a fact that *public opinion is against the ex-convict*, and not without reason. People have experienced too often that men leaving the penitentiary are far from being reformed, and I know by experience that very few business men will give an ex-convict a position of trust; nor can we blame them. It is simple prudence. If we want to change public opinion we must first change the prisoners themselves, and *must not allow any convict or prisoner of any kind to take his place in society until he is fit for it*, that is until he is able and willing to be honest and useful.

To attain this result, more than one reform would be necessary. The two main ones, to my mind, being indefinite sentences, and segregation in the penal institutions.

Indefinite sentences have been already advocated in parliament. The only way, it seems to me, to rehabilitate the convict in the eyes of the community is to release him only when resolved and able to do his duty as an honest citizen. As long as the penitentiaries and other penal institutions continue to send back into the world every year, characters who are not fit to live in a civilized society, the ex-convict or ex-prisoner will be looked upon, by the mass of people, as a degraded and despicable being.

As for *segregation* it is necessary in order to carry out in a definite, rational and practical way, the work of reforming the criminal element of society.

2. *Is segregation practicable?*

Classsification and segregation are feasible and practicable, at least in such a degree as to reduce to a minimum the baneful influence of the perverting convict.

(1) The convicts might be divided into three classes; the first to comprise those who would give a fair hope of moral reform, without danger of contaminating others; the third, the hardened criminals; and a second class would be made up of those who could not actually very well be placed in either of the others, and would rather be a kind of probationary class. These classes could be subdivided again, if necessary.

(2) *What principle should govern selection?*—Neither age, nor prison conduct, nor the kind of crime, could afford, to my mind, a sufficient principle for forming classes. There are hardened criminals under twenty years of age, the kind of crime very often does not affect the intercourse of the convict with his companions, for instance, those convicted of immoral crimes are not always the most immoral people in their conversation, as I have noticed. Therefore there remains only an arbitrary selection, in which all these points would be duly examined and appreciated.

(3) *By whom should this classification be made?*—By a committee or persons appointed to study the convicts, their records, history, propensities, defects and qualities. The ones best fitted, in my judgment, would be the warden, deputy-warden and the chaplains. I would object to receiving any other officer in it because then secrecy would not be sufficiently assured. This committee could work along the following general lines:—

(*a*) That the judge sentencing a man to the penitentiary be asked to give his opinion as to the class in which the prisoner should be placed.

(*b*) That for a month or so after his reception in the penitentiary the man be on probation.

(*c*) That there be a regular, daily or at least weekly meeting of said committee to officially discuss these matters.

(*d*) That a man, once placed, be changed only after deliberation of the committee, and not arbitrarily by one man only.

(*e*) That the instructors give to the committee a monthly report of each man under their care.

Such an arrangement would prove very beneficial:

First, to the officers themselves, who would be in a state to know much more thoroughly the men under their care, and in consequence, be able to work more efficiently for their betterment.

Second, to the general discipline of the institution, as there would be less chance of an unwise disposition of convicts, or of an unwise change.

Third, to the convicts themselves, who will know that they are taken care of, and that they have been placed after due consideration. It is the case that the chaplain, who in some respects can know best the prisoner's character and dispositions has least to do with him.

3. *Are our penitentiaries structurally suitable for segregation?*

It is evident that the penitentiaries have been built with a view to give the greatest facility in overseeing and guarding the convicts; still they can be used for segregation with advantage and without structural change.

All connected with penitentiary work know that inside of the prison the convicts communicate unceasingly with one another, and this cannot well be remedied, even in the best-fitted and equipped prisons. But by locating all the men of the same class in the same side of the same wing these communications could be so reduced that they would create no danger of spreading contamination. Thus, *constant and continual* intercourse, such as takes place between men occupying contiguous cells will not be possible between men of different classes, and I do not think that a word exchanged in passing, as suppose when locking or unlocking the prison, will cause real harm.

Different waiters and orderlies should be employed in the quarters of the different classes, for these are commonly used as messengers amongst the convicts. Vigilance should be required in the guard to enforce this.

4. *The main difficulty is in the employment of the convicts.*

As to outside work. As this kind of work requires generally, little skilled labour, the gangs might be so arranged as to contain men of the same class only.

As to the trades and industries. I would respectfully submit the following arrangement:—

(*a*) That no man of the criminal class be allowed to work in the shops. To learn a trade should be looked upon as a reward of good conduct. The shops would lose little in efficiency *as few skilled labourers* belong to the criminal class. As long as we regard the penitentiaries as a place where the safe-keeping of prisoners is the main object, the shops will be occupied by the worst criminals, to the detriment of those who would profit by the learning of a trade; but safe-keeping is not the main duty toward the prisoner, and I think that when the wall will be finished there will be other places quite as safe as the shops

(*b*) That the shops, namely, the shoe maker, tailor, carpenter and blacksmith shops, be subdivided by a separating wall: the same instructor to be in charge of both parts of the same shop.

(*c*) That a guard be stationed in the division in which the instructor could not be; and that no communication be allowed between the two divisions.

This arrangement, besides entailing little expense, would add greatly to the efficiency of the shops and the proper overseeing of the prisoners. It is evident that, as is actually the case here, a single instructor cannot efficiently teach a trade, keep his books and records, and, at the same time, so watch thirty men under his care, working in a shop ninety feet long, as too prevent all communications amongst them.

5. Segregation, as I have tried to show, would not involve any change in the main building. The actual cost of erecting a partition in the shops would not amount to over three hundred dollars.

6. As to the staff of officers, segregation, if carried on, will necessitate the presence of three or four more guards in the shops, and for the proper subdivision of gangs for the outside work, I think that two more guards at least, would be required. An increase of, at the most, six new guards would be necessary, which at the schedule rate of salaries makes an expense of $4,200. But then one must bear in mind that the staff of police is at present hardly sufficient for the proper working of the prison, and will need to be increased before long.

7. *Is there likely to be any complaint on account of discrimination?*

I do not think there would be, under the system of segregation, any more complaints than exist under the actual system as to the placing and changing of prisoners, and I think that there would be fewer than there are under the parole system.

Of course, special care should be taken lest the minutes of the deliberations of the committee fall into the hands of the prisoners or come to their knowledge. There would, naturally, be some hypocrisy, but by constant supervision it will soon be discovered, and as long as one behaves well, even if he be a hypocrite, he is not likely to do much harm around him.

8. *Would you advise different regulations or privileges?*

I do not think it would be advisable to give special privileges to some classes, as they might cause too many complaints. The prison diet is good, and the prisers seldom complain of it. They are unanimous in saying that they are treated with kindness and consideration by the officers.

I would nevertheless respectfully submit to your consideration the following changes, which may be applicable, if not to all, at least to the best classes:—

First, that the prisoners be allowed to talk moderately during working hours. Any one who has been amongst them knows that it is impossible to stop them, and it is better not to have a rule than to have one which cannot be enforced.

Second, that they be allowed to write oftener, at least to their relatives. I do not know of any more powerful means of reforming and ennobling a man than a good home. In many cases the remembrance of the home he had left, of the mother who was waiting for him, has been the elevating influence which has brought a man back to an honest life.

Third, the same to be said of visits of relatives.

Fourth, I would not be averse to allowing the use of tobacco, at least to the men of the first class. It is the greatest privation imposed on prisoners.

These are, as I have said, my personal views on the subject, and I respectfully submit them to your consideration.

Your obedient servant.

E. LAMBOT, O.M.I.,
Roman Catholic Chaplain

REPORT OF THE WARDEN OF ALBERTA PENITENTIARY.

EDMONTON, ALTA., January 11, 1910.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

Re Segregation of Convicts.

SIRS,—In reply to your circular of November 23rd, 1909, I beg leave to submit the following as my views in *re* segregation of convicts:—

1. I do not believe the segregation of convicts in a penitentiary is either necessary or desirable.
2. In this particular institution segregation is, at the present time, neither feasible nor practicable.
3. At present, this penitentiary would not permit of segregation in either dormitories or cells.
4. Taking into consideration our varied industries, I do not see how convicts could be segregated during working hours. A limited number might be employed apart from the trades, in crushing rocks, screening gravel or sand, cleaning barriers or such like work. Further segregation in the trades would necessitate additions to the workshops and more police and instructors.
5. Segregation during working hours would involve structural additions and the cost of building and maintaining workshops would be almost doubled.
6. I believe segregation would involve a one-third increase in the staff of guards and instructors.
7. If segregation should be made, I believe the reformatory influence among those who are debarred from the higher classes would be materially lessened. I believe that the less preferred class would feel that they were being discriminated against, and that it would seriously interfere with the discipline.
8. If segregation should be made, I would not advise different regulations as to dietary. I believe all should receive the same good, plain, wholesome food. I do not think it would be out of the way to allow the higher classes certain privileges which would be denied to the lower class or classes. For instance the higher class might be allowed a small allowance of tobacco. Men who have been tobacco users all their lives must be very irritable when cut off entirely from that stimulant. Such like privileges might easily be allowed to those who have shown by their conduct that they are worthy of being placed in the higher grades.

Respectfully submitted,

M. McCAULEY,
Warden.

REPORT OF THE PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN OF ALBERTA PENITENTIARY.

EDMONTON, ALTA., January 8, 1910.

To the Honourable, The Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

HONOURABLE SIR,—Replying to the circular of November 23, 1909, sent out by the inspectors of penitentiaries referring to a resolution passed by the House of Commons on November 17, 1909, I have the honour to reply to the questions, *seriatim*, as follows:—

Permit me first of all to say that my experience has been too limited to make my replies of very much value.

I do not think that segregation is either necessary or desirable. It is not advisable to have it outside of a penitentiary, and neither is it, inside. If such were done outside the average moral standard would immediately be lowered. 'Ye are the salt of the earth' applies to a penitentiary under proper discipline.

2. I do not see how segregation is feasible or practicable, so as to attain good results all round. Who would classify? The judge only sees the evidence adduced at the trial. The officials of the institution would lay themselves open to favouritism and entail endless trouble in discipline.

3. The Alberta penitentiary, it would seem to me, is not suited structurally for this proposal.

4. I cannot see how this could be done.

5. Yes, but I do not know the cost.

6. It certainly would involve a large increase of the staff, but I cannot estimate the cost.

7. There certainly would be many and loud complaints of discrimination. There is enough of that now, when opportunity presents itself. All are criminals in the eyes of the law, and the reformatory feature of the confinement would largely disappear. I would suggest that the principle of segregation should be tried upon the members of the House of Commons as an experiment before attempting such a costly and doubtful thing upon prisoners who, to a certain extent, are helpless.

8. Different regulations as to dietary, privileges, etc., would only aggravate the evil, and I could not suggest any change.

I may be far astray in my statements through lack of experience with prisoners, but I know something of men and methods of discipline, and have written accordingly.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. G. McQUEEN,
Protestant Chaplain.

REPORT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN OF ALBERTA PENITENTIARY.

EDMONTON, ALTA., January 11, 1910.

Inspectors of Penitentiaries,
Ottawa.

SIRS,—In reply to your circular of November 23rd, 1909, I beg leave to make the following remarks *re* segregation or classification of convicts:—

I will answer in general to your questions by saying that segregation is not absolutely necessary, because, supposing the rules being strictly observed, all intercourse between the convicts would be impossible, and consequently, there would be no need of segregation, as the danger of contamination could not exist. But as in spite of all the efforts of the officers, and the continual supervision of the guards, all communication cannot always be prevented, segregation becomes desirable, for it is a sad fact that the hardened malefactor contaminates those who come amongst them.

Now, is this classification feasible, practicable? I will answer no—at least in the Alberta penitentiary, where the structural buildings are not yet completed. Segregation would also be rather difficult with regard to the varied industries or trades to be carried on in a penitentiary. But as these are rather technical questions, outside the competence of a chaplain, I will leave them to be answered by the warden.

Would segregation be materially feasible in all the penitentiaries? I believe the classification would tend to create among the criminals of the lower class a spirit of discontent which would sometimes have the most obnoxious influence on them.

If we want segregation to give some good results, it seems to me that the only project which could give some satisfaction, is that pointed out by Mr. Monk himself, before the House of Commons, to have separate penitentiaries where the criminals would be put according to their antecedents, and the character of their offences.

Respectfully submitted,

P. COZANET,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

APPENDIX P.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE TO THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

The Honourable

A. B. Aylesworth, K.C.,

Minister of Justice.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report respecting the meetings of the International prison congress and of the American prison association, at Washington, D.C., September 28th to October 8th, 1910.

The International prison congress is an organization against crime. Its aim is to promote social order, reduce vice, improve environment, strengthen preventive agencies against crime and promote the rehabilitation of offenders.

The congress was organized under authority of a joint resolution of the congress of the United States of America, passed March 7th, 1871. Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines was appointed a commissioner by President Grant, to secure the co-operation of European governments in the holding of a great international congress for the discussion of all matters relating to the prevention and treatment of crime and the improvement of criminal law and prison administration. Dr. Wines personally interviewed members of the governments of Great Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland, and through them secured the co-operation of the governments of the countries named. On the invitation of the government of Great Britain the first meeting of the congress was held in London in 1872. At that congress provision was made for the holding of international congresses once in five years, but, to give continuity to the work of investigation, the diffusion of information, and to secure closer intercourse between the nations, the International prison commission, composed of one official representative of each of the adhering countries, was organized, and serves as the executive committee and permanent council of the congress. The commission meets bi-annually.

Since 1872 congresses have been held at Stockholm, Rome, St. Petersburg, Paris, Brussels, Budapest, and, the eighth, at Washington. The congresses were held on the official invitation of the governments of the countries of which these cities are the capitals. The government of Great Britain extended an invitation to the congress to hold its next meeting in London. By the unanimous vote of the congress the invitation was accepted, and, accordingly, the ninth congress will be held in London in 1915.

Eight countries sent delegates to the first congress. Thirty-eight countries sent delegates to the eighth congress, namely, Argentine, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia, Chile, Cuba, England, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Gautamala, Hayti, Holland, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Russia Salvador, Scotland, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey and the United States of America.

Each country was at liberty to send one official delegate and as many other delegates as it chose. China sent nine delegates; Cuba four; France six; Great Britain and Ireland seven; Holland nine; Hungary five; Italy three; Japan four; Russia nine; and other countries one, two or three each. Most of the three hundred delegates to the American Prison Association, from the various states of the Union, remained in Washington and attended the meetings of the congress. Altogether there were about four hundred delegates in attendance.

The commission when organized in 1872 was composed of one commissioner from each of the eight countries represented at the first congress. It is now com-

posed of one commissioner from each of the following countries,—Austria, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Servia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Transvaal and the United States. The government of Canada is entitled to have a representative on the commission.

On the 22nd of August, 1910, I was informed by Dr. Charles R. Henderson, of Chicago university, the president of the International prison commission. that he had received notice from the British embassy at Washington that I had been appointed official delegate of the Dominion of Canada to the International prison congress to meet at Washington, D.C., October 2nd to 8th. Dr. Henderson inclosed an invitation from the government of the United States to accompany the foreign delegates on a tour of inspection of a number of the more important penal and reformatory institutions in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. I accepted the invitation and joined the party in New York on Saturday, September 17th.

The excursion left the Erie railway station in Jersey City at midnight on Sunday, September 18th. Including Americans about one hundred and forty took part in the excursion. We travelled in a special train of eight pullman cars. We visited the New York state reformatory at Elmira, the George juinor republic at Freeville, N.Y., the New York state prison at Auburn. The state agricultural and industrial school at Industry, N.Y., the State Reformatory at Mansfield, Ohio, the Chicago house of correction; the state prison at Joliet, Ill., the juvenile court at Indianapolis, Ind., the Indiana (delinquent) boys' school at Plainfield, Ind.; the Indiana (delinquent) girls' school at Clermont; the county jail at Louisville, Ky., and the Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville, Ind. We arrived at Washington in the evening of September 28th. On the way home from the congress I visited the eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia, Penn., the Tombs and Blackwell Island penitentiary in New York city.

The unfailing courtesy of the officers in charge of the institutions visited, their patience in answering the many questions asked, and their frank invitation to criticise freely anything which the visitors thought might be improved, were keenly appreciated by the foreign delegates.

The New York state reformatory at Elmira was established in 1876, for the reformation of felons, between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, convicted of felony for the first time. In 1906 a second reformatory was established at Napanoch in the eastern part of the state. Hon. Joseph F. Scott is superintendent of both reformatories. Prisoners earn their release through a system of credits and rewards. The state board of managers of reformatories has paroling powers. The board consists of seven members who are appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the state senate. Their term of office is seven years. They receive no compensation for their services, but their reasonable travelling and other official expenses are paid by the state. They have the general superintendence, management and control of reformatories, of the grounds and buildings, officers and employees thereof, of the prisoners therein, and of all matters relating to the government, discipline, contracts and fiscal concerns thereof. They make rules for the proper government of the reformatories and of the officers thereof and for the employment, discipline, education, transfer, parole and discharge of prisoners sentenced thereto. They are required to investigate the affairs of the reformatories, inquire into any improper conduct alleged to have been committed by any officer or employee. They are required to meet at least once in each month for the purpose of performing their manifold duties, and to examine monthly or quarterly all the accounts, expenditures and vouchers relating to the business of the reformatories, and to certify their approval or disapproval thereof to the comptrollers of the state. They are required to report to the legislature annually the condition of the said reformatories, the amount of money received and ex-

pended by them, their proceedings in regard to the prisoners and such other matters as they may deem proper, and to make such other reports from time to time as the legislature may require. They appoint the superintendent, and the superintendent, subject to the approval of the board, appoints all other officers and employees.

Thirty industrial trades are taught at Elmira. The shops contain the most approved labour saving machinery. The school of letters is well equipped and is under the management of a qualified public school teacher, who is assisted by seven prisoners. About one-half of the time of the prisoners is spent in school, gymnasium and drill yard. The prisoners are clothed in neat khaki uniform in summer, blue in winter. Their hair is not cut close. They are allowed to receive from their friends, also to purchase such books and weekly newspapers as the superintendent may approve. The reformatory prints and publishes a weekly paper called the 'Summary.' The prisoners contribute all the articles for this paper. The prisoners' library contains nearly 6,000 books. About once a month entertainments are provided for the prisoners. Military drill is taught. A fine band of about twenty-five instruments is maintained and is considered to be a valuable reformative influence. Religious services are conducted each sunday by Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish chaplains.

The prisoners are divided into three grades. Upon admission each prisoner is put into the second grade, from which by making a good record in demeanour, school of letters, and trades school, he may rise to the first grade, or by failure he may drop to the third grade. Six months is the shortest time during which a prisoner may rise from the second to the first grade. A like period of six months of practically perfect record in the first grade entitles the prisoner to consideration by the board of managers for parole (conditional liberation). Thus all prisoners are required to serve twelve months at least before they are paroled. It is also necessary before release can be granted that the prisoner obtain the promise of suitable employment outside. A paroled prisoner is required to report at least once a month to his parole officer. After six satisfactory monthly reports paroled men are usually given an absolute release from the reformatory. Last year 1,097 prisoners were paroled and 135 were returned for violation of parole.

The George Junior Republic at Freeville—the 'Junior Republic' as Mr. George, the founder, prefers to have it named—is unique. It is a self-governing 'republic' of young citizens who have been anything but satisfactory members of society in the cities whence they came. Some of them have been the torment of the police of New York. Some of them have been sent by well-to-do parents who were in despair owing to the incorrigible conduct of their offspring at school and at home. Some of them are delinquents, the execution of whose sentence was suspended on condition that they would become citizens of the junior republic. Boys and girls of fourteen to eighteen years are admitted, apparently the worse they have been the warmer their welcome seems to be, because the farther they have strayed, the more they need the restraining and helpful influences of the republic.

The citizens elect their own president, vice-president, secretary of state, and secretary of the treasury. The 'town meeting' is the legislative body. They make their own laws and enforce them. A boy judge and a girl judge are appointed by the boy president. The two district attorneys, one a boy and the other a girl, are elected by the citizens. There is a boy chief of police and a youthful keeper of the jail—a well constructed building containing ten strong steel cells, in which violators of law and order are securely incarcerated. Trial by jury is the practice.

Considerable structural work is being carried on and there are several industries and a large farm and garden are cultivated. The motto of the republic is 'nothing without labour' and it is observed. Citizens are expected to work, but, being

free citizens they are not compelled to work. They are, however, compelled to pay their way and if they will not work they are soon unable to do so and become 'vagrants', when they are promptly arrested, tried, convicted and sent to jail, where they are compelled to work for the republic and thus earn their living. I saw half a dozen 'prisoners' hard at work digging a drain. Some of them were 'vagrants' and the others had violated the laws of the republic. Fair wages are paid for labour, out of which the citizen must provide his or her board, lodging and clothing.

There are nine homes in the republic, each occupied by one of the trade instructors and his wife, and two 'hotels', one for boys and one for girls. The citizens find board and lodging in the cottages or 'hotels', for which they pay according to the accommodation provided.

The school house of the republic contains a large study hall, class rooms for various purposes and a chemical and physical laboratory. There are two sessions each day, from eight to twelve and one to five. Citizens are required to attend one or other but not both of these sessions daily. There are eight teachers. Students may be prepared for entrance to the leading colleges and universities. Boys from the republic have entered Cornell, Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania and some of the smaller colleges.

The Junior Republic idea was put into operation July 10th, 1895. Many people thoroughly believe in it. It is said that boys that had been regarded as 'problems' had not only turned out fairly well but had gone still further and achieved brilliant success. Very few of the citizens have proved failures.

There are three state prisons in New York state, one at Auburn, one, Sing Sing, at Ossining, and one at Dannemora. The prison at Auburn was built ninety years ago. The prison is overcrowded, for which reason the extremely objectionable practice of locking two prisoners in a cell prevails. Since 1897 the prisoners in the New York state prisons have been classified on the basis of their criminal records into groups as follows:—

A. Prisoners serving their first term for felony.
B. Prisoners serving their second term for felony.
C. Prisoners who have already served two or more terms for felony.

The first offenders are retained at the prisons to which they were originally committed. The second offenders received at Sing Sing and Dannemora prisons are transferred to Auburn, and members of group C. that are received at Sing Sing and Auburn are transferred to Dannemora.

The plant, equipment and machinery in the workshops at Auburn are the best that can be obtained. Large quantities of furniture, office desks, school desks, beds, blankets, cloth, clothing, boots, &c., are manufactured. The product is sold to the state, its political divisions and institutions. The state utilizes the product in its own institutions and credits the prison with the price, equal to the market price for similar products.

Meals are served in a mess hall, not in the cells as with us. The convicts' hair is not cut short. They use knives and forks, and crockery dishes instead of tin, as with us. A dentist visits the prison twice a week and keeps the convicts' teeth in order without cost to them. A female nurse is in charge of the hospital. Convicts are allowed to keep birds. Friends may send convicts money for the purchase of eatables six times a year. Tobacco may be purchased with the groceries and cigars for the Fourth of July. Friends may send in underwear, shoes, handkerchiefs, stockings, gloves, neckties and other articles, six times a year. The Fourth of July is observed as a holiday in which the convicts take full part.

The state agricultural and industrial school at Industry, N. Y., was established in 1907, to properly care for and train for good citizenship wayward boys

under the age of sixteen committed to its care. Boys between twelve and sixteen may be committed for all offences known to the penal law. Boys under twelve may be committed for offences which if committed by an adult would amount to a felony. All boys committed to the school are charged with juvenile delinquency and not with any specific crime. All commitments place the boy under the care and custody of the board of managers during minority.

The boys live in widely separated cottages in groups of twenty-five. Each group is known as a colony and is in charge of a man and wife, known as supervisor and matron, with whom the boys of the colony live and who treat to them as far as possible, the relationship of home parents. There are twenty farm colonies and ten industrial colonies.

The health of the inmates is cared for by a resident physician, by a visiting specialist in diseases of the ear, eye, nose and throat, and by a visiting dentist.

The school has a corps of seventeen teachers. Profane, immoral and otherwise unruly boys are placed in one of the industrial colonies and are always under observation. A special effort is made to secure the confidence and good will of every boy. Prizes are offered and awarded for best results in attendance, for best exhibits at the school fair, for thrift and for kindliness. Resident chaplains devote their whole time to the boys. There is little or no restraint, yet attempts to escape are very few.

The Ohio state reformatory at Mansfield was built in 1896 as an intermediate penitentiary. In 1897, the name and purpose of the institution was changed from penitentiary to reformatory. It is intended under the terms of Ohio to commit to this reformatory any male criminal between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, who is not known to have been previously convicted and any youth in the discretion may sentence any such male person between the ages of twenty-one and thirty as convicted whose said years may deem amenable to reformatory methods.

The inmates (they are not called convicts) are clothed in neat fitting blue uniforms. They receive a good common school education and are taught mechanical drawing, printing, carpentering, cabinetmaking, tree work, masonry, agriculture and horticulture. The guards are not in uniform. Meals are served in a common dining room. The inmates are allowed to talk during meals. All wall themselves off in privacy. The system is developing, but the inmates enjoy it. The meals are served in attractive dishes. Knives and forks are used. Brisk military drill is the form of physical exercise. A band of twenty-five instruments supplies the music. Caring for surrounding the practice of placing two inmates in a cell is universal. The aim of the management is to make good citizens out of those sent to it by preserving to them health of body, training their minds, building them to useful employment, attempting to fill a sense of accountability to God and man.'

The Chicago house of correction was opened three years ago. From time to time it has been stated in print that it was a town of contrasts, in that prison oversight of prisoners is well night impossible. The prisoners are employed in the making of sewer brick for the use of the city, engineers breaking stone for macadamizing printing for the city, cabinet making, shoe making, tailoring, laundry work and several other minor industries. A well equipped school is maintained for the instruction of juvenile prisoners in letters and manual training. The medical department is well equipped. The regular hospital staff consists of four physicians and nine trained nurses who live at the prison, besides specialists who visit the prison at regular intervals. In addition to these there is a staff of consulting physicians and surgeons, each of whom visit the department at least once a week. From fifty to seventy-five major operations are performed each month. The superintendent submitted with pride a new cell house for the accommodation of 824 men. The work was all done by prisoners.

The Illinois state penitentiary at Joliet was built about fifty years ago. It will be abandoned soon for a new prison on a site comprising two thousand acres of land. There are 1,500 inmates and only eight hundred cells. Here, as elsewhere in the state prisons, the unpardonable practice of putting two convicts in one cell prevails. The convicts' hair is not cut short. They dine all together in a mess hall. Crockery dishes and knives and forks are used. The guards inside the yard are unarmed. The guards on the walls only are armed. A ration of two ounces of tobacco is issued to each convict weekly. Such weekly newspapers as the warden may approve are admitted. Attendance at chapel is not compulsory. The lock step is used in marching. Convicts may converse with cell mates but not with convicts in adjoining cells. The convicts are allowed to celebrate the Fourth of July in the yard. They may write to friends once in five weeks and receive visitors once in eight weeks. Many industries are carried on. Forty per cent of the product of the convicts' labour may be sold in the open market. The rest of the labour is used in making supplies for the other state institutions.

The Indiana boys' school at Plainfield was founded in 1868. Since then 7,250 boys have been committed to its charge. Of this number 6,600 have been paroled and it is said that 'many of them are now filling useful and honourable positions in society all over the country.' The institution is a farm upon which there is an industrial village with many industries in progress. All the work on the farm and in the village is carried on by the boys under competent instructors. There are fifty-three buildings, and, with few exceptions, the bricks of which they were built were made by the boys and laid in the walls by them.

For crime, boys may be committed from 8 to 16, for truancy from 8 to 14 and for incorrigibility from 10 to 17 years of age. All boys are committed until they reach the age of 21 years. A boy whose conduct has been satisfactory for a year may be paroled for thirty days. If his conduct remains satisfactory, his license to be at large is renewed, if not, it is cancelled and he is recalled to the school. The course of study is that of a common school with manual training for all for whom room cannot be found in the trades school.

There are ten cottages in which the boys live in charge of an officer called a house father or captain. It is claimed that seventy-five per cent of the boys are reclaimed and have made good, industrious and law abiding citizens. There are no walls, no barriers, no guards. Yet there are comparatively few attemps to escape.

The Indiana girls school at Clermont is an institution for the reformation of girls over eight and under nineteen years of age, who have been committed for incorrigible or vicious conduct, vagrancy or depravity, and of girls under sixteen, convicted of crime. All girls are committed to the school until they attain the age of twenty-one years, but they may be released on parole at the age of eighteen, which release shall remain in force during good behaviour. The girls are trained in all kinds of housework, including cooking, baking, canning, dining-room service serving, and laundry work.

Outdoor work is provided and is the means of restoring the health of many girls. The school cultivates a garden of sixty acres and cares for an orchard of fifteen acres. The work is done by the girls under the direction of the farmer and his wife.

The girls are grouped in families of about thirty. The average population is about 280. There are few escapes. There are no walls and no barriers, except on one of the cottages in which the girls who are hardest to manage are segregated from the others. In order to help them to make up for neglected education all first and second grade girls are kept in school all day, while those more advanced attend school but half of each school day. Zealous and earnest teachers are provided. The officers ably sustain the devoted superintendent in her efforts to

reform those, many of them, unhappy victims of society, and a very gratifying measure of success crowns their efforts. Since the opening of the institution over sixteen hundred girls have 'graduated' from the school. Of these eighty-five per cent are reported doing well. The benefit to humanity of such work cannot be overestimated. It is very cheap at any price, and yet the work is said to be hampered because of the inadequacy of the appropriation voted by the legislature.

The Indiana reformatory at Jeffersonville is housed in buildings erected many years ago for state prison purposes. In 1897 the prison became the reformatory. Since then much has been done to adapt the buildings to reformative purposes.

The age limit for inmates is from sixteen to thirty years. Sentences are indeterminate, with minimum and maximum limits. Once a month the board of trustees resolves itself into a board of parole, before which men who have maintained a clear record and who have served their minimum sentences are brought for consideration. The inmates are given a training in the common branches of an English education, also in some trade or industry. The following trade schools are in operation: printing, bookbinding, tailoring, shoemaking, cabinet work, painting, carpentering, sheet metal and tinsmithing, broom and mop making, masonry, concrete work, machine shop and electrical engineering, laundry work, music, horticulture, agriculture and a school of barbering.

The Indiana reformatory is endeavouring to erect a standard in moral instruction that will be second to none in the penal institutions of the land. Every method is employed to arouse within the inmates a desire for a better life and the development of such traits of character as will make them strong in manhood.

The inmates are clothed in neat uniforms. Their meals are served in a well lighted, cheerful dining hall. A band of twenty-five or thirty instruments is maintained. The members of the band are in charge of a thoroughly efficient bandmaster. Each Sunday morning the band escorts the battalions of inmates to the drill ground, where military drill, dress parade and review are presented, and later on it plays assembly marches while the inmates enter the chapel for devotional service. It plays during the services and later in the dining hall during the progress of dinner. On week days at noon and evening the band plays marches while the lines from the various shops march to the dining hall.

There is a law providing for the sterilization of defectives in effect in Indiana and it is being carried out at the Indiana reformatory. The means used is vasectomy.

The Eastern state penitentiary at Philadelphia was established nearly seventy years ago, in accordance with the ideas of the penologists who believed in the separate system of prison discipline. In their report of 1894, the inspectors say 'under the separate system each prisoner is taught skilled labour of some kind, which he learns because he is the sole recipient of that instruction. The moral influences in like manner are applied to each man as his capacity justifies. It is personal teaching to him, for, since whatever benefits are thus derived, they find their direct effect on one individual. He is the unit. It is a cause of surprise that at this day so few of those who are interested in prison systems of punishment comprehend the moral characteristics of the separate system of prison discipline which this institution has made so successful in its practical operation.'

The 'moral characteristics of the separate system' appear to have failed even in Philadelphia. To-day the 'system' is ignored. The cells all open into corridors as in 'congregate' prisons. Two and sometimes three convicts occupy the same cell. A number of convicts are employed together in structural work and in the bakery and kitchen. The "separate system" is a theory which apparently has broken down in practice.

Of the Tombs' prison in New York the less said the better.

Blackwell Island penitentiary, structurally, is a disgrace to the city of New York. It was built many years ago. The cells are very small and very dark.

The warden is endeavouring to let in light upon this dark spot, by substituting long wide windows for the absurd little windows in the outside walls, but he is hampered by lack of funds.

On September 28th the excursionists journeyed from Louisville through the mountains of Kentucky and Virginia to Washington, where we arrived in the evening. Every member of the party felt deeply grateful to the director for his unceasing efforts to add to the comfort and enjoyment of the travellers, and to the national government for having enabled them to see so much of the country and so many of its institutions.

On Thursday afternoon September 29th, President Taft honoured the delegates of the International Prison Congress and of the American Prison Association by receiving them at the White House. President Taft, in welcoming the delegates, among other things said: 'Sometimes when I visited the prisons of the United States Government itself, I have thought that we were stronger in theory than in practice . . . . . I hope that your convention will still more widely spread information on the treatment of criminals and the making of them into useful members of society; and that your deliberations will not be influenced by maudlin sentiment, on the one hand, or by a desire for vengeance on the other. It is easy to err in each direction. If we made our prisons so comfortable as to furnish a motive for violating the law, they will not then serve the use for which they are properly established. On the other hand they are certainly not properly framed and used, if, by associating with hardened criminals men who are not criminals, and who may be saved altogether from becoming criminals, the number of criminals is increased rather than diminished.'
The President then shook hands with each of the guests.

The American Prison Association was organized at Cincinnati, October 12, 1870. Its objects are as follows:—

1. The improvement of the laws in relation to public offences and offenders, and the modes of procedure by which such laws are enforced

2. The study of the causes of crime, the nature of offenders and their social surroundings, the best methods of dealing with offenders and of preventing crime.

3. The improvement of the penal, correctional and reformatory institutions throughout the country, and of the government, management and discipline thereof, including the appointment of boards of trustees and of other officers.

4. The care of, and providing suitable and remunerative employment for discharged prisoners, and especially such as may or shall have given evidence of a reformation of life.

It meets annually, usually the sessions occupy a full week, but this year they were concluded in three days to enable the delegates to attend the sessions of the International prison congress. The next meeting will be held in Omaha.

The first session of the American prison association was held in the auditorium of the New Willard Hotel, Washington, on Thursday evening, September 29th. Hon. Amos W. Butler, the president, delivered his annual address. His subject was 'Convicts and Conservatism'. Among other things he said: 'productive labour is essential to the proper treatment of the prisoner. The most valuable labour is that which fits him to make a living when he is released, * * practically all the inmates of the county jails are idle. Our county jail system is a continual reproach. Designed originally to be merely places of detention our jails are now used for confinement of the accused and punishment of the convicted, of both sexes, and of all conditions. There they are kept in idleness. The system is bad and conditions are often worse. Altogether there is no more foul blot upon our civilization than this. It is to be hoped that ere long our people will awaken to this disgrace, and provide district workhouses which may be, in effect, agricultural colonies for misdemeanants. * * * *

The extent of the competition of convict labour is usually overestimated. * * The insignificant ratio of the prisoners' products when compared with the mechanical production of the country should alone relegate the question to economic instead of political importance. In the United States one-fifth of one per cent, in Belgium one-third of one per cent, in France one-tenth of one per cent, represents probably the small importance everywhere of the competition of prison products. * * *

In the United States we now have three forms of prison labour: lease, contract and public account. Under the lease system convicts are leased to the highest bidder, who may or may not furnish officers to guard them. * * The contract system may be either for a stipulated wage per day, or at an agreed price for each piece of work done. The public account system is conducted in two ways. In one the convicts are worked by the state, which furnishes the capital and disposes of the product to the public, just as any other manufacturer does. This plan is generally termed state account. In the other, the state employs convicts for its own work, or in its own factories, and furnishes the capital, but restricts the sale of the product to the state, its public institutions, and political subdivisions. This is the state use type.

The lease system is found in some southern states. The abuses of this system have been so notorious that one state after another is abandoning it. * * Of the two other plans, contract and public account, the contract system is the easier to operate. It means less responsibility for the warden, a smaller investment and less liability for the state. Under it, however, some of the grossest abuses have existed. The contract system is passing, though it is still in operation in some of the best prisons.

Different states have tried the public account system. Sometimes it has proved satisfactory and again it has not. The state prison of Minnesota has three industries: (1) The manufacture of binder twine, and (2) of farm machinery on public account; the (3) the manufacture of shoes under contract on the piece price plan. * * In Massachusetts the prisons and reformatories manufacture goods which are sold to the institutions of the state. If there is a surplus, it may be disposed of to the public. New York has adopted the state use system. Under it the state prisons manufacture goods for the use of the institutions and the lesser divisions (municipalities) of the state, * * * The prisoners in county prisons, however, are largely unemployed. * * The utilization of convict labour for state use is becoming more general. At the present time prisoners are constructing the new prison at Florence, Arizona, and the reformatory at St. Cloud, Minnesota. At the Indiana state prison they have built some of the buildings and are now erecting the hospital for criminal insane. They have done important construction work at the Indiana reformatory. They are engaged in building the new prison at San Quentin, California and in construction work on prisons in Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Washington and Wisconsin. The United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, is being built largely by prisoners, and they are extensively engaged in constructing the other federal penitentiaries at Altanta, Georgia, and McNeil's Island, Washington. Convicts burn lime in Colorado and New Mexico, quarry stone in Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota and Oklahoma; crush stone for roads in Illinois, California, Nevada and Utah; build roads in California, Georgia, Virginia, Louisana and Washington. They dig shale at Leavenworth and make good brick of it. They make brick and tile at Mansfield, Ohio, and brick plants are operated in Illinois, Kansas, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Oregon and Wisconsin. Coal is mined in Kansas and iron in Texas. In Texas too they have built a railroad. Hundreds of convicts are employed on levee work in Louisiana. In Washington state they are engaged in cutting away the heavy forest; in Massachusetts in reclaiming the land; in New Jersey in clearing the soil; in Rhode Island in removing the boulders from

productive earth; in Minnesota and Louisiana in draining the land; in Ohio, Kansas and California in improving their farms. * * *

Attempts have been made in some northern states to utilize the convicts in building roads. It has, however, uniformly proven unsatisfactory there. * * * The long winters, the inclement weather, the expense of transporting, housing and guarding the men, and the fact that it is contrary to the public sense there to have men in convict garb exposed to pubic view, have all combined to render such use of the convicts impracticable. * * *

The proper conservation of our natural resources and the proper employment of convicts, are two great problems that must be solved by our people, and they should be solved right. Why cannot these two problems be related? No present plan of employing convict labour is wholly satisfactory. Some methods used bring shame to our land. Others breed scandal, most of them are a reproach to us. Why cannot prisoners reclaim the tide-flats of New Jersey and the everglades of Florida? * * *. In Europe, the courses of streams have been changed, mountains tunnelled and canals built by prisoners. Why not build the Cape Cod canal with prison labour? Since prisoners have been used in reforesting the heaths of Denmark and in practical forestry in Prussia and Switzerland, may they not be so used here?' * * *.

The association met twice on Friday, twice on Saturday and at 10.30 on Sunday proceeded in a body to the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Walter Radcliffe.

The discussions at the meetings were on discharged prisoners, reformatory work, parole, criminal law reform, prison discipline, prevention and probation.

Mr. F. A. Whittier, suprintendent of the Minnesota state training school for boys, presented the report of the committee on discharged prisoners. Among other things he said: 'A man liberated from prison fails to realize that during his imprisonment the world has marched steadily on. That methods that were up-to-date when he entered may have become obsolete. The way of doing things changes rapidly. Men that he worked or associated with have disappeared. He fails to find conditions as he left them, and receives something of a shock when he finds himself a straggler or back number, and as a result he becomes discouraged and disheartened. * * * The unfortunate, whose habits or actions have cost him, first, his friends, and then his liberty, has lost more by the loss of the former than the latter. Liberty to such without friends or money rarely leads to but one result, failure, and further imprisonment * * *. Material aid in the shape of money is not so essential to the discharged or paroled man as ready employment and a friend who will take a lively interest in him * * *. All Prisoners' Aid Societies and similar agencies must work to build up in the general public, among the great mass of the people, the feeling that these men are to be accepted as a part of the body politic, and as such are entitled to a fair chance in the industrial, social and religious world * * *. Upon his release from prison, every man should have, at least, a definite chance of employment, where he could, if he would, succeed.'

Warden Benham, of Auburn prison presented the report of the committee on prison discipline. In part he said: 'Since it has been recognized for many years that among the chief causes of crime are to be found indolence, drunkenness, illiteracy, non-possession of a useful trade, absence of religious instruction and the deprivation of proper parental care and teaching in childhood, we believe that effective prison discipline should aim to remedy these defects, supply the needs, and remove the supposed necessity for doing wrong * * *. When we contemplate the aims and objects of prison discipline, we find that the national government and the state are endeavouring to change or repair the wrong-doer's whole mental and physical structure. Is it reasonable to expect to secure men, with whom these results can be accomplished, who can afford to give their services for

the average salary paid to the officials necessary to administer the prisons? Many competent and able men who meet the requirements of good prison officers attempt to devote their lives to this work, but soon find the revenue far inadequate to properly sustain themselves and families in their stations of life, and are compelled to seek more remunerative employment. Unless the present day idea of prison reform is only talk and a myth, to be loudly endorsed and promulgated upon public occasions only, and no effort made to test the practicability by actual trial, such provision should be made to pay sufficient compensation to the men who are to have the immediate charge of the offender, upon whom we must depend for the success of our ideas, as will attract to and keep in the service those of the desired education, ability and character.'

Mr. Geo. L. Schon, Superintendent of the Kentucky childrens' home society, presented the report of the committee on prevention and probation. The following quotations from his report are of interest: 'When adequate preventive safeguards are not furnished wholly by the parents, the various institutions of municipal kindergartens, fresh-air schools, public playgrounds, child-placing agencies, orphanages and juvenile courts must be relied upon to supply the deficiency * * *. The kindergartens and fresh-air movements have to deal with infants at the earliest possible opportunity and these institutions must, as a matter of course, have a profound influence tending to mental improvement and physical development in the children * * *. The kindergarten, the playground, the public swimming pool, the river excursion, the trip to the country, all these and every other sane attention paid the child, kindle sparks of healthful, beneficial enthusiasm which tend towards better citizenship for the future.'

Mr. Schon expressed the opinion that marriage should be absolutely prohibited in all cases where either party to the proposed contract is found to be mentally, physically or morally unfit for such a union, also between normal persons of blood relationship.

He asserted that fifty to sixty per cent of the children in institutions for the feeble-minded come of defective heredity, and recommended sterilization of the hopelessly insane or idiotic, the feeble-minded and the avowed degenerates, as one of the most important and effective of preventive measures.

Judge DeLacy, of the juvenile court of Washington, D.C., a member of the committee, does not concur in this recommendation, and suggests that 'the end in view in vasectomy can be more safely and legally attained by segregation and isolation in kindly, but custodial, care of the feeble-minded, the insane and the habitual criminal, which would render such emasculation unnecessary.'

At 2 P.M., on Sunday, October 2nd, the opening session of the International prison congress was held in the auditorium of the bureau of American republics. The Attorney General of the United States presided and opened the session in the name of the American republic. In his address he referred to the severity of the laws of England in the eighteenth century, and their defence on the ground that 'severity alone can deter the savage minds of those who are the objects of that severity from the commission of those outrages and mischiefs against which the severity of our laws is levied.' He quoted Blackstone as stating that 'among the variety of actions which men are daily liable to commit, no less than a hundred and sixty have been declared by act of parliament to be felonies without benefit of clergy; or, in other words, to be worthy of instant death'. He said the savage codes of the eighteenth century utterly failed to accomplish the purpose of preventing crime, and that 'modern legislature seeks not simply to deter by making an example of offenders, but by convincing the offender of the wisdom of obeying law, and by so restoring him to a useful status in society that it is possible for him to live in conformity with law * * *. Civilized sentiment now concedes that the protection of society is the justification and main purpose of imprisonment, that protection cannot be surely had without the reformation of the criminal, or his continued control by legal authority.'

At the conclusion of the speech of the attorney general, the Hon. Jules Rickl de Bellye, councillor of the ministry and chief of the prison system of Hungary, who was president of the Budapest congress in 1905, responded and proposed that Dr. Charles R. Henderson, of the university of Chicago, be president of the International prison commission and of the Washington congress now opened. Dr. Henderson was greeted as president by acclamation, and in accepting, among other things, he said: 'One mighty and commanding purpose has called us together and will inspire all our councils. This purpose is indeed, for the wilful and stubborn foe of social order, a stern and austere determination to make the way of the transgressor hard and thorny, so that dread fear shall hold the wicked in check and unbending force restrain the lawless. Yet, beyond this we look to the evangel of re-education, of reformation, of raising the moral standard of the race where the battle is hottest and victory over evil the hardest. We do, indeed, firmly resolve to make the way of the transgressor hard, but not desperate; we desire him to tremble before the majesty of outraged law, but not despair if he is willing to accept the reasonable yoke of honest and useful labour for the common weal. There is no conflict between justice and mercy; for it is not a wise compassion which permits a vicious man to go on in his own bad way unrestrained. Justice is kind when it deprives a man of liberty abused, and firmly holds him to a habit which gives him a chance of cultivating desires consistent with peace, order and general prosperity.'

On Monday, October 3rd, at 9.30 A.M., the sections were organized, and immediately settled down to business. Four sections were formed. The first section relates to penal law; the second, to prison administration; the third, to preventive means; and the fourth, to child-saving.

At 2 P.M., Professor Van der Aa of Holland, delivered a lecture on the European prison system.

At 3.15 a general assembly was held to which the sections reported progress and submitted resolutions for the consideration and adoption of the assembly.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the programme was much the same except that the 2 P.M. lecture on Tuesday was by Mr. Schramack, the director of the prisons of France; on Wednesday, by Dr. B. Vambery, of the university of Budapest, and on Thursday, by Professor G. W. Kirchwey. On Wednesday, at 8 P.M., Mr. Takashi Sanagi, secretary of the prison bureau, department of justice, Tokyo, Japan, lectured on criminal law and prison methods in Japan. The International prison commission met on Friday, and on Saturday a general assembly was held to hear the president's closing address. This concluded the work of the eighth International prison congress.

Mr. Sanagi, in his address, informed the meeting that in Japan, the execution of a sentence for a term of not more than two years may be suspended, and if at the expiration of the fixed term the suspension has not been cancelled, the judgment becomes null and void; that the new criminal code grants the possibility of leave on parole at the expiration of one-third of a short term, and after ten years in a life sentence; that the age of responsibility has been raised form twelve to fourteen; that penitentiaries for children have been abolished, and reformatories substituted; that special provision is made for feeble-minded criminals, and those who need physical care; that a school for prison officers is attached to every prison, with a course of study, of two months or more, under the direction and instruction of chief guards, in prison laws and rules of procedure, duties of guards, service regulations, rules for surveillance and restraint, treatment of prisoners, sanitation, rules regarding posture, etiquette, dress and discipline, gymnastics, fire drill, jiujitsu, method of searching, method of personal description; that only those who can pass examinations in these are admitted into the service; that in Tokyo there is a school for prison officers, in which the pupils are chief guards, one or two of whom are chosen from each prison; that instruction lasts for four months, and two

courses are held each year; that instruction is given on the theory and practice of inflicting penalties, the practical working of laws and regulations, and the outlines of prison administration; and that a majority of the prison governors now in office are graduates of this school.

The indeterminate sentence occupied the close attention of the first section (penal legislation) for four days. The following question was submitted:—

Question 1. Assuming that a rational relation exists between the principle of the indeterminate sentence and the fundamental principles of criminal jurisprudence:———

a. What class of delinquents should be submitted to, and what class excluded from its application.

b. How may a sentence of this kind, without minimum or maximum limits, be applied without danger to individual liberty?

If it is not admitted that there is a rational relation between the principle of the indeterminate sentence and the fundamental principles of criminal jurisprudence, is there ground for adding to the definite sentence with respect to a particular individual a restriction in the form of a supplementary penalty; and if so, in what cases, and how is it to be applied?

Prof. Gordon E. Sherman, of Yale university presented his review of the eleven papers offered in answer to the question with the following conclusions:—

1. The principle of determinate punishment should be maintained.

2. The absence of an indeterminate element is compensated by other measures which either take the place of punishment or follow it.

3. Such supplementary measures are: a. regenerative training applied for an indeterminate period in the case of youthful delinquents; b. indeterminate confinement as a measure of security and to which those who form a continuing menace to public order should be subjected; c. conditional liberation.

4. In the case of those condemned to long terms of imprisonment, or of habitual criminals guilty of grave offences found by the court to be of a professional or vagabond character, there should be obligatory an ulterior judgment touching the condition of the prisoner viewed as a menace to public order; such ulterior judgment should take place at the expiration of the determinate sentence and should be rendered by a prison commission whose members should directly represent the judiciary, the police and the prison administration authorities.'

Mr. Engelen (Holland) thought the indeterminate sentence was applicable only as a measure of safety in dealing with dangerous criminals.

Mr. Silvela (Spain) thought the principle inapplicable in Europe.

Mr. Castorkis (Greece) would accept the indeterminate sentence entrusted to a prison board, free from all outside influence and acting as a jury in co-operation with the judicial authority and on which the penitentiary authorities should have no further power than to furnish proofs as to the prisoner that might be demanded.

After a lively discussion the principle of the indeterminate sentence was adopted by the section and a committee was appointed to prepare the report for the general assembly.

The next morning the committee submitted to the section a draft of their report, which provoked a long discussion in which delegates from Austria, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Spain, Hungary, Greece, Illinois, Indiana and Canada took part.

The following day the section resumed the discussion and adopted by a great majority certain resolutions which were submitted to the general assembly

on Thursday afternoon, when the president of the section, Prof. Prins of Belgium, proposed:—

1. The congress approves the scientific principle of the indeterminate sentence.

2. The indeterminate sentence should be applied to moral and mental defectives.

Prof. Gleispach, of Austria, M. Vamberry, of Hungary and M. Castorkis, of Greece, proposed:—

3. The intermediate sentence should also be applied, as an important part of the reformatory system, to criminals, particularly to juvenile delinquents, who require reformation, and whose offences are due chiefly to circumstances of an individual character.

4. The introduction of this system should be conditioned upon the following suppositions:—

I. That the prevailing notions of guilt and punishment are compatible with the principle of the indeterminate sentence.

II. That an individualized treatment of the offender should be assured.

III. That the board of parole or conditional release be so constituted as to be free from all outside influences, and consist of a committee made up of at least one representative of the magistracy, at least one representative of the prison administration, and at least one representative of medical science.

It is advisable to fix the maximum duration of the sentence only during such a period as may be necessary because of the novelty of the institution and lack of experience with it.

Respecting the indeterminate sentence Mr. Ernest Friedman, of Hungary, is of opinion that the fundamental idea of the indeterminate sentence is simply a recognition of the fact that it is impossible in advance to say how long a time it will take for a prisoner to be reformed, that it is harmful and unwise to keep a man in prison who is no longer a danger to society, but on the other hand it is unjustifiable to turn loose upon society one who is not fit for life outside the prison. He said: 'This is a theory. In practice there is the most radical differences. In the European continent and in New South Wales they apply the indeterminate sentence to individuals of whom there is little hope of reform. They are isolated rather for the protection of society. On the contrary in the United States the indeterminate sentence is applied only in cases where there is hope of reformation. In Europe they apply it to habitual recidivists; in America only to those who have never before received any sentence. In America it is not applied for the gravest crimes.

Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, president of the English prison commission, said 'A law for the prevention of crime passed in England in 1907, added to the English criminal code a supplementary penalty * * * . The tenor of the law is as follows: When a person has been found guilty of a crime and is known as a recidivist by the jury, the court may pronounce an additional sentence, ordering that, at the expiration of the penal sentence to labour, he may be detained during the good pleasure of His Majesty, this detention to be called preventive detention.

Prof. Ugo Conti, of Rome, said that in Italy—'in place of the indeterminate sentence we propose the supplementary penalty * * * *. Recidivism by itself does not determine the application of the supplementary penalty, but ordinary recidivism is an aggravating circumstance, for it increases public disquiet and it justifies an increase of penalty which may go even to perpetual punishment. Habitual recidivism renders the application of the supplementary penalty necessary. * * * The person who has been subjected to this supplementary penalty for five years may ask for the benefit of conditional liberation, or after ten years may ask for definite release.'

Mr. J. V. Roos, director of Transvaal prisons, South Africa, said:—'The Transvaal has inserted in the law of 1909, the principle of the indeterminate sentence, without minimum or maximum limit for all criminals who have committed in any country and at any time three or more grave crimes. * * * * The convict may be liberated on probation.*

* Prof. R. Garraud, of Lyons, France, said:—'Just as one may desire to release a prisoner before the expiration of his sentence if the object of imprisonment has been accomplished, so we may desire to retain him in prison until that object is accomplished and he has given proof of a serious determination to amend his ways.'

Mr. Bruck-Faber, administrator of the penal establishments of Luzembourg, said the principal function of every judicial sentence is to reform the delinquent. If he is not reformed when he leaves the prison he becomes a menace to society, against whom steps must be taken. The indeterminate sentence is the means proposed to meet this difficulty. The possibility of detaining him till he has reformed is the only way to obtain the desired end. That could be secured by making it possible for the government to hold the incorrigible prisoner, after the expiration of his sentence till his amendment. That would be sequestration in the interest of public safety. It would perfectly realize the end sought by the indeterminate sentence, while at the same time respecting the principle of justice.

Dr. R. Vambery, of Budapest, said 'He who looks seriously at the end of the penalty, and who recognizes the incompatibility of vengeance and reformation, will not hesitate to say that the indeterminate is the only acceptable reformatory sentence. To suppose that a person dangerous to society can be transformed into a useful citizen by sentencing him to a definite term of imprisonment is absurd. * * * It is clear that if the training of the minor needs an indeterminate time, it is even more true of the adult, whose way of thinking, feelings, and inclinations are more strongly fixed.

Prof. M. W. Mittermaier, of Giessen, Germany, said "The indeterminate sentence takes account of the personality of the criminal. When it is a question of studying the crime with the greatest care, or trying to reform the criminal, of securing public safety, then the indeterminate sentence is indicated * * * * A definite sentence followed by preventive imprisonment would be practically of the same effect as the indeterminate sentence. In both cases the individuality of the prisoner would have to be taken into account. Therefore I conclude that the indeterminate sentence is the best form of prolonged imprisonment for delinquent adolescents up to the age of 25, who are susceptible of reformation; and for incorrigibles and recidivists of every kind.'

The following is an excerpt, from the annual report of the inspectors of penitentiaries, Canada; for the year ended June 30th, 1901, respecting fixed and indefinite sentences:

> 'The system of fixed sentences, upon which our penal code is based, is open to grave objection. It is illogical in principle, ineffective in results, and also inconsistent with the real object of imprisonment.
>
> Individual freedom is enjoyed as the result of state protection, and the state has the rightful power to take away that which it has given. Such action can only be justified, however, on evidence that it is necessary for the protection of the individuals who compose the state. The right of the state to protect is undoubetd; the moral right to avenge or to enforce regeneration has yet to be established. Hence the real and only justifiable object of imprisonment is the protection of society. In the practical operation of the fixed sentence system there is a natural tendency to confuse incidental effects—such as punishment, deterrency and individual regeneration.—with the real object for which the sentence is imposed. In other words the incidental effects overshadow the real object with the result that the imposition of a sentence resolves itself

into an attempt to equalize two unknown quantities. The degree of criminality in a delinquent cannot be even approximately estimated, much less definitely determined, by the exposure of one illegal act; nor can the period of incarceration necessary to fit him for good citizenship be accurately judged in advance by any exercise of the human intellect. Yet this mathematical impossibility is attempted every time a fixed sentence is pronounced. The judicial records are replete with illustrations of the effect of fixed sentences. For example 'A' has been a peaceable and law-abiding citizen for fifty years, but under the impulse of momentary passion commits a serious crime. The realization of the effects of his act may be the most complete safeguard to the public against its repetition. The statute, however, has fixed the penalty for the offence and the automatic action of the court sends him to the penitentiary, at public expenses, for a long period of years. Another man 'B', who is known to be an habitual criminal without other means of livelihood, is convicted of some minor offence and sentenced to the common jail for ten days, after which period he is released to renew his career of crime. In both cases it is the dead crime and not the living criminal that is considered.

From which of these men does society require the greater protection? How is it possible to administer actual justice under such a system?

We submit the opinion that a penological system that fails to safeguard the interests of society and ignores the real object of imprisonment is not compatible with modern civilization. A sentence to imprisonment usually (but not invariably) involves punishment, and it may or may not have a deterrent effect upon others. Imprisonment should be accompanied by all reasonable facilities for moral reformation. These are, however, merely incidental. All that the state requires—all that it has a right to exact—is that society be protected against the delinquent until he shall have given satisfactory evidence that he will comply with the legal requirements of the state and respect the rights of his fellow citizens.

The substitution of indefinite sentences for fixed sentences would involve a radical change in the principle upon which the penal code is based, and would also materially increase the labour and responsibility of the department concerned. It is, however, open to none of the objections that attach to the existing system, and it is absolutely consistent with the object to be attained.

Among other advantages:—

(a) It would provide a safeguard to the delinquent against the undue severity of his sentence, and to society against the inadequecy of the period of restraint.

(b) It would enable the convict to realize that the key to freedom is in his own hands and that the only possible hope of future liberty depends upon his being amenable to advice and discipline until he shall have convinced the authorities of his sincere determination to be lawabiding.

(c) It would obviate the abuses arising from attempts to 'make the punishment fit the crime', and enable the adoption of the more correct principle of making the period of restraint fit the criminal.

(d) It would give perpetual protection to society against the determined and incorrigible criminal; instead of the intermittent protection afforded by the existing system.

(e) The fitness of the delinquent to re-assume full citizenship would be determined only after a reasonable period of observation and by some authority upon uniform principles; thus obviating the scandal and hardship that arise from the inequality of sentences, imposed in advance, by jurists of diverse opinions, each acting upon his individual view of penal requirements.'

The first section then discussed:—

Question 2. How and in what manner may effect be given to penal sentences pronounced by foreign tribunals, especially with reference to habitual criminality and legal incapacity."

And submitted the following resolutions which were adopted by the general assembly:—

Resolved,—

'1. The citizen condemned for crime in a foreign country is liable in his own country to the same incapacities and loss of status which he would have incurred had he been condemned there; in the actual conditions of international law the congress does not ask that such forfeitures, incapacities and loss of status should be the direct result of the foreign sentence, but that they should be pronounced, as the result of a special action (action of forfeiture) by the courts of the criminal's own country.

'2. This special action may be extended to the case of a foreigner sentenced for crime in a foreign country.

'3. The tribunal before which the crime is prosecuted may declare a recidivist to be an individual precedently condemned by a foreign court and may recognize this precedent condemnation as though it had been pronounced by a court of the same state as the latter tribunal.

'4. It should be agreed by treaty between all civilized states, (*a*) that each country should receive from the others notice of sentences pronounced by their own citizens; (*b*) each country should on request of the appropriate judicial authority communicate to the others the records of condemnation for crimes.

'5. The organization of an international office of information for record of antecedents and for the identification of criminals ought to be studied.

Political crimes are not within the purview of these resolutions.'

The congress also expressed the wish that the following propositions be comprised in an international code to be adopted by the next congress:

'1. Incapacities pronounced in one country should be given effect in every other.

'2. Crimesand misdemeanours of which a person is guilty in one country should, as touching conditional liberation, be recognized with reference to establishing recidivism in every other country.

'3. A bureau should be created for international exchange of criminal sentences.'

Question 3.—To resist the tendency of criminals to band themselves together, is it not desirable to make participation in criminal acts or agreements a distinct crime, or at least to make all such complicity a legal aggravation.

The section submitted the following resolutions which were adopted by the general assembly.

Resolved,—

1. It does not appear to be in conformity with the spirit of penal law to make of every preliminary agreement to break the law, a special crime.

2. Noting the increase of offences for which several persons are responsible, and that these offences are committed chiefly by habitual criminals, *i.e.*, those most dangerous to society, it is desirable to consider participation

as an aggravating circumstance and to augment the power of the judge to increase the peanlty for such offences.

The second section (on prison administration) dealt with:

Question 1.—What are the essential principles of a modern reformatory system and upon what rational methods should it be based? Should its application be limited by age, or other classification? If so, under what limitations?

'Must we not admit the necessity of special treatment for youthful criminals and even recidivists from sixteen to twenty-one or twenty-three years, recognizing the plasticity of that age and the possibility of curing by special methods physical, moral, and intellectual, the perverted instincts of young offenders? In that case is it not desirable to give to the courts the power of imposing a special penalty;

(*a*) Sufficiently long to permit the full application of all means of reformation?

(*b*) Permitting the free application of conditional liberation?'

The section submitted the following resolutions which were adopted by the general assembly:

Resolved,—

A. The essential principles on which the modern reformatory method is based are:

1. 'That no person, no matter whatever his age or past record should be assumed to be incapable of improvement.

2. The conviction that it is in the interest of the public not merely to impose a sentence which is retributive and deterrent but also to make an earnest effort for the reformation of the criminal.

3. That this reformation is most likely to be accomplished by religious and moral instruction, mental quickening, physical development, and such employment as would place the prisoner on a good industrial basis.

4. That the reformatory system is incompatible with short sentences, and a relatively long period of reformatory treatment is more likely to be beneficial than repeated short terms of imprisonment under severer conditions.

5. That reformatory treatment should be combined with a system of liberation on parole under suitable guardianship and supervision on the advice of a suitable board.

B. It is strongly to be desired that a system of special treatment be adopted for adolescent criminals whether recidivists or not.

C. Tribunals should be able to sentence to special treatment which (*a*) should be sufficiently long to permit of the full application of all possible means of reformation; (*b*) shall admit the right of conditional liberation as mentioned above.

The section adopted also the following motion of Mr. Almquist of Sweden;

'*Exhibit* 1.—Expresses the opinion that for prisoners awaiting trial, and prisoners serving short sentences there should be separate confinement.'

Question 2.—What improvements may be made in the parole system or the system of conditional liberation already existing in certain countries?

The section submitted the following resolutions which were adopted by the general assembly:

Resolved,—

'Accepting the principle of conditional liberation on parole as an indispensable aid to the reformation of the prisoner the congress approves of the following resolutions:

1. Conditional release should be given not by favour but in accordance with definite rules. Prisoners of all classses, including workhouse prisoners, should be eligible for conditional release after serving for a definite minimum period.

2. Conditional liberation should be given on the recommendation of a properly constituted board, but reserving always the control of the government. This board should have the power of recalling the prisoner in case of unsatisfactory conduct.

3. The duty of caring for conditionally liberated prisoners should be undertaken by state agents, specially approved associations, or individuals who will undertake to befriend and supervise them, and to report on their conduct for a sufficiently long period.

4. Where the oridnary rules for parole are not applicable to life prisoners their cases should be dealt with by the supreme government as a matter of clemency.'

Question 3.—What are the best means for assuring productive work for prisoners in small prisons?

The section submitted the following resolutions which were adopted by the general assembly after a lively discussion:

Resolved,—

1. All penal institutions including houses of detention and jails should be under the control of a central authority.

2. All persons whether sentenced for long or short terms, and whether confined in large or small prisons should be employed at useful labour, either inside or outside the prison.

3. So far as local conditions permit all persons serving sentences should be concentrated in institutions large enough to permit of the effective organization of labour.

4. Where such concentration is not possible various kinds of labour should be introduced depending upon the economic conditions in a given locality.

5. It would be desirable that the large prisons with well organized industries and effective industrial equipment should serve as training schools for the men who will later take charge of the smaller institutions.

6. The officials of small prisons should include, if feasible, at least one man competent to direct industrial work.

The third section (on preventive means) dealt with four questions:

Question 1.—What is the effect upon criminality of the legal measures taken in different states in the form of probation or suspension of sentence, &c., to avoid the necessity of imprisonment, especially at the time of first conviction, taking account of the age, character, and antecedents of the person? And is it desirable that these and similar laws should be extended?

The section submitted the following resolution which were adopted by the general assembly:

Resolved,—

'1. That the effects of probation are beneficial when applied with due regard to the protection of the community, and to persons who may reason-

ably be expected to reform, without resorting to imprisonment, and when the probationers are placed for a reasonable length of time under the supervision of competent officers.

2. That the effects of suspended sentence, without probationary oversight, are difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain.

3. That it is desirable to introduce and extend laws providing for probation, and to provide, in each state or country, some central authority which will exercise general supervision over probation work.'

Question 2.—What measures should be taken for the suppression of mendacity and vagabondage, especially in view of modern criminal tendencies?

What rules should be adopted for the organization of workhouses for mendicants and vagabonds?

The section submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by the general assembly:

Resolved,—

I. The congress re-affirms the resolution of the congress of 1895 as to the classification of vagrants and mendicants, as follows:

1. Society has the right to take measures of social preservation even compulsory, against mendicants and beggars. This right involves also the duty , on the other hand, of systematically organizing public and private charity societies in aid of prisoners.

2. There is need of different treatment of mendicants and vagrants, according as they are

(*a*) Incapacitated or infirm, needy persons.

(*b*) Accidental mendicants or vagrants.

(*c*) Professional mendicants or vagrants.

3. The first need assistance until they shall have recovered the necessary ability to support themselves. The second class should receive public or private assistance or should be received in refuges or relief stations where work will be compulsory. The third class should be subject to severe repressive measures of a nature to check recidivism.

II. As a necessary means for aiding in the suppression of wilful and professional vagrancy and mendicancy, workhouses (maisons de travail) for professional mendicants and vagrants should be established. Within these institutions comprehensive systems of classification of inmates should be made, separating the inmates requiring discipline from the other inmates, and providing a class or classes for the more industrious or better behaved, with such inducements as are proper and conducive to the reformation and progress of the inmates toward rehabilitation.

III. Such workhouses should make a prominent feature of agricultural and industrial training, and the period of detention should be sufficiently long to provide for a thorough training, and also to act as a deterrent to offenders.

IV. The physical and mental condition of the inmates should be carefully observed and studied.

V. Conditional liberation and a system of subsequent supervision and, if possible, co-operation between official and outside charitable authorities are indispensable parts of a proper system of treating mendicancy and vagrancy.

VI. The extension or establishment of a system of identification and classification of professional mendicants and vagrants is advocated.

Question 3. How is it possible, while paying due attention to the correction of offenders, to lighten the heavy economic burden falling upon families owing to the imprisonment of those upon whom they are dependent?

The section submitted the following resolutions which were adopted by the general assembly:—

Resolved,—

'It is desirable that the state should allow payment to be made to prisoners, and that steps should be taken to provide that any sum of money credited to prisoners should be available for the assistance of their families, if in need.

'As the practice in different countries varies considerably it would be an advantage if fuller information could be placed at the disposal of the next congress, with a view to further discussion as to the best means to adopt for the relief of the families of prisoners.

Question 4.—Have the experiments of the last ten years made in certain countries providing special establishments for the detention of inebriate criminals, even recidivists, for long periods (two or three years) been successful or not?

Is it necessary to complete the penitentiary discipline of these special establishments by special medical treatment?

After prolonged discussion the section submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by the general assembly:—

Resolved,—

1. That the experiments of the last ten years made in certain countries providing special establishments for the detention of habitual, criminal drunkards for long periods, (two or three years), have been successful.

2. That it is not necessary to complete the discipline of these establishments by special medical treatment, but it is essential to the success of the method that the hygienic and medical treatment of the inmates of establishments of this class shall be directed by qualified medical practitioners.

3. That further extension of this kind of detention of the inebriate criminal, under state control, with a view especially to arresting the habit in its early stages and to the avoidance of useless and repeated sentences to imprisonment is desirable.

The fourth section (on questions relating to children and to minors) dealt with four questions.

Question 1.—Should young delinquents be subjected to the penal procedure applicable to adults? If not, what principles should guide the procedure applied to children and youthful offenders?

The section submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by the general assembly:—

Resolved,—

I. Young delinquents should not be subjected to the penal procedure now applied to adults.

II. The principles that should guide the procedure applied to young delinquents are as follows: —

1. Those who are entrusted with the cognizance of the cases of young delinquents should be primarily chosen for their ability to understand and sympathize with children, and should have some special knowledge of the social and psychological sciences.

2. They should have the assistance of probation officers to make preliminary examination in each case, and to watch over and help those put on probation.

3. There should be made in connection with the cases of young delinquents, such examinations as will contribute to the fund of information on juvenile delinquency, and the results should be used wherever practicable to help in the disposition of the case. Medical examinations should be made only by physicians who have some special knowledge of the social and psychological sciences. The personal information obtained in these examinations should not be made public.

4. Whenever possible in the case of young delinquents, arrest should be avoided in bringing them before the authorities, and orders for arrest should be issued only in exceptional cases.

5. When necessary to detain young delinquents, the detention should not be in quarters used for adults.

6. In those countries where a court is entrusted with the cognizance of the cases of young delinquents:

(*a*) Such cases should never be heard at the same session with cases of adults; and

(*b*) It should be the tendency in the trial of juveniles to proceed as far as practicable by way of conference for the good of the child instead of contest about and over the child.

III. Those who are entrusted with the cognizance of the cases of young delinquents should also have the cognizance of the measures needed in the interest of abandoned or maltreated children.

Question 2.—Should special establishments be maintained for abnormal, backward and feeble-minded children, showing dangerous moral tendencies?

After a full discussion the section submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by the general assembly:—

Resolved,—

'That it is the sense of this congress in discussing the question of the establishment of separate institutions for mentally defective children with dangerous moral tendencies, that too little practical investigation of the subject has hitherto been undertaken for us to competently render a verdict. We, however, earnestly recommend that investigation be rapidly undertaken by well-qualified persons, under private initiative or state authority, using the mental tests and classification which prominent students of the abnormal psychology of children have agreed upon, and working with clear definition of the ends in view such investigation to be primarily directed towards ascertainment of:

I. How many children, numerically and proportionately, there are:

(*a*) With dangerous moral tendencies in institutions for abnormal children;

(*b*) With mental defect, in institutions of the reformatory type, or who come before juvenile courts.

II. How the directors of such institutions:

(*a*) Regard the desirability of such cases as inmates of their institutions.

(*b*) Find it advisable to treat them;

(*c*) Estimate the success of their efforts.

Question 3.—What measures should be taken to correct the idleness and vagabondage of children in large cities?

The section submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by the general assembly:

Resolved,—

'That to prevent habits of vagrancy and idleness among children in large cities there should be:—

I. Laws making parents responsible for the wrong doing of their children; to compel deserting fathers to return to their duty, or to support their children; allowing children to be taken from unfit homes and properly placed for training and care.

II. Greater co-operation between school authorities and the public; better adaptation of school curricula both in interest and in practical use to the individual needs of the children; and that there should be more kindergartens and greater recognition of training in hand-work for the children.

III. Vast additions to playgrounds, wholesome recreation centres, gymnasiums and athletic fields, as the surest preventives of juvenile mischief and crime, and as affording young people places where they may learn to bear defeat with courage, and success with modesty.

IV. Lectures to parents on practical subjects that shall tend to make better and happier homes as the wisest way to keep children form the idle, wandering life.

V. A stronger influence on the part of the press and the pulpit to enforce the sentiment that the best bulwark against juvenile delinquency is to care for the children in such a way as to prevent them from becoming vagrants and idlers.'

Question 4.—Are special measures necessary for the protection of children born out of wedlock, and, if so, what measures?

The section submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted by the general assembly:—

Resolved,—

1. That in the opinion of this congress legislative measures and moral and social propaganda are necessary for the protection of illegitimate children.

2. That the object of legislative action should be so to modify existing laws as to make the care, support and inheritance of illegitimate and legitimate children as near as possible identical.

3. That, after the nursing period is over, the decision as to which parent shall have the future care of an illegitimate child should be based upon the child's best interests and its needs as a future citizen.

4. That whichever parent has not the care of the child should contribute toward its support and education.

5. That as illegitimacy is often the result of ignorance, it shall be the object of a moral propaganda:

(*a*) To instruct young people in matters of sex and its relation to the life and welfare of the state;

(*b*) To help build up a single moral standard applicable to men and women alike.

6. That as girl-mothers often attempt abortion, abandonment of their child, or drift into prostitution, it shall be the object of a social propaganda to have connected with hospitals and all institutions where such girl-mothers may go for advice and care, a trained staff of workers whose duties shall be:

(*a*) To instruct said girl-mothers in the care of herself in view of her

child's needs before and after birth;

(*b*) To secure from the child's father acknowledgment of paternity, and the necessary financial provisions;

(*c*) To act as friend to the mother, and guardian or trustee for the child.'

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. DAWSON,

Inspector, and official delegate to the International prison congress.

OTTAWA, October 15th, 1910.

REPORT

OF

THE MILITIA COUNCIL

FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31

1910

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1910

[No. 35—1911.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, &c., &c., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Militia Council for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

Respectfully Submitted,

F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa, September 1, 1910.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MILITIA COUNCIL

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1910

1. The Militia Council present, herewith, their report on the work of the Militia during the twelve months ended March 31, 1910

2. The report on the training during the period under review, which was published a few months ago as an Interim Report, is appended hereto for purposes of reference. (Appendix F.).

MILITARY POLICY.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

3. On the principle already adopted by the Admiralty and War Office, an Interdepartmental Committee has been established for the purpose of dealing with questions of common interest to the Department of the Naval Service and the Department of Militia and Defence. Several important matters have been referred to the committee, the functions of which are purely consultative and advisory; its recommendations do not have effect until formally approved by the ministers of both departments.

EDUCATION OF OFFICERS.

4. With a view to the progressive evolution of a Canadian section of the Imperial General Staff, two General Staff Officers have been added to the Staff of the Royal Military College, Kingston, as foreshadowed in the last annual report, to prepare candidates of the Permanent Force for the Staff College, England.

5. These officers will, also, hold instructional courses for officers of the Active Militia at various military centres in connection with the Militia Staff Courses to which reference was made in the Interim Report. These courses have been held at Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax. During the theoretical portion of the course, lasting from December until the middle of April, lectures have been given each week on tactics, topography, organization or administration.

6. Practical instruction will be given at Kingston and Petawawa during the first twelve days of August.

7. An examination will be held on the conclusion of each portion of the course.

8. The scheme being in the nature of an experiment, and having regard to the somewhat heavy expenditure to be incurred in connection with the practical part of the course, the numbers authorized to attend the full course had to be limited to five at each centre; many of the applicants who were thereby excluded, nevertheless, volun-

tarily attended all the lectures, an encouraging fact which would appear to justify an extension of facilities in future years.

9. Short tactical courses for officers of the Active Militia attending the annual camps have, also, been inaugurated, and will be held by specially selected officers of the Permanent Staff.

EDUCATION OF CADETS AT THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

10. Steps have been approved for the attachment of all cadets at the Royal Military College, for a short period during their second year, to some unit of the Permanent Force; while measures have been inaugurated towards improving the general education of candidates competing at the entrance examination for the College, by raising the standard in geography, history, English and French.

INSTRUCTION IN MILITARY SUBJECTS AT CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES.

11. On the conclusion of the course of military lectures instituted at McGill University, to which reference was made in the Interim Report, authority has been given for three days practical instruction, at St. Jean, P.Q., in the subjects dealt with in the lectures.

MOBILIZATION AND DEFENCE.

12. A Mobilization Committee has been formed at Headquarters; a certain amount of preliminary work has already been performed, and eventually a sub-committee will be formed in each of the various Commands and Independent Districts. War Establishments, based upon those of the Territorial Force, are being drawn up, and mobilization regulations are being framed; when these are completed it is hoped that attention may be focussed upon our essential requirements, which have been referred to more than once in previous reports, and that the result may be a definite policy towards completing existing organizations in materiel and equipment, and that the main consideration in sanctioning new units may be the actual requirements of the Divisions, Brigades, or other organizations to which such units would be allotted.

13. Following the procedure of former years the general scheme of defence has been amended to include the new units that will be organized during the coming training season.

ORGANIZATION.

14. The organization of the six Territorial Divisions remains practically the same as last year.

15. In the west, the influx of population has led to steady progress in the expansion of the Militia. The organization of corps in Nos. 10 and 13 Military Districts has been steadily progressing under the administration of the officers who have lately been appointed to the command of those districts.

16. The headquarters of the Eastern Ontario Command have been transferred from Kingston to Ottawa, the officer in command being, in addition, District Officer Commanding Military District No. 4.

17. The Military Districts of Canada have been classified as first, second and third class military districts, as follows:—

1st Class.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 (combined), 7, 9, 10, 11, 13.

2nd Class.—Nos. 4 and 8.

3rd Class.—No. 12.

INTELLIGENCE.

18. The work of the Intelligence Division has been progressive, while the officers of the Corps of Guides continue to render valuable assistance.

19. It is proposed, this year, to hold a Staff tour in Intelligence duties in connection with certain camps of instruction in the east, with a view to extending the scope of the training of this corps in the important duties they would have to perform in war.

SURVEY DIVISION.

20. In the field, the work of the Survey Division consisted of topography, the running of transit traverse, railway traverse and level lines for the use of the topographers. The work in the office consisted in the reduction and plotting of field notes, the compilation and preparation of sheets of the regular series, and the preparation and lithographing of various maps for field days and manœuvres. A large lecture map of Ottawa and vicinity was also prepared for the use of the Ottawa garrison.

21. The field work was commenced on April 5 and continued until December 15, 1909. Two transit parties were employed during the season. The total time of employment being equivalent to one party for forty-one weeks. These parties completed 1,510 miles of transit traverse, the work being cheaply and expeditiously done. The probable error of these traverses is about 1/2500. In addition to the transit work, 868 miles of railway were traversed by a party, who were employed for twelve weeks, during the summer.

22. Five level parties were employed at different times throughout the season. They succeeded in running 3,037 miles of levels, the greater portion of which was in very rough country.

23. The work of the transit, traverse and level parties completed the necessary preliminary work in about 3,000 square miles of area, which is now ready to be topographically surveyed at any time.

24. Special surveys were made of Brome, Memphremagog and Little Magog lakes, and accurate plans of Brompton and surrounding lakes were obtained from a private source.

25. The topography carried on in western Ontario covered 3,578 square miles and completed the field work of fourteen sheets of the regular series. The work was carried out by two permanent employees, four non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers and two temporary employees. This branch of the work was in charge of a Staff Captain, with headquarters at Brantford.

26. One man employed on revision for sixteen weeks completed 351 square miles, covering the Fort Erie, Welland and Dunnville sheets.

27. During the year, ten topographical sheets of the regular series were prepared for lithographing and eight were issued.

28. In all, 54 sheets, covering an area of 17,993 square miles have now been surveyed. Of these sheets 21 have been issued, fourteen are in the hands of the lithographers and the remaining seventeen are in course of preparation.

MUSKETRY.

29. The Efficiency Pay Regulations, insofar as they refer to musketry, on the whole worked satisfactorily, but some modifications are proposed which have been suggested by the experience of the past training season, and it is hoped that any cause of dissatisfaction with these regulations will then be removed.

30. Experience shows that provision should be made for qualified musketry officers in addition to the establishment at present laid down for cavalry and infantry. Musketry is as important as Signalling and other branches of training, and requires specially qualified officers to carry it on successfully.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

31. The number of Rifle Associations at the end of the year, and the membership, were as follows:—

	No.	Membership.
Military	154	16,022
Civilian	465	27,054
Total	619	43,076

32. The above figures show an increase over 1908-9 of 14 Military Associations (increase in membership 694), and 53 Civilian Associations (increase in membership, 3,036).

33. The grant by the Militia Council of a handsome nickel salver to the member of each Civilian Rifle Association making the best average in a series of practices prescribed by regulations, has had a very beneficial effect, the interest which it has aroused in rifle shooting showing a steady increase.

34. Judging by the inspection reports and target practice returns, the majority of the rifle associations are doing good work.

PERMANENT FORCE.

GENERALLY.

35. The strength of the Permanent Force is well up to the limited establishment allowed.

36. Confidential reports continue to be rendered by officers commanding units on their subordinates, and it has proved to be a very satisfactory way of ascertaining the capabilities of officers throughout the Force.

37. During the year 8 officers have been appointed to the several branches of the Permanent Force as follows:—

Cavalry	2
Artillery	1
Engineers	2
Permanent Army Medical Corps (including Nursing Sisters)	2
Canadian Army Pay Corps	1

38. With a view to commemorating, in a permanent and appropriate manner, the great service rendered by Lord Strathcona to the Empire during the late South African war, the designation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles has been changed by His Majesty's permission, and with the unanimous consent of all ranks, to that of Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).

39. In July, 1909, the Officer Commanding the Maritime Provinces Command was requisitioned for troops to assist in quelling the disturbance in connection with the strike at the Dominion Coal Company's mines, and detachments, composed as follows, of the Permanent Force stationed at Halifax were sent:—

To Glace Bay, July 7:—

Staff	3
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	214
Royal Canadian Engineers	52
Royal Canadian Regiment	259
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	8
Permanent Army Medical Corps	10
Total	546

To Inverness, July 11:—

Royal Canadian Engineers	2
Royal Canadian Regiment	103
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	4
Permanent Army Medical Corps	2
Total	111

40. The strength of the troops on strike duty was gradually reduced, until March 3, 1910, when the remainder were returned to Halifax.

41. The manner in which all ranks carried out their duties reflected great credit upon themselves and the Permanent Force in general.

42. It has been considered advisable, owing to the stage of development in the application of the principles of Army Service Corps work that has now been reached by the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps, to raise the standard of qualification, especially as regards the non-commissioned officers of the higher ranks, and this change is having a most beneficial effect in producing a number of highly trained non-commissioned officers.

43. An important improvement in the system of enlistment and training of recruits in the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps was established by making the Halifax Detachment a Training Depot. As far as possible, hereafter, all recruiting will be done at Halifax, where every facility exists for the training of recruits.

44. The experiment was tried this year of having instructors from the Permanent Section attached to the companies of the Canadian Army Service Corps in Camps of Instruction, and so satisfactory did it prove, that it is hoped to extend the principle next year, and have instructors attached to every company undergoing training. It was found this year that having instructors in camps resulted in the work being performed in a uniform and systematic manner. In some instances there had been found a tendency to introduce 'localisms,' but the presence of instructors from the Permanent Section caused the elimination of these.

45. In all camps where companies of the Army Service Corps were trained, bread was baked for the troops, and the quality was reported as very good indeed. Slaughtering was done at all camps where facilities existed for keeping the meat after it was slaughtered.

46. As an increase in the personnel of the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps stationed at Toronto had become necessary, and as it was impossible owing to lack of funds to make provision therefor by increasing the Establishment, a detachment of the Corps was withdrawn from Esquimalt (where it was considered it could best be spared, owing to the small number of troops at that station) and transferred to Toronto. Besides performing their regular duties for the permanent troops at Toronto, the members of this unit will be utilized as instructors to the militia companies in Western Ontario. Another advantage in having this detachment at Toronto is that they will perform the necessary transport work, thus effecting a considerable saving.

ADMINISTRATION AND DISCIPLINE OF THE PERMANENT FORCE.

47. The administration and discipline of the several units of the Permanent Force have, as a whole, been very satisfactory.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMMANDS AND DISTRICTS.

48. The administration of the Commands shows fair progress. The remarks, however, made in last year's report, to the effect that the majority of officers commanding Commands had not in all cases fully grasped their responsibilities and realized the powers placed in their hands, are still to a large extent true.

19. The following return shows the state of the Permanent Force on March 31, 1910:—

NAME OF CORPS.	Authorized Establishment.		Strength on March 31st 1909.		Strength on March 31st, 1910.		Become non-effective, Rank and File.								Enrolled Rank and File.					Composition of present contingent as to length of service in Per. Force.				Serving with Pension from Imperial Government.
	Officers.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Rank and File.	Officers.	Rank and File.	Discharged by Purchase.	Discharged—Unsuitable.	Discharged—Invalided.	Discharged—Time expired.	Deserted.	Dead.	Transferred.	Total.	Enlisted.	Re-enlisted.	Transferred.	Returned from Desertion.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	Over 3 years.	
Royal Canadian Dragoons	17	169	16	179	16	177	24	5	2	20	25	1	7	84	76	4	...	2	82	55	10	48	64	3
Strathcona's Horse, (Royal Canadians)	12	82	5	79	6	74	20	4	1	9	14	....	3	51	38	..	1	7	46	29	11	22	12	....
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	16	269	12	253	12	261	19	14	2	14	44	1	4	98	86	7	2	11	106	72	36	24	129	6
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	41	649	33	607	32	604	29	22	4	54	37	4	11	161	110	2	17	5	158	95	58	76	375	28
Royal Canadian Engineers	25	225	22	216	22	206	14	..	3	9	10	.	2	38	23	1	3	1	28	20	24	27	135	12
Royal Canadian Regiment	43	887	32	860	30	914	64	50	15	111	82	3	23	348	335	21	25	21	402	300	59	131	424	56
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	13	121	9	108	9	105	3	4	...	3	8	...	2	20	13	1	1	2	17	11	22	24	48	5
Permanent Army Medical Corps	25	64	22	70	23	70	4	2	2	4	4	...	2	18	12	2	4	...	18	16	8	15	31	4
Canadian Ordnance Corps	31	154	25	159	23	179	8	.....	...	8	1	....	1	18	33	..	5	...	38	28	12	30	109	11
Canadian Army Pay Corps	12	18	12	25	13	27	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	....	2	...	5	4	18	4
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	...	35	....	33	...	35	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	....	2	....	5	3	2	6	24	....
Seconded and attached for duty	....	.....	18	2	6	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	235	2,673	206	2,591	192	2,652	186	102	29	232	225	9	56	839	729	62	62	49	902	629	247	407	1369	129

ACTIVE MILITIA (OTHER THAN PERMANENT FORCE).

ESTABLISHMENTS.

50. The establishments for the Active Militia other than the Permanent Force were authorized in April, 1909, and during the year the following changes took place:—

In Military District No. 2, the organization of the 25th Brant Dragoons was authorized.

In Military District No. 10, the 12th Manitoba Dragoons, the 16th Light Horse and the 18th Mounted Rifles were brigaded together to form the 4th Cavalry Brigade.

In Military District No. 11, four independent companies of the Rocky Mountain Rangers were grouped together to form the 102nd Regiment.

The Corps of School Cadet Instructors was authorized.

ORGANIZATION.

51. The work of organization has been proceeded with so far as the funds at the disposal of the department would permit.

STAFF.

52. The following changes in the Headquarters, Command and District Staffs were made during the period covered by this report:—

Headquarters.

Major H. A. Panet, D.S.O., Royal Canadian Artillery, vacated the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General.

Major P. E. Thacker, Strathcona's Horse (R.C.), p.s.c., England, was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major G. Paley, Rifle Brigade, p.s.c., England, was appointed Director of Military Operations and Staff Duties, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W. G. Gwatkin, whose appointment had expired.

Major A. C. Caldwell, Royal Canadian Engineers, vacated the appointment of Assistant Director of Intelligence and reverted to regimental duty.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel G. R. White vacated the appointment of District Officer Commanding Military District No. 8, and was attached to Headquarters Staff for special duty.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel F. S. Meore vacated the appointment of District Officer Commanding Military District No. 12, and was attached to Headquarters Staff for special duty.

Lieut. and Brevet Captain A. McMillan, D.S.O. Royal Canadian Dragoons, was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Signalling, *vice* Captain F. A. Lister, Royal Canadian Regiment, who reverted to regimental duty.

Western Ontario Command.

Colonel W. E. Hodgins, District Officer Commanding Military District No. 4, was appointed District Officer Commanding Military District No. 1, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. Peters, appointed District Officer Commanding Military District No. 11.

Eastern Ontario Command.

Colonel T. Benson, Royal Canadian Artillery, was appointed Officer Commanding the Eastern Ontario Command, *vice* Colonel W. D. Gordon, appointed Officer Commanding the Quebec Command.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Chinic, Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed Chief Staff Officer, *vice* Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel T. D. R. Hemming, appointed District Officer Commanding Military District No. 3.

Lieut.-Colonel T. D. R. Hemming was appointed District Officer Commanding Military District No. 3, *vice* Colonel W. D. Gordon, who assumed command of Military District No. 4 on removal of the Headquarters of the Eastern Ontario Command to Ottawa.

Quebec Command.

Colonel W. D. Gordon was appointed Officer Commanding Quebec Command, *vice* Colonel and temporary Brigadier-General L. Buchan, C.V.O., C.M.G., A.D.C., deceased.

Lieut.-Colonel A. N. Worthington, Army Medical Corps, vacated the appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Quebec Command and Military District No. 6.

Maritime Provinces Command.

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. C. MacDougall, Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed Chief Staff Officer, Maritime Provinces Command, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Humphrey.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Humphrey, Chief Staff Officer, Maritime Provinces Command, was appointed Officer Commanding Military District No. 8, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel G. R. White, appointed to Headquarters Staff.

Captain W. P. Gibsone, Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Captain C. H. Hill, Royal Canadian Regiment (seconded).

Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Ogilvie, Royal Canadian Regiment, was appointed District Staff Adjutant, Military District No. 12.

Military District No. 10.

Lieut.-Colonel and Honorary Colonel S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O., was appointed District Officer Commanding.

Military District No. 11.

Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. Peters was appointed District Officer Commanding Military District No. 11, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Holmes.

Military District No. 13.

Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Cruikshank was appointed District Officer Commanding, *vice* Lieut.-Colonel and Honorary Colonel S. B. Steele, transferred to Military District No. 10.

REGULATIONS.

53. The following regulations were issued during the twelve months ended March 31, 1910:—

King's Regulations and Order for the Canadian Militia, 1910.
Training Manual, Canadian Artillery, 1908.
Regulations for Royal Military College, considerably amended.
Regulations for the Clothing of the Canadian Militia, Part II.
Regulations for Engineer Services, Canada.
Regulations for Supply, Transport and Barrack Services for the Canadian Militia, 1909.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERALLY.

54. The attendance of officers at the Royal Schools of Instruction has, on the whole, been satisfactory, but the percentage of unqualified officers is still too large.

55. Provisional Schools of Instruction were held as under:—

Cavalry.—Calgary, Alta.

Artillery.—Lévis, P.Q.; Montreal, P.Q.; St. John, N.B.; Victoria, B.C.

Infantry.—Brockville, Ont; Galt, Ont.; Ottawa, Ont.; Niagara Falls, Ont.; Stratford, Ont.; Port Hope, Ont.; Montreal, P.Q.; Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Three Rivers, P.Q.; St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.; Westville, N.S.

Canadian Army Service Corps.—Hamilton, Ont.

No. XVIII. Field Ambulance.—Vancouver, B.C.

Signalling.—Belleville, Ont.

Signalling Garrison Classes.—Ottawa, Ont.; Toronto, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Montreal, P.Q.; St. John, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Winnipeg, Man.

56. Courses of instruction in the Ross rifle were held by the Inspector of Small Arms at Quebec for officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Active Militia.

57. A course of instruction was authorized to be held at the Halifax Military Hospital for Nursing Sisters, in military nursing duties.

58. In order to properly train the Sergeant Cooks who have been added to the establishment of the Canadian Army Service Corps, arrangements were made for a course of instruction at Kingston, under the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps. A few took the course, and instruction was given them as to how to obtain the best results from the rations. It is expected that during the coming year an increased attendance at these courses can be arranged for.

59. Nine officers of the Active Militia were attached to units of the Permanent Force for duty and a 'long course,' with a view to qualifying for commissions in the Permanent Force.

60. The results of the promotion examinations of the Imperial Army held in May and November, 1909, were as follows:—

At the May examination, 30 officers of the Permanent Force presented themselves, 16 passed and 14 failed (9 in one subject and 5 in more than one subject); 4 officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery wrote on the Artillery subject 'c,' 3 of whom passed.

At the November examination, 17 officers presented themselves, 12 passed and 5 failed; two officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery wrote on subject 'c,' one of whom passed.

61. Twenty officers presented themselves for the promotion examination in subject 'c,' Practical Work in 1909, 17 of whom passed.

62. Five officers of the Permanent Force presented themselves for examination in Tactical Fitness to Command, of whom three passed; at the same time four officers of the Active Militia were examined for the rank of colonel, of whom 2 passed.

63. One candidate presented himself for the literary examination for appointment to the Permanent Force held in May, 1909. He was not successful.

64. Five officers attended that portion of the 'long course' required to be taken at the Royal Military College in the spring of 1909, of whom only one passed. There were, also, present during the course, 7 officers of the Permanent Force preparing for promotion examination. This is the last occasion on which officers will be allowed

the privilege of attending the Royal Military College for the purpose of preparing themselves for promotion, such a course being discontinued for the future, as it is considered that the professional attainments of officers are now sufficiently raised to warrant such preparation being carried out regimentally.

65. In the autumn of 1909, 5 officers were present at the portion of the 'long course' conducted at the Royal Military College, all of whom passed, and in addition, there were 2 officers of the Permanent Force preparing for promotion examination.

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLAND.

66. The following officers underwent instruction in England and are still in attendance:—

Staff College.—Captain W. B. Anderson, Royal Canadian Engineers.

Ordnance College.—Major F. D. Lafferty, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Gunnery Staff Course.—Lieut. W. G. Beeman, and Lieut. A. S. Wright, Royal Canadian Artillery.

Course in Military Engineering.—Lieut. J. A. Keefer and Lieut. C. B. Russell, Royal Canadian Engineers.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

67. Fifty-one candidates presented themselves for the entrance examination to the Royal Military College in May, 1909, 42 of whom were successful in passing the same.

CANADIAN SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

68. There was only one course at the Canadian School of Musketry during 1909, at which 16 officers and 26 non-commissioned officers attended, of whom 14 officers and 19 non-commissioned officers qualified. One officer and 6 non-commissioned officers failed in the final examination, while 1 officer and 1 non-commissioned officer were unable to qualify owing to illness.

69. The comparatively small attendance at the above-mentioned course was due to the fact that a large number of the troops at Halifax were on duty at Glace Bay, and, as a consequence, some 25 officers and non-commissioned officers were unable to attend.

70. The high standard of the School was fully maintained, and the staff detailed to assist in this work deserve every commendation.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

71. The number of certificates issued from all schools of instruction during the year was as follows:—

RETURN of Certificates Granted between April 1, 1909, and March 31 1910

Name of School.	Officers.							N. C. Officers.							Signalling.					Army Service Corps.	Medical Corps.	Dispensers.	Veterinary.	Dental Surgeons.	Dental Assistants.	Nursing Sisters.	Trumpeters and Buglers.	Maxim Machine Gun.	Caretakers.	Total.
	Lieut.-Colonel.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Technical Lieutenants.	Paymaster.	Regimental Instructors or Adjutants Quarter-Masters.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Technical Engineers.	Instructors.	Class "A."	Class "B."	Asst. Instructors.	Class "A."	Class "B."	Officers.	N. C. Officers.												
Royal Sch. of Cavalry, Toronto, O., and St. Jean, P.Q.	1	1	2	4			1	3	3																					19
Royal School of Instruction, Winnipeg			3	4			1	3	3																					19
Royal School of Artillery (Field) Kingston		1	2	3			1	3	3																					16
Royal School of Artillery (Garrison) Halifax			1	3			1	3	3																					14
Royal Sch. of Artill. (Garrison) Quebec and Esquimalt			1	3			1	3	3																					14
Royal School of Infantry, London			1	2			1	3	3																					14
Royal School of Infantry, Toronto			2	3			1	3	3																					15
Royal School of Infantry, Fredericton		1	2	3			1	3	3																					16
Royal School of Infantry, Halifax		1	2	3			1	3	3																					16
Royal School of Infantry, Quebec			2	3			1	3	3																					15
Royal Canadian Engineers			1	2			1	3	3		3																			14
Cavalry (Provisional Schools)			2	3			1	3	3																					15
Artillery (Provisional Schools)			2	3			1	3	3																					15
Corps of Guides (Provisional Schools)			1	2			1	3	3																					14
Infantry (Provisional Schools)			2	3			1	3	3																					15
Army Service Corps			1	2			1	3	3																					14
Medical Corps (Special Course)			1	2			1	3	3																					14
Canadian School of Musketry			2	3			1	3	3																					15
Signalling (Provisional Schools)			1	2			1	3	3																					14
Examination (Board of Examiners)			1	2			1	3	3																					14
Total	1	12	259	374	2	76	31	261	195	20	3	4	10	57	14	82	155	3	55	55	4	29	1	7	132	23	5	202	26	2	1893

COMMISSIONS AND WARRANTS.

72. The number of commissions in the Active Militia issued during the period under review was 355, and warrants to specially qualified non-commissioned officers, 17.

MEDALS.

73. The number and description of medals issued between April 1, 1909, and March 31, 1910, were as follows:—

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration	35
Long Service Medal	185
Long Service and Good Conduct Medal (Permanent Force)	11
General Service Medal	27
Northwest 1885 Rebellion Medal	2

CADET CORPS.

74. The steady growth in numbers of cadet corps under the supervision of the department continues to be maintained, and interest in the movement appears general throughout all the provinces. On March 31, 1910, the numbers of gazetted cadet corps had reached 215, embracing 362 cadet companies, with a membership of close upon 15,000 boys. These were distributed among the provinces of the Dominion as follows:—

Province of Ontario,	83	Cadet Units with	117	Cadet Companies.
" Quebec,	63	"	157	"
" Nova Scotia,	17	"	21	"
" N. Brunswick,	11	"	11	"
" P.E. Island,	4	"	4	"
" Manitoba,	9	"	14	"
" Saskatchewan,	5	"	5	"
" Alberta,	16	"	26	"
" Br. Columbia,	6	"	6	"
Yukon Territory	1	"	1	"
	215		362	

75. Disbandments were made of only three cadet units (with an equal number of companies), and the net increase over the previous year was 36 cadet corps, embracing 33 cadet companies, and with a membership of over 2,800. The great majority of Canadian Cadet Corps are affiliated with the public schools of the various provinces and in many cases receive tangible assistance from the local boards of school trustees, mainly in the provision of uniform, or an armoury or armoury fittings for the storage of arms, equipment, &c.

76. Ross rifles, Mark II*., are now issued to each cadet corps for drill purposes and target practice with the .303 service ammunition, and a proportionate number of Ross rifles, Mark I., for drill and miniature target practice with the standard gallery cartridge. The cadets are thus enabled to receive a course of training similar to that of the Militia, and, in addition, the distribution of service rifles to cadets throughout the country provides a valuable reserve of arms for which reliable bondsmen are responsible, and which would be easily obtainable should occasion ever arise necessitating their employment in an emergency.

77. The concensus of reports of inspecting officers upon the annual cadet inspections for the year goes to show steady progress towards efficiency. The policy of returning a letter of criticism (for communication to the cadet officers and school authorities) upon each inspection report reaching Headquarters has been continued, and is believed to have beneficial results.

78. The increase in the standard of qualification for cadet instructors is already showing beneficial results in the greater efficiency of units generally reported by

inspecting officers. The creation of a separate corps of the Militia—the Corps of School Cadet Instructors, composed only of duly qualified male teachers of the public schools, and the establishment of a scale of allowances for cadet instructors, has provided the requisite prestige and encouragement for the teaching staff to participate in the work. Courses of instruction for the qualification of cadet instructors were held during the summer vacation, 1909, in the Maritime Provinces and Western Ontario Commands. In all cases large numbers of school teachers attended the courses and, at Stanley Barracks, Toronto, and Wolseley Barracks, London, the numbers applying for accommodation were much in excess of those who could be instructed during the period available.

79. An edition of the Cadet Regulations, revised to July 1, 1910, will be issued during the coming summer. This consolidates existing regulations and amendments as promulgated in General Orders from time to time since the publication of the last Regulations in 1906.

80. A source of much encouragement and incentive to cadet corps generally has been afforded by the generous gift of a trophy for cadet competition, during the current year, by His Excellency Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada. The idea intended to be shown by the trophy is the illustration of the conquest of the Base and Unworthy by the Spirit of Wisdom, Courage and Love. This is done through the medium of a silver and bronze group of St. George and the Dragon, with a background of the Union Jack and Maple Leaf in enamel, representing the Young Knight of Strenuous Endeavour riding out from the heart of the Union Jack to protect the Maple Leaf from the Dragon of Ignorance, Sloth and Self-Interest. Under the conditions imposed by His Excellency, the trophy is to be won by the municipality which can show the largest percentage of gazetted cadets between the ages of 12 and 16 years, in proportion to its population. For the purposes of the competition the strength of cadet corps will be taken as on May 24, 1910, and the population of municipalities on January 1, 1910.

81. Further encouragement was given the cadets by the generous invitation of the 'Lord Roberts' Boys of London, England, for a Canadian cadet team to compete at Bisley, 1909, for the gold medal given by H.R.H. The Princess of Wales (now Her Majesty, Queen Mary) for rifle competition with the cadets of the Mother Country on 'Empire Day.' Two cadets representing Canada were sent over, viz.: Cadet Captain Flood and Cadet Sergeant Galer Hagarty, both of Cadet Corps No. 48, Harbord Collegiate Institute, Toronto. Neither was very successful, owing to lack of familiarity with English conditions, and the miniature shooting of which the competitions chiefly consisted. They, however, report having been the recipients of most generous hospitality and kindness on all sides, and state they were specially indebted to the Hon. Secretary 'Lord Roberts' Boys,' R. J. E. Hanson, Esq., M.A., R.N.V.R., for courtesies extended. The invitation for a Canadian cadet team to attend the 'Boys' Bisley, 1910, has again been received from the Executive of the Imperial Cadet Association (successors of 'Lord Roberts' Boys') and it is confidently expected that a team capable of upholding the credit of Canada will be selected.

82. The Dominion Rifle Association and Canadian Rifle League continued their encouragement of the previous year to cadets, whereby it was made possible for some 50 odd cadets to compete throughout the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association and furnish a team representative of the Dominion to enter for the Lord Roberts' Trophy Competition. Unfortunately this match was shot off at a late hour and poor scores were made by the Canadian Cadet Team. The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association have promised better time-table schedules in future contests.

83. The presentation of colours to local cadet corps by the ladies of the 'Daughters of the Empire' at Vancouver, B.C., Winnipeg, Man., and Ottawa, Ont., the reviews at various points by His Excellency the Governor-General notably at Ottawa on November 9, 1909, and at Toronto previously—as well as Lord Strathcona's

gift of caps to the public school cadets of the latter city, have directed the marked attention of the public to the cadet movement, as well as stimulated the youthful population to a proper pride in these organizations affiliated with the educational institution which they attend.

84. Many inquiries respecting the formation of 'Boy Scouts' have been received by the Department, but this branch of juvenile organization does not come within its purview, section 65 of the Militia Act limiting the control of minors by the Minister of Militia and Defence to lads between the ages of 12 and 18 years, who may be formed into *cadet* corps. Leaders of the 'Boy Scout' movement in Canada have declined gazettement as cadets on the score of independence of the Department, and as a matter of fact they are chartered and supervised by the Supreme Council of General Sir Baden-Powell's 'Boy Scout' organization in London, England. The need for local supervision has, however, now become very urgent and arrangements are being completed by His Excellency the Governor-General with the Lieutenant-Governors of provinces for the formation of Provincial Committees under which the organization of 'Boy Scouts' in the several provinces will be supervised and controlled.

PHYSICAL AND MILITARY TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

85. The provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia have now expressed their adhesion to the terms of the Constitution of the 'Strathcona Trust' and have adopted, as part of their educational system, the physical training of all pupils in Elementary Schools.* During the year courses of instruction for school teachers have been held throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and Ontario, with the following results:—

Total number of school teachers and prospective school teachers instructed	1,538
*2. Certificates awarded for proficiency to instruct in physical training	1,301
3. Certificates awarded for proficiency in military drill and qualifying as cadet instructors	126
4. Failures to qualify in physical training	107
5. Failures to qualify as cadet instructors	4
6. Total failures	111

*In the province of Ontario arrangements have not yet progressed sufficiently for the establishment of any instructional courses in physical training for the school teachers.

VETERINARY SERVICE.

86. It is hoped soon to organize a Veterinary Corps for Canada. It is felt that the establishment of such a Corps will prove most beneficial.

ORDNANCE STORES.

87. Small Arm Ammunition has been decentralized so far as suitable accommodation exists at Ordnance Depots. The decentralization of gun ammunition proceeds but slowly owing to the lack of magazine accommodation, but as there is money available this year for building magazines it is hoped some progress will be made before the year is out. Clothing and necessaries have been distributed to each Depot —and each is now self-contained to a degree.

88. Several simplified clothing patterns have been introduced leading to economy in production and to reduction in the cost of handling, &c.

*The province of Prince Edward Island has since declared its adhesion.

89. By General Order 99 of 1910, a system was introduced by which the actual cost value of the personal clothing, hitherto issuable to the soldier 'in kind,' is now placed to his credit, in advance, in the regimental pay-list, and when he requires articles of regimental uniform, he may draw them from regimental store, and have the cost deducted from the clothing credit. At the end of the man's engagement, he is paid, in cash, any balance there may be remaining to his credit. This system is of much value to the soldier, as it enables him to provide himself with additional articles of uniform, out of the economies he is able to effect in other directions.

ARMAMENT.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

90. The first step in the re-armament of the Field Artillery with a quick-firing gun has been completed by the issue of Q.F. 18-pr. equipment to eight field batteries. Orders have been placed with a view to completing the re-armament of the whole of the Field Artillery before 1912.

91. The pattern of runner for use with artillery vehicles in winter, referred to in last year's report, has been issued to the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and very thoroughly tested both by ordinary drill and by a special route march and manœuvres in rough country. The report is on the whole extremely favourable.

HEAVY ARTILLERY.

92. Unavoidable delays in the modification of the B.L. 60-pr. carriages, referred to in last year's report, will prevent the issue of this equipment in time for the annual training of 1910. It is expected, however, that the armament for the heavy batteries will be ready before the end of the year.

SMALL ARMS AND SMALL ARM AMMUNITION.

93. The output of rifles and bayonets by the Ross Rifle Company has been satisfactorily maintained during the year under review.

94. The introduction of the Mark II.*, Ross rifle, the excellent shooting qualities of which have been so well attested, marks a further step in the development of this weapon.

95. The experimental work of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Small Arms Committee has resulted in the recommendation of certain modifications which it is believed will, when embodied, produce a weapon superior to any existing pattern of .303 rifle.

96. The question of improved sighting for rifles has received much attention during the past year. A pattern of Sutherland sight has been provided for all M.L.E. rifles on charge, and the provision of another pattern of this sight (with aperture) for the Ross rifle is under consideration.

97. Steps have been taken to provide a rifle for Cadet Corps by adapting the earlier issues of Mark II. Ross rifles. Very considerable progress has already been made in this direction and all Cadet Corps will, in due course, be provided with these rifles.

98. It is understood that after extensive experiments the British War Office is on the eve of introducing a new pattern of .303 cartridge with pointed bullet. The manufacture of the new ammunition will be commenced at the Dominion Arsenal as soon as the necessary details can be procured.

INSPECTION OF WAR MATERIÉL AND ALTERATION OF STORES IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHANGES.

99. It is gratifying to note that the technical inspection of warlike materiél, and its alteration in accordance with the changes introduced from time to time, is gradually becoming systematized.

100. The various armaments, field and coast defence, call for constant alterations and repairs to keep them up to date; this work is being carried out by the armament artificers of the Canadian Ordnance Corps, under the superintendence of an Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, and may be said to be on a satisfactory footing.

101. As pointed out in previous reports, it is only by constant care that modern artillery equipment, with its complex mechanisms and delicate range finding and sighting instruments, can be maintained in a state of efficiency. In this respect it is felt that there is generally room for considerable improvement in the personnel of the caretakers of the field and heavy artillery batteries.

102. During the past year it has been possible for the first time to carry out an examination, by technically qualified Inspecting Ordnance Officers, of the ammunition stored in all the principal military magazines in Canada. It is the intention that this examination shall be conducted annually in the future.

103. With the increasing accumulation of ammunition of all natures a regular periodic examination becomes of vital importance for the timely checking of possible causes of deterioration, for the prevention of ammunition which has become unfit for service being sent into the field, and for the detection of danger in storage.

104. In addition to the examination of ammunition on military charge a considerable quantity of ammunition belonging to His Majesty's ships in the North Pacific was examined in accordance with arrangements made with the Admiralty.

105. With the formation of a Canadian Navy it may be expected that a still larger amount of this nature of work will have to be undertaken by Inspecting Ordnance Officers, and it is important that more officers should become qualified to carry it out.

INSPECTORS OF ORDNANCE MACHINERY.

106. Arrangements have been made for the selection of two suitable candidates to fill the positions of Inspector of Ordnance Machinery referred to in last year's report. The two will shortly be selected and will be sent to Halifax for a brief course under Captain Rodd, A.O.D., I.O.M., and will then proceed to England for final instruction.

ENGINEER SERVICES.

GENERALLY.

107. The result of the decentralization of Engineer Services referred to in the report for 1908 is satisfactory, and officers commanding now realize the importance of expending their allotment of money to the best possible advantage. The progress report adopted last year also continues to increase in value.

108. The system of recording Military Lands has been further improved during the past year, and it is hoped that in a few months each military district will be issued with a complete record of the military properties within its boundaries.

TELEGRAPH DETACHMENTS.

109. Telegraph Detachments have been organized, in conjunction with the existing field companies of Canadian Engineers, as the nuclei of Divisional Telegraph Companies, and it is hoped that during the training for 1910-11 four complete detachments will be trained.

AVIATION.

110. During the year this important subject received attention. Messrs. McCurdy and Baldwin were encouraged to carry out experiments at Petawawa and assistance was given them by the officers and men of the Royal Canadian Engineers.

RIFLE RANGES.

111. The British Regulations for 'The Construction and Care of Rifle Ranges, 1908,' have been amended to suit Canadian conditions and are now being promulgated in General Orders.

112. The following rifle ranges were constructed during the year:—

	Targets
Prescott	4
Truro	6

113. Owing to the danger area as laid down in the above-mentioned regulations having been increased, it is much more difficult to acquire safe sites. This accounts for the number of rifle ranges constructed during the year being smaller than usual.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.

114. The 65th Regiment Armoury was constructed in Montreal by the regiment, the Department giving a grant towards cost of construction, upon the condition that the building was handed over free of debt to the department upon completion.

115. The following buildings were erected by the Department of Public Works:—

Joliette Armoury	Completed.
Durham Armoury	"
Medicine Hat Armoury	"
Sherbrooke Drill Hall	"
Guelph Armoury	"
Brandon Drill Hall	"
Truro Armoury	"
Servants' Quarters, R.M.C., Kingston	"
Riding Establishment Quarters, Kingston	"
Rimouski Armoury	Nearly completed.

116. Armoury accommodation has been provided in the following public buildings by the Department of Public Works:—

Knowlton, P.Q.; Magog, P.Q.; Nicolet, P.Q.

117. Buildings have been purchased by the Department of Public Works at the following places for use as armouries:—

Lloydminster, Sask.; Canning, N.S.; Fraserville, Ont.; Chatham, N.B.

118. Hitherto all military buildings have been constructed by the Department of Public Works; but it is now the intention that in future all the smaller military buildings required shall be constructed by the Department of Militia and Defence.

119. Definite policies have recently been adopted with regard to the construction of these buildings and their accommodation and fixtures which, with careful supervision during construction on the part of the commanding officers and their command and district engineers, will, it is thought, materially reduce their cost. The Regulations for Engineer Services now give explicit directions on this point.

MAINTENANCE OF MILITARY PROPERTIES.

120. The number of new drill halls, armouries, rifle ranges, fortifications, and new works generally, taken over each year, necessitates an annual increase in the maintenance vote. It is evident that a percentage of the actual cost of new works should be added each year to the Vote for Engineer Services, for this purpose.

121. All military properties, buildings, rifle ranges, &c., throughout all districts have been maintained, and kept in repair. The following statement shows the work performed in each district during the year now under review:—

Military District No. 1.

A new store shed was constructed in rear of the Ordnance Stores, London, for housing vehicles and camp equipment.

Wolseley Barracks is now in a fairly good state of repair.

Military District No. 2.

A water supply is being installed at the new camp grounds, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and sufficient pure water obtained for supplying troops. Pumps, tanks and distributing pipes are still to be installed.

Stanley Barracks were maintained and kept in fairly good condition during the year.

The site on which it was intended to build the new barracks at Toronto is now to be sold and a new site is being obtained.

Military District No. 3.

A new tank and tower were erected on the Barriefield camp ground, and new steam pumps installed to replace the old system which had become unsatisfactory.

A complete new water system for fire protection and general services was laid at the Royal Military College, including a 25,000-gallon steel tank supported on a 90-foot steel tower.

The Artillery Park Barracks, Kingston, are in a good state of repair, but the same cannot be said of the Tête-de-Pont Barracks.

Military District No. 4.

Rockliffe Rifle Range was maintained and improvements made. An underground telephone system between the firing points and targets is now under construction to replace the old air line system which has become unserviceable.

Petawawa Camp.

Water Supply.—Two independent systems were installed, one for drinking and one for fire protection and flushing. The former has its intake in a reservoir supplied from springs as heretofore. The intake for the latter is laid in the river. The end of the pipe being protected by a crib.

A new steel tank, 25,000 gallon capacity, was erected on a 40-foot steel tower, for fire pressure, and eleven hydrants were installed on the mains, making a thoroughly good fire protection system. Hose reels are kept ready at certain places on the ground. Sheds are now being built for them.

The springs supplying the drinking supply have been further improved, collecting barrels, and mains to the reservoir, have been increased, so that 107,000 gallons per diem are available from the springs.

Septic Tank.—The sewage system and septic tank were completed during the year, and are working well. All buildings and services on the permanent camp grounds are connected to this system.

Two automatic flush tanks were installed of 450 gallons each to thoroughly flush out the whole sewage system.

Roads.—During the winter and late autumn contracts were let for the supply of stones, and the work of macadamizing the camp roads was continued with very beneficial results, the dust in camp being greatly lessened. Stones for this purpose have to be quarried on the lower plateau and drawn up the hill. There is now a fairly complete quarry plant consisting of two engines to work drills and hoist, and, also, a crusher and portable engine. A steam roller was rented for the time it was required.

Lighting Plant.—This plant continues to be satisfactory for inside use, but has not been sufficiently extended for outside use, owing to want of funds. Outside lighting is now being considered.

Wharf.—Further improvements were made to the wharf, but it is found that, owing to the very great ice pressure at that place, no wharf will remain permanently there, but only a continuous stone filled crib. The present piers must be joined to make them continuous as soon as funds will allow.

Drainage.—The low ground on the lower plateau was cleared and drained.

Slaughter House.—A water supply system and an Ericson hot air pump were installed in the slaughter house, and also a small tank erected. The fittings of this building are not yet completed.

Buildings.—The following buildings were constructed during the year:—

A milk depot for the sterilization of all milk used in camp.

A forage barn for hay and grain taken over from contractors.

A storehouse (Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery) as an extension of the Artificers' shop.

A freight shed was completed for the use of the station agent when storing small freight orders.

A bakery was completed.

Painting.—Painting of buildings was continued during the year.

Military District No. 5.

A site was chosen at Longueuil, on government property, for a new barracks for Montreal and is now being laid out. A water supply has been provided, and designs for the several buildings are being made.

Pointe-aux-Trembles Rifle Range near Montreal was maintained.

Military District No. 6.

The barracks at St. Johns were improved and made more suitable for present day requirements. They are now in fairly good repair.

Temporary camp grounds were fitted up in the district, at Granby, for annual drill. Water supply, &c., was provided.

Military District No. 7.

The work of repairing the Fortification Walls at Quebec was continued, as far as funds would permit.

Alterations to Dufferin Terrace were in abeyance during the year for want of funds. It is hoped that another season's work will complete the substructure and superstructure of the Terrace. The retaining wall at the foot of the cliff has still to be completed.

The Dominion Arsenal being in a good state of repair required little expenditure during the year except for fair wear and tear.

Military District No. 8.

The barracks at Fredericton were maintained and are in a fair state of repair. Extensive repairs to the sidewalks were made.

Military District No. 9.

Two targets were added to the Rifle Range at Aldershot Camp Grounds, and a Pay Office and Headquarters Offices were erected.

A building was purchased at Canning and moved to a proper site and fitted up for use as an armoury.

Halifax Fortress.—The married quarters at Pavilion Barracks were improved from a sanitary point of view.

The reconstruction of the foundations of the east block, South Barracks, was carried out.

The old Officers' Mess building, Royal Artillery Park, was converted into quarters for the officer commanding the Maritime Provinces Command.

Two married quarters were fitted up in the Glacis Barracks.

A large expenditure was required to rebuild the gables of the men's quarters, Wellington Barracks.

The sanitary arrangements of the barracks generally are gradually being improved.

The military hospital required extensive repairs and improvements, and is now in good condition.

Numerous other works of all descriptions were carried out in the forts, barracks, and Ordnance buildings.

Military District No. 10.

Fort Osborne Barracks and the Ordnance Stores are now in a fair state of repair.

A fence was erected around the site of the Brandon Rifle Range.

The exterior of the Winnipeg Drill Hall was painted anew.

A hot air heating system was installed in the main hall of the Brandon Drill Hall with good results.

Military District No. 11.

Incidental services were carried out at Esquimalt, and the barracks there are reported in good condition generally.

Military District No. 12.

No large works were required in this district during the year.

The military buildings of Charlottetown were kept in repair.

Military District No. 13.

The building rented near Calgary for Ordnance Store purposes required alterations and repairs.

A new hot water heating system was installed to replace an old and obsolete one.

LANDS ACQUIRED.

122. The following lands were acquired during the period under review:—

Kingston, Ont.—The remainder of the properties forming part of the site of the Rifle Range were finally acquired by expropriation.

Lloydminster, Sask.—A site for an armoury was acquired. A portion of this site was donated by the Department of the Interior, the remainder acquired by purchase.

Chatham, N.B.—A site for an armoury was purchased by the Department of Public Works.

Rimouski, Que.—A site for an armoury was purchased.

Lévis, Que.—A parcel of land, some 30 arpents in area, which was within the danger zone of the rifle range, was purchased.

Canning, N.S.—A site for an armoury was purchased by the Department of Public Works.

Sarnia, Ont.—A site for an armoury was purchased by the Department of Public Works.

Petawawa Camp Site, Ont.—Twelve additional properties were purchased, making the number of properties belonging to settlers acquired up to March 31, 1910, one hundred and forty-one, comprising an area of 20,857 acres.

Western Provinces.—The continued influx of population into the west and northwest has directed attention to the importance of acquiring areas, as military reservations, before all lands suitable for the purpose have been disposed of to private purchasers; steps have been initiated with the Department of the Interior to secure reservations of sufficient size to meet future requirements.

EXPENDITURE.

123. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of $563,492.61 in expenditure, the total for the year amounting to $5,921,313.79.

124. This was due mainly to the fact that in 1908-9 there was an unusually heavy expenditure on annual drill account as a result of the Quebec Tercentenary, the total amounting to $1,304,796, whereas in 1909-10 the expenditure for annual drill was

only $796,608 owing to many rural corps training in Regimental Camps at their local headquarters, instead of in District Camps, thus saving heavy transport expenses, and, also, owing to the training establishment having been somewhat reduced in strength.

125. The expenditure for pay and provisioning the Permanent Force was $30,000 less than the previous year owing to the force having been kept at a lower strength. Pay totalled $1,381,510.44 and provisioning, &c., $376,494.59.

126. The total on Capital Account was $1,299,970.27, distributed as follows:—

Final payments on 17,740 Ross rifles received	$110,875 00	
Progress payments on new order	195,315 07	
48,503 bayonets and 33,003 scabbards, packing, &c.	232,127 05	
For parts and samples furnished Sub Small Arms Committee by Ross Rifle Co. in connection with the production of standard patterns of small arms	40,380 79	
Incidental expenses of Small Arms Committee	6,368 30	
Converting 500 Mark II. rifles	6,000 00	
Cocking pieces and spare parts for Ross rifles	1,810 33	
Arm chests	10,000 00	
Inspection of rifles, bayonets and scabbards, including rent of premises for same	21,227 44	
Sutherland Rifle sights	36,000 00	
Chartered accountant's services at Ross Rifle Factory	1,019 35	
Saddlery and harness, &c., including inspection	47,427 10	
Reserve clothing	204,770 47	
Field guns and ammunition purchased in England	82,289 20	
Limbers and wagons, &c., made in Canada	217,730 19	
Sub-target guns	10,000 00	
Warlike stores	13,261 95	
Rifle ranges, as under	35,181 69	
Lands for camp sites, as under	28,186 34	
Total Capital Account		$1,299,970 27

	Land.	Construction.	Total.
Rifle Ranges—	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amherst, N. S	54 08	25 00	79 08
Brockville, Ont	838 10		838 10
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	655 11		655 11
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.	125 00		125 00
Kingston, Ont.	4,548 81	197 63	4,746 44
Levis, Que.	2,370 75		2,370 75
Longueuil, P.Q.	40 00		40 00
Niagara, Ont		590 75	590 75
Petawawa, Ont.		16,225 78	16,225 78
Pointe-aux Trembles, P.Q.		50 00	50 00
Prescott, Ont.		600 00	600 00
Truro, N. S	111 58	7,907 10	8,018 68
Virden, Man.		842 00	842 00
	8,743 43	26,438 26	35,181 69
Land furnished for Camp sites, etc			
Aldershot Camp	1,050 57		
Petawawa "	13,122 15		
Niagara "	670 00		
Fort Martinière Battery	12,543 64		
Rimouski Armoury	800 00		
			28,186 34

127. The expenditure under the smaller votes was about the same as usual. A number of statements follow:—

EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1910.

Name of Appropriation.	Voted as per Main Estimates Session 1908-09.	Voted as per Supplementary Estimates Session 1908-09.	Voted as per further Supplementary Estimates Session 1909-10.	Total.	Expended 1909-10.	Amounts lapsed.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Annual drill	860,000 00		1,776 46	861,776 46	796,608 45	65,168 01
Cadets competition for Lord Roberts trophy	350 00			350 00	350 00	
Civil Service examiners	700 00			700 00	250 00	450 00
Clothing and necessaries	375,000 00			375,000 00	374,670 18	329 82
Contingencies	25,000 00	2,000 00	1,514 55	28,514 55	26,486 08	2,028 47
Customs dues	100,000 00			100,000 00	36,695 87	63,304 13
Departmental library	1,000 00			1,000 00	938 23	61 77
Dominion arsenal	300,000 00			300,000 00	259,523 84	40,476 16
Engineer services	275,000 00			275,000 00	274,806 52	193 48
Grants to associations	55,000 00			55,000 00	53,187 30	1,812 70
Gratuities	2,500 00			2,500 00	2,374 72	125 28
Maintenance of military properties	75,000 00			75,000 00	74,067 45	932 55
Pay and allowances of Staffs, Permanent Forces, Active Militia, Schools of Instruction, &c.	1,646,000 00			1,646,000 00	1,640,356 10	5,643 90
Printing and stationery	40,000 00			40,000 00	39,998 70	1 30
Provisions and supplies	400,000 00			400,000 00	376,494 59	23,505 41
Royal Military College	96,000 00			96,000 00	95,933 51	66 49
Salaries and wages	80,000 00			80,000 00	79,821 66	178 34
Topographical survey	25,000 00			25,000 00	23,140 14	1,859 86
Transport and freight	100,000 00		1,850 00	101,850 00	101,634 42	215 58
Warlike stores	335,000 00		7,457 07	342,457 07	342,405 76	51 31
Capital Account—Ordnance, Arms, Ammunition, Rifle Ranges, Lands, Reserve Stores, &c	1,300,000 00			1,300,000 00	1,299,970 27	29 73
Total	6,091,550 00	2,000 00	12,598 08	6,106,148 08	5,899,713 79	206,434 29
Statutory.						
Pay of Inspector-General and others					21,600 00	
Total Militia expenditure	6,091,550 00	2,000 00	12,598 08	6,106,148 08	5,921,313 79	206,434 29

Pensions.

Rebellion 1885 and general	16,760 28
Fenian Raids	1,937 35
Pension Act 1901—Statutory	27,003 36
Rebellion 1837-38 "	80 00

Aid to Civil Power.

Glace Bay, C. B.	Recoverable from the municipalities.	51,357 70
Inverness "		7,255 10

Revenue, 1909-10.

Casual		$ 2,741 95
Ammunition and stores	$19,780 82	
Rents	4,392 88	
Miscellaneous	7,609 23	
		31,782 95
Royal Military College		29,153 65
Pensions Act, 1901		21,742 40
		$85,420 93

ANNUAL DRILL EXPENDITURE 1909 10.

	Numbers Trained.					Pay and Allowances.	Supplies of Rations, Forage and Fuel.	Engineer Services.	Rent of Grounds	Travelling Expenses.	Field Days and Staff Rides.	Pay of Markers	Miscellaneous	Total.
	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Men.	Total.	Horses.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
District Camps.														
London	165	390	1,271	1,826	338	30,161 34								
Niagara	338	866	2,838	4,042	942	68,038 84								
Barriefield	118	294	957	1,369	377	23,214 73								
Rockliffe	42	148	347	477	309	10,868 62								
Levis	190	457	1,509	2,156	62	31,006 13								
Three Rivers	65	186	561	812	41	10,722 16								
Granby	103	262	887	1,252	925	28,650 76								
Sussex	140	419	1,407	1,966	463	36,213 27								
Charlottetown	47	121	418	586	100	11,395 28								
Aldershot	84	179	591	854	236	15,018 73								
	1,292	3,292	10,756	15,340	3,793	265,293 86	53,630 47	1,591 45	2,550 00	3,276 36	540 99		1,153 92	328,043 05
Provincial Camps.														
Western Ontario Com'd.	68	168	548	784	273	21,452 52	3,648 57	10 00	510 00	323 61		58 05	53 16	
Eastern Ontario Com'd.	68	155	534	757	255	14,330 79	3,354 26	26 10	125 00	810 00			69 35	
Quebec Command	82	233	859	1,174	446	23,489 91	4,356 18	201 39	768 27	147 52	454 60	15 00	17 40	
Mar. Provinces Com'd.	120	328	1,104	1,552	224	27,536 52	1,700 00	96 63	463 44	130 10			8 56	
Military District No. 10	106	250	803	1,159	755	28,920 06	3,543 22	54 55	58 66	183 65		12 00	7 10	
Military District No. 11	14	27	80	121	117	7,313 45	1,008 21			82 25			57 50	
Military District No. 13	53	92	363	508	458	11,840 52	3,322 50	41 29					83 20	
	501	1,253	4,291	6,055	2,528	134,883 77	20,932 94	429 96	1,925 37	1,677 13	454 60	85 05	287 27	160,676 09
City Corps.														
Western Ontario Com'd.	345	828	3,653	4,826	60	56,208 90				45 98	311 25	372 75		
Eastern Ontario Com'd.	188	467	1,799	2,454	88	29,871 31					218 50	8 25		
Quebec Command	260	819	3,031	4,110	212	49,276 60	62			140 34				
Mar. Provinces Com'd.	143	444	1,493	2,080	23	26,265 87				33 50		203 75		
Military District No. 10	55	147	472	674		6,458 45								

Military District No. 11..	90	198	831	1,119	5	10,961 50	..					3 90				
Military District No. 13..	30	57	193	280	1	2,721 25										
	1,111	2,960	11,472	15,543	392	181,763 88		62				223 72	529 75	584 75		183,164 10
Petawawa (*a*)						16,495 89	11,381 95					92 60		103 75		28,074 19
Permanent Force (*b*)																4,366 36
Railway Transport (*c*)																91,170 66
Wheeled "																1,114 00
Grand totals	2,904	7,505	26,519	36,938	6,713	598,443 40	86,007 36		2,021 41	4,475 37	5,269 81	1,525 54	669 80	1,544 94		796,608 45

(*a*) NOTE.—Petawawa Artillery Camp. There were present during the months of July and August an average of 516 officers, non commissioned officers and men of the Permanent Force, and Firing Detachments for four days each from the following Field and Heavy Batteries of Artillery :

Field : 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd Batteries.

Heavy : 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regiments, 3 Batteries per Regiment, 3rd Battery, 7th Regiment and Cobourg Independent Company.

(*b*) Permanent Force :

McNabbs Island, Halifax, R.C.G.A. and R.C.R	83,297 92	
Niagara, "B" Squadron R.C.D	311 65	Field allowance and transport expenses.
Kingston, R.C.H.A. Brigade	419 54	
Pointe aux Trembles, "A" Squadron R.C.D	137 25	
Total	84,366 36	

(*c*) $24,596 of this amount was on account of transport for training in 1908 09

EFFICIENCY PAY, 1909-10.

The following statement shows the number of men in the Militia who received Efficiency Pay, and the amounts paid during the training of 1909-10:—

Artillery, Engineers, and Departmental Corps.

	1st year men at 20 cents.	2nd year men at 40 cents.	Two or more previous trainings at 50 cents.	Not qualified.	Total.	Cost.
						$
	1,499	1,057	2,703	341	5,600	26,385

Cavalry and Infantry.

	Qualified for			Failed.	Total.	Cost.
	1st rate 20 cents.	2nd rate 40 cents.	3rd rate 50 cents.			
						$
	10,126	6,664	8,113	3,691	28,594	102,205
Total	11,625	7,721	10,816	4,032	34,194	128,590

In previous years Efficiency Pay for all arms was based on service in the Militia, but in 1909 new conditions were introduced for the Cavalry and Infantry with a view to raising the standard of musketry. These conditions were briefly as follows:—

For 1st rate, 20 cents.—To make 28 points at two ranges, not less than 14 at each range.

For 2nd rate, 40 cents.—42 points at two ranges.

For 3rd rate, 50 cents.—50 points at two ranges.

In the Artillery, Engineers, and Departmental Corps the conditions remained as before, viz.:—

For 1st rate, 20 cents.—Men carrying out training for the first time.

For 2nd rate, 40 cents.—Must have had one previous training in three years.

For 3rd rate, 50 cents.—Must have had two previous trainings in six years.

In 1908 the amount of Efficiency Pay was the largest amount paid since its introduction in 1904, the numbers trained being in excess of any previous year. The following comparison shows the result of the new regulations:—

	Numbers paid			Not qualified.	Total.	Amount paid.
	1st rate.	2nd rate.	3rd rate.			
1908-09	13,567	7,131	19,100	.....	39,798	$ 183,942
1909-10	11,625	7,721	10,816	4,032	34,194	128,590

The average amount paid to each man for Efficiency Pay in the above years was, therefore—

1908-9 . . . . . 38c. a day.
1909-10 . . . . . 31c. "

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF PAY VOTE, 1909-10.

Command, &c.	Pay 'A'	Pay 'B'	Pay 'C'	Pay 'D'	Pay 'E'	Total
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Western Ontario	16,460 96	180,679 49	12,465 06	22,408 19	904 98	232,918 68
Eastern Ontario	17,298 28	213,354 79	2,463 35	10,671 66	959 60	244,747 68
Quebec	17,790 75	261,218 52	15,454 50	14,676 40	874 80	310,014 97
Maritime Provinces	17,295 44	569,171 15	9,522 57	10,003 86	527 10	606,520 12
Military District No. 10	5,570 92	41,818 45	3,296 40	3,873 15	340 25	54,899 17
Military District No. 11	4,963 51	63,400 40	142 29	2,070 81	84 75	70,661 67
Military District No. 13	5,339 03	6,671 78	3,860 03	2,861 02	185 78	18,917 64
Headquarters, Ottawa	74,317 14	45,195 86	3,763 17	. . . . .	. . . . .	123,276 17
Total	159,036 03	1,381,510 44	50,967 28	66,565 09	3,877 26	1,661,956 10

Pay 'A.'—Pay of Headquarters, Command and District Staffs.
Pay 'B.'—Pay of the Permanent Force.
Pay 'C.'—Pay of Officers, N.C.O's and men of the Active Militia; also School Teachers attending Schools of Instruction.
Pay 'D.'—Allowances to officers of the Active Militia for Command Pay, Drill Instruction, care of Arms and Postage.
Pay 'E.' Pay of Guards of Honour, Escorts, Salutes, &c.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAY OF HEADQUARTERS, COMMAND, AND DISTRICT STAFFS, 1909-10.

Command, &c.	Pay and allowances.
Western Ontario	$ 16,460 96
Eastern Ontario	17,298 28
Quebec	17,790 75
Maritime Provinces	17,295 44
Military District No. 10	5,570 92
Military District No. 11	4,963 51
Military District No. 13	5,339 03
Headquarters	74,317 14
Total	$159,036 03

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Corps.	Pay.					
	Regimental.	Artillery Engineer and Corps.	Command and Inspection	Adjutant and Extra Duty.	Good Conduct.	Total Pay.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	66,710 00	31 50	821 25	2,042 60	1,798 32	71,403 97
Strathcona's Horse (R. C.)	26,332 59		273 75	954 65	524 20	28,085 19
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	86,582 24	8,007 75	273 75	4,467 30	1,728 61	101,059 65
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	206,448 48	18,585 95	834 50	13,728 56	8,563 03	248,160 52
Royal Canadian Engineers	92,144 97	27,989 70	273 75	780 55	1,655 71	122,844 68
Royal Canadian Regiment	258,792 81		1,592 50	11,878 65	11,850 54	284,114 50
Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps	36,319 53	10,062 50	36 00	285 90	401 92	47,105 85
Permanent Army Medical Corps	59,585 61	2,870 25	36 00	477 05	399 87	63,368 78
Canadian Ordnance Corps	107,387 38	15,790 15	36 00	991 07	1,110 58	125,315 18
Canadian Army Pay Corps	24,644 25	5,418 65		118 80	22 01	30,203 71
Militia Staff Clerks	18,073 55			206 90	15 21	18,295 66
Corps of Guides	610 60			15 10		625 70
Signal Corps	730 00					730 00
Miscellaneous attached	254 98					254 98
Civilian employees	42,314 47					42,314 47
	1,026,931 46	88,756 45	4,177 50	35,947 13	28,070 00	1,183,882 54

*NOTE.—In addition to lodging allowances paid to officers and men, 23 houses are rented by the

OF PERMANENT FORCE FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Money Allowances.					Total Pay and Allowances.	Deduct Charges credited to the Public.	Net Expenditure.
Lodging.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Other Allowances.	Total Allowances.			
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
5,850 10	3,284 60	2,244 76	760 58	12,140 04	83,543 71	1,718 67	81,825 04
671 65	146 55	405 74	400 12	1,618 06	29,703 25	1,462 16	28,241 09
7,396 50	4,296 60	4,424 98	1,714 32	17,832 40	118,892 05	2,597 24	116,294 81
10,468 34	9,395 00	4,111 80	5,338 33	29,314 07	277,474 59	4,583 29	272,891 30
5,310 14	4,718 50	2,960 08	10,068 90	23,057 62	145,902 30	1,418 94	144,483 36
9,193 25	6,938 15	4,586 51	8,183 50	28,901 41	313,015 91	9,637 57	302,378 34
3,223 84	2,565 00	1,580 37	1,128 41	8,497 62	55,603 47	957 72	54,645 75
6,591 66	3,273 39	3,125 36	2,746 31	15,736 72	79,105 50	490 18	78,615 32
21,208 34	13,721 25	15,826 85	6,662 35	57,418 79	182,733 97	916 21	181,817 76
6,250 24	2,707 95	3,500 17	1,872 30	14,330 66	44,534 37	83 35	44,451 02
4,445 30	2,811 45	3,400 25	1,203 78	11,860 78	30,156 44	86 29	30,070 15
146 00	91 25	91 25	21 10	349 60	975 30	. .	975 30
182 50	91 25	91 25	156 75	521 75	1,251 75	.	1,251 75
	. .	.		.	254 98	.	254 98
.....				....	42,314 47	....	42,314 47
*80,937 86	54,035 54	46,349 37	40,256 75	221,579 52	1,405,462 06	23,951 62	1,381,510 44

department at Winnipeg for N.C.O.'s and men at a cost of $4,270.30 for year ended March 31, 1910.

1 GEORGE V., A. 1911

PAY AND ALLOWANCES IN MONEY FOR THE PER

DETAILS OF EXPENDI

Station.	Pay.					
	Regimental.	Artillery Engineer and Corps.	Command and Inspection	Adjutant and Extra Duty.	Good Conduct.	Total Pay.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
London	31,636 50	632 25	114 75	1,263 75	339 90	33,987 15
Toronto	99,013 48	6,331 30	817 50	2,056 35	2,131 55	110,350 18
Kingston	113,694 68	12,405 25	273 75	4,722 25	1,880 53	132,976 46
Ottawa	49,523 22	6,781 50	36 00	955 80	167 78	57,464 30
Montreal	14,191 70	2,417 00		89 20	3 57	16,701 47
St. Jean P.Q.	33,071 10		273 75	1,202 45	1,031 17	35,578 47
Quebec	135,346 06	13,402 10	815 75	6,944 52	3,187 67	159,696 10
St. John N.B.	4,543 85	712 40		38 40	70	5,295 35
Halifax	424,192 24	34,462 75	1,024 75	14,323 35	16,242 33	490,245 42
Charlottetown	1,583 10	253 85				1,836 95
Fredericton	25,395 31	84 00	273 75	958 05	296 12	27,007 23
Winnipeg	35,586 20	1,114 95	273 75	1,020 05	556 51	38,551 46
Calgary	3,570 55	349 95		91 65		4,012 15
Esquimalt	49,183 17	7,227 20	273 75	2,281 31	2,177 29	61,142 72
Petewawa	6,400 30	2,581 95			54 88	9,037 13
Total	1,026,931 46	88,756 45	4,177 50	35,947 13	28,070 00	1,183,882 54

NOTE.—In addition to lodging allowances paid to officers and men, 23 houses are rented by the department at Winnipeg for N. C. O's. and men at a cost of $4,270.30 for year ended March 31, 1910.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

MANENT FORCE FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

TURE AT EACH STATION.

Money Allowances.					Total Pay and Allowances.	Deduct Charges Credited to the Public.	Net Expenditure
Lodging.	Rations.	Fuel and Light.	Other Allowances.	Total Allowances.			
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
2,391 95	1,957 60	1,557 18	876 49	6,783 22	40,770 37	930 20	39,840 17
15,238 54	6,310 70	7,019 42	3,190 87	32,359 53	142,709 71	1,870 39	140,839 32
12,315 65	7,170 54	7,468 93	3,990 95	30,946 07	163,922 53	3,199 56	160,722 97
11,712 35	6,456 40	8,014 01	3,790 99	29,973 75	87,438 05	216 38	87,221 67
3,403 10	1,817 90	2,184 32	1,020 64	8,425 96	25,127 43	49 35	25,078 08
909 15	1,787 00	764 29	413 25	3,873 69	39,452 16	874 40	38,577 76
12,912 90	12,676 85	7,855 03	8,033 10	41,477 88	201,173 98	3,611 30	197,562 68
888 60	546 40	494 00	196 00	2,125 00	7,420 35	....	7,420 35
17,076 58	10,662 75	7,939 32	14,720 75	50,399 40	540,644 82	9,290 58	531,354 24
450 85	288 40	360 50	74 75	1,174 50	3,011 45	3 68	3,007 77
316 45	384 80	190 84	718 75	1,610 84	28,618 07	1,229 28	27,388 79
*1,758 25	570 95	1,378 89	793 82	4,501 91	43,053 37	1,234 92	41,818 45
840 50	899 75	467 40	466 28	2,673 93	6,686 08	14 30	6,671 78
494 86	1,569 90	525 49	936 13	3,526 38	64,669 10	1,268 70	63,400 40
228 13	335 60	129 75	1,033 98	1,727 46	10,764 59	158 58	10,606 01
*80,937 86	54,035 54	46,349 37	40,256 75	221,579 52	1,405,462 06	23,951 62	1,381,510 44

PERMANENT FORCE EXPENDITURE

Station.	Food.	Fuel.	Light.	Washing.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
London, Western Ontario Command	6,137 15	2,582 39	1,550 26	290 98
Toronto " "	13,996 22	4,296 65	609 81	421 22
Kingston, Eastern Ontario Command	15,556 40	6,825 10	1,613 45	431 42
Ottawa " "		877 84	367 72	
Montreal, Quebec Command		298 02	32 88	
St. Jean "	5,506 50	2,919 63	636 64	247 55
Quebec "	14,050 14	12,115 19	4,641 20	454 73
St. John, Maritime Province Command		365 49	32 82	
Fredericton " "	6,357 68	3,105 01	675 35	138 37
Halifax " "	70,624 28	31,356 23	7,238 49	1,832 57
Charlottetown " "				
Winnipeg, Manitoba	10,891 94	7,033 29	1,150 15	99 38
Esquimalt, British Columbia	9,004 04	6,136 26	1,477 63	178 99
Calgary, Alberta		510 65		
Petewawa, Ontario	791 43		20 88	29 95
General, Headquarters	1 20		46 10	
Total	152,916 98	78,361 75	20,093 08	4,125 16

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

FOR PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES, 1909-10.

Drugs.	Water.	Forage.	Remounts.	Grants Mess and Library.	Sundries.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
213 46	461 80	26 11		270 00	742 46	12,274 61
1,007 06	1,050 58	6,924 33	1,850 00	380 00	3,010 35	33,546 22
924 09	1,526 68	20,245 80	11,040 00	500 00	3,761 38	62,424 32
21 60					713 43	1,980 59
	68 25				739 11	1,077 96
850 83	733 44	5,860 71	1,050 00	270 00	988 78	19,064 08
1,991 29	2,500 00	4,332 12	550 00	690 00	3,929 96	44,462 63
	23 48				352 46	774 25
392 84	488 20			270 00	619 35	12,046 80
1,526 52	5,964 76	1,923 73	350 00	1,705 00	6,990 09	129,511 67
	12 00				83 27	95 27
338 04	887 01	4,022 19	4,210 00	370 00	3,764 15	32,716 45
136 44	1,654 80	146 00		325 00	2,282 64	21,341 80
		84 40			325 18	920 23
10 59		15 89			1,380 80	2,249 54
17 30				50 00	1,893 57	2,008 17
6,638 06	15,321 00	43,581 28	19,050 00	4,830 00	31,577 28	376,494 59

STRENGTH OF PERMANENT FORCE BY STATIONS ON MARCH 31, 1910. INCLUDING ACTIVE MILITIA OFFICERS ATTACHED FOR DUTY AND CERTAIN CIVILIANS EMPLOYED IN LIEU OF SOLDIERS.

Stations.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	N. C. O's and Men.	Civilians.	Total.	Remarks.
Toronto	23	9	245	1	278	
London	5	3	123		131	
Kingston	20	7	300		327	
Ottawa	14	12	66	1	93	
Montreal	5	3	17		25	
Quebec	29	9	415	1	454	
St. Jean, P.Q	8	1	98		107	
St. John, N.B	1	1	5		7	
Halifax	63	21	1,017	54	1,155	
Fredericton	3	1	83		87	
Charlottetown	1	1	3		5	
Winnipeg	10	2	89	1	102	
Esquimalt	8	4	111	3	126	
Calgary	1	1	3	1	6	
Seconded in England and abroad.	9				9	
Militia Officers attached for duty.	4				4	
Totals	204	75	2,575	62	2,916	

EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT PAY OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA ATTENDING SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION, 1909-10.

School.		Numbers Trained.					Cost.
Branch.	Place.	Officers.	N. C. O's.	School Teachers.	Nursing Sisters.	Total.	
							$ cts.
Cavalry	St. Jean, P.Q.	36	21			57	1,789 40
	Toronto	90	41			131	2,889 97
Artillery	Kingston	22	40			62	2,387 10
	Quebec	2	4			6	243 50
	Halifax	1	2			3	73 74
	Esquimalt	1				1	60 00
Engineers	Halifax	1				1	12 55
Infantry	London	45	32	7		84	2,454 58
	Toronto	96	31	53		180	6,415 01
	Fredericton	17	7			24	542 84
	Halifax	27	15	21		63	7,237 87
	Quebec	100	4			104	12,678 00
	Winnipeg	59	91			150	3,296 40
Medical	Toronto	1	2			3	74 50
	Quebec	3	10			13	243 10
	Halifax		4		5	9	437 96
	Victoria		8			8	82 20
Musketry	Rockliffe	10	5			15	*3,763 17
C. of G.	Quebec						40 00
Signalling	Hamilton						472 00
	Guelph						149 00
	St. Catharines						10 00
	Kingston						76 25
	Montreal		Numbers not available.				168 00
	Sherbrooke						292 50
	St. John, N.B.						520 50
	Halifax						151 11
	Charlottetown						546 00
Cavalry	Calgary						3,860 03
		511	317	81	5	914	50,967 28

* Musketry school includes cost of staff and details from Permanent Force

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS COMMANDING CORPS OF ACTIVE MILITIA, 1909-10.

Commands, &c.	Command Pay and Drill Instruction.	Care of Arms.	Postage and Books.	Gratuities and Trumpeters Allowances.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Western Ontario	12,389 15	8,194 96	1,546 08	278 00	22,408 19
Eastern Ontario	5,561 83	4,280 83	644 00	185 00	10,671 66
Quebec	8,621 63	4,981 27	836 50	237 00	14,676 40
Maritime Provinces	6,282 14	3,133 22	546 50	42 00	10,003 86
M. D. No. 10	1,878 63	1,720 02	183 50	91 00	3,873 15
M. D. No. 11	1,582 80	357 51	130 50		2,070 81
M. D. No. 13	888 68	1,805 29	159 05	8 00	2,861 02
	37,204 86	24,473 10	4,046 13	841 00	66,565 09

EXPENDITURE FOR PAY OF GUARDS OF HONOUR, ESCORTS, SALUTES, &c., 1909-10.

Commands, &c.	Guards of Honour, Escorts and Salutes.	Medical and other Boards.	Courts of Inquiry and Courts Martial.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Western Ontario	725 98	134 00	45 00	904 98
Eastern Ontario	893 60	66 00	.....	959 60
Quebec	752 80	122 00	.....	874 80
Maritime Provinces	395 10	70 00	62 00	527 10
M. D. No. 10	134 25	26 00	180 00	340 25
M. D. No. 11	73 75	11 00	.....	84 75
M. D. No. 13	179 78	6 00	.....	185 78
Total	3,155 26	435 00	287 00	3,877 26

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE TEN YEARS 1900-01 TO 1909-10.

Head of Service.	1900 01.	1901 02	1902 03	1903 04.	1904 05	1905 06	(9 mos.) 1906 07	1907 08.	1908-09.	1909 10.
PAY AND ALLOWANCES.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
By Statute										
Pay of Chief of General Staff, Inspector General, Adjutant General, Quartermaster-General, and Master-General of the Ordnance	11,646	12,400	12,400	10,930	14,699	21,600	16,200	21,600	21,600	21,600
By Vote—										
Headquarters staff	11,140	17,203	22,861	39,037	46,519	48,991	33,782	58,797	57,732	52,717
Command and district staffs	25,919	25,204	29,918	35,669	45,551	73,119	64,234	77,272	74,860	84,719
Permanent Force	221,067	233,243	266,155	353,729	477,571	1,055,099	845,504	1,401,271	1,386,164	1,381,510
Active Militia, attached	22,528	24,905	17,071	28,159	42,552	42,593	27,913	40,127	32,183	50,967
" " allowances	70,712	52,920	51,774	82,411	56,760	122,864	44,235	70,239	115,003	66,565
" " salutes, guards, &c.	2,603	4,079	3,204	2,584	8,910	5,829	4,543	6,025	4,054	3,878
Total Pay and Allowances	365,615	369,954	403,383	552,519	692,562	1,370,095	1,036,411	1,675,331	1,691,596	1,661,956
Annual drill	454,357	314,761	385,190	590,670	699,724	809,924	724,378	1,084,499	1,304,796	796,608
Salaries and wages	86,495	93,956	94,994	64,682	64,984	72,003	67,063	98,979	95,703	79,822
Engineer services and lands	263,628	227,672	146,173	162,783	205,800	254,427	275,587	325,913	316,819	274,807
Maintenance, militia properties	39,203	47,760	49,201	70,511	49,854	50,523	38,431	70,062	75,000	74,067
Warlike and other stores	85,171	99,079	89,319	62,194	74,707	174,980	124,912	554,200	231,998	342,406
Clothing and necessaries	209,657	224,805	142,364	97,121	179,943	429,727	274,510	399,919	371,866	374,670
Provisions, supplies and remounts	121,790	129,694	129,896	158,378	165,190	163,668	274,941	424,987	401,687	376,495
Transport and freight	39,824	39,308	39,091	54,855	51,783	81,856	54,965	109,980	112,313	101,634
Grants to artillery and rifle associations, and bands	36,035	39,950	37,987	40,499	49,100	45,825	45,241	49,278	51,085	53,187
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies	5,247	5,397	8,370	8,825	10,440	14,191	13,694	18,782	30,956	26,486
Printing and stationery	11,264	13,558	11,741	18,505	24,541	25,805	26,306	50,430	43,704	39,999
Royal Military College	72,520	81,912	75,006	90,387	86,477	86,243	68,898	92,145	108,496	95,934
Dominion Arsenal	110,783	207,614	149,998	149,912	150,563	215,037	224,401	341,083	275,936	259,524
Military survey	3,369	4,021	3,779	7,167	11,246	15,518	17,760	23,716	28,414	23,140
Customs dues							71,803	143,622	95,177	36,696
Departmental library				364	848	972	680	968	1,050	938
Gratuities, sundry	5,411	313	317	934	9,178	582	5,760	26,879	2,513	2,375
Aid to civil power, sundry	2,021	4,480	18,850	7,352	5,965	492	2,020	410		58,613
Defences, Esquimalt	128,140	119,058	111,943	109,987	109,987	179,256				
Special service, South Africa	558,811									
Halifax provisional garrison	349,871	254,962	131,256							
Coronation contingent		29,973	62,630							
Yukon field force	14,321			24,386						
Miscellaneous small votes	6,822	8,820	2,778		9,250			7,000	350	600

Charged to Capital.										
Ordnance, ammunition, tents, wagons, accoutrements, artillery and warlike stores (excepting clothing, saddlery and harness)	131,551	143,995	213,350	513,078	396,772	398,020	428,339	703,750	612,997	323,281
Saddlery and harness		80,741	73,151	172,534	212,688	54,418	44,404	92,570	110,984	47,427
Clothing				235,214	284,478	271,733	22,813	57,098	77,858	204,770
Ross rifles, bayonets, scabbards, rifle sights, arm chests, spare parts, expenses of small arms, committee and inspection expenses at Ross Rifle Factory			62,972	163,916	240,301	367,306	300,388	214,143	317,478	661,123
Dominion Arsenal, for ammunition			11,692	75,000	75,000	75,000	56,790	75,000		
Lands for military purposes, and construction of new rifle ranges	4,334	74,961	67,058	140,168	90,725	135,399	122,549	155,344	126,030	63,389
Total	135,885	299,697	428,223	1,299,910	1,299,964	1,299,876	975,283	1,297,905	1,245,347	1,299,970
Total Militia expenditure	3,106,240	2,616,744	2,522,189	3,551,941	3,951,106	5,591,000	4,322,987	6,796,088	6,484,806	5,979,927
Less refunds on account special services South Africa		7,220	787	6,718	822	267				
Totals	3,106,240	2,609,521	2,521,702	3,545,123	3,950,284	5,590,733	4,322,987	6,796,088	6,484,806	5,979,927
Pensions.										
1837-38	800	600	360	320	280	160	160	160	120	80
Fenian Raid	2,339	2,261	2,268	2,373	2,337	955	1,851	1,935	1,508	1,937
Northwest Rebellion and General	18,103	18,317	18,188	17,916	16,420	16,292	16,073	16,283	12,733	16,760
Pensions Act, 1901				8,304	7,101	9,423	9,664	19,981	26,873	27,003
Totals	21,242	21,178	20,816	28,913	26,138	26,740	27,748	38,359	41,234	45,780
Civil Government Expenditure.										
Salaries	51,910	51,647	53,078	48,577	52,512	58,433	15,668	63,104	101,039	126,726
Contingencies	10,567	7,867	12,696	10,017	9,946	12,026	8,654	11,994	13,884	13,500
Totals	62,477	59,514	65,774	58,592	62,458	70,459	54,322	75,098	114,923	140,226
Revenue Received.										
Militia	25,658	18,513	17,836	19,894	20,695	32,191	16,618	39,809	27,788	31,783
Casual	37,777	1,821	483	595	19,988	24,641	691	1,175	130	2,742
Royal Military College	22,036	23,230	23,956	23,323	25,472	23,067	24,368	23,209	28,019	29,153
Pension Act, 1901							12,573	19,596	21,132	21,742
Totals	85,471	43,564	42,275	43,812	66,155	79,899	54,250	83,789	77,069	85,420

[1] Including $200,000 for pay of Imperial troops.

[2] Including $260,000 for stores transferred from Imperial Government.

APPENDICES.

128. Appended are the following:—

Report of the Director-General of Medical Services for the year 1909-10. Appendix 'A.'

Report of the Commandant, Royal Military College, 1910. Appendix 'B.'

Report of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, 1910. Appendix 'C.'

Report of the Superintendent of the Dominion Arsenal, 1909-10. Appendix 'D.'

Report of the Assistant Adjutant-General for Signalling, 1909-10. Appendix 'E.'

Interim Report of the Militia Council on the Annual Training for the season of 1909, including the Report of the Inspector-General for the calendar year 1909. Appendix 'F.'

E. F. JARVIS,
Secretary, Militia Council.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A.

OTTAWA, July 8, 1910.

From the Director-General, Medical Service, Canadian Militia.

To the Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia.

SIR, I have the honour to submit my report upon the Medical Service for the year ending March 31, 1910:—

ADMINISTRATION.

1. A steady improvement is to be noted in the medical administration of the Commands and Independent Districts, under the decentralization system now in vogue.

2. Regulations for the Canadian Medical Service, and Standing Orders for the Permanent Army Medical Corps, have been prepared and are now in the hands of the printer. These regulations will supply a long felt want, and should greatly facilitate the work of administration.

SANITATION.

3. The paramount position given to sanitation in the medical work of the past three years has had the desired effect of awakening the interest and securing the active co-operation of all ranks in this important subject. A higher standard of field sanitation was aimed at, and has, I think, been secured by the establishment of a satisfactory routine readily understood and easily carried out by the troops themselves.

4. The standard of sanitation reached in the barracks is as high as can be attained in buildings, most of which have been so often reported upon as unsanitary.

MEDICAL STORES.

5. The working of this branch of the Medical Service shows steady improvement.

PERMANENT ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

6. The personnel of this corps is far too small to carry on, without excessive and even dangerous strain, its ever increasing and highly technical duties.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

7. Four new units have been authorized, two of these being Field Ambulances and two being skeleton General Hospitals A large increase in the establishment of the officers of this corps is being made to provide personnel for these units, and to supply medical officers for regiments as they may be required.

8. The duties assigned to this corps have been carried out in a creditable and zealous manner. It is very satisfactory to note the keen interest displayed by all ranks in the new ideas underlying the recent changes in their training.

REGIMENTAL MEDICAL SERVICE.

9. This service is now undergoing a process of gradual elimination. All vacancies as they occur are being filled by officers detailed from the Army Medical Corps. During the stage of transition, however, the interests of the officers remaining in this service are being carefully safeguarded.

TRAINING.

10. The chief feature of the medical work during the year has been the introduction of the study of Medical Strategy and Tactics into the training of the medical personnel.

11. For many years this training has proceeded along old, and in many ways, unproductive lines. The chief and only function of the medical personnel in camp was to take care of the camp's sick. In other words, they were trained in the duties of Stationary Hospitals only, and had but little opportunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of the nature and functions of the various other field and line of communication units which would have to be organized, equipped and manned by the Medical Service, on mobilization. Moreover, but little opportunity could be afforded senior medical officers under such conditions to become acquainted with the duties which would devolve upon them in war. Yet upon the proper fulfilment of these duties would depend the prompt evacuation of casualties from the zone of action, and the rapid return of effective convalescents to the front. To remedy these defects and to put into practice the principles of this new study, many changes in the scheme of training were necessitated.

12. The first step in the new direction was made at last year's camps when tactical exercises were held by the Director-General, Medical Service, at which simple medico-military problems were worked out by the personnel of the medical units, divided up and assigned to various duties, as personnel of Field Ambulances, Clearing Hospitals, &c. During the past winter the work thus begun has been continued by means of circular letters, lectures, and the working out of medical tactical schemes.

13. In preparation for a more extensive scheme of training along these lines during the coming camp season a syllabus of training calling for four days of tactical exercises in the field has been arranged, and medical units will be detailed for duty as Field Ambulances, Cavalry Field Ambulances, or Stationary Hospitals, as the case may be, and will draw their equipment and carry on their training accordingly.

14. This development has involved the remodelling of the scale of equipment hitherto issued to field medical units. A trial mobilization of the equipment and transport estimated as required for a complete section of a Cavalry Field Ambulance was held at Kingston last November, and from the results obtained equipment tables have been prepared to suit the limited personnel and transport authorized for training.

MILITARY BUILDINGS.

15. Little has been done during the year to improve the barrack accommodation of the troops. Many of the buildings at present in use have been condemned as barracks, and should be torn down or converted to other uses. New barracks built in accordance with modern sanitary requirements should be erected at almost all our stations. The inadequacy of the married accommodation is also a serious feature everywhere, as families on the lodging list are removed from proper sanitary control and supervision.

16. In the statistical tables included in this report will be found cases of disease, especially tuberculosis, due to preventable causes, not the least of which are unsanitary dwellings. Unless men are well housed, these lamentable cases are bound to occur.

17. I think that this whole question of the housing of the troops should be taken up, and a determined effort made to inaugurate a vigorous policy of rebuilding along the lines of modern sanitation and comfort.

HOSPITALS.

18. Hospital buildings are required at Toronto and Winnipeg.

19. All our hospitals are being gradually equipped with the most modern type of hospital furniture which will add greatly to the comfort of the sick.

HEALTH OF TROOPS.

20. The health of the troops shows an improvement on previous years, but the rate of admission per 1,000, viz.: 639·50, is still higher than it should be.

21. The following return shows the diseases treated in the military hospitals during the year:—

TABLE 1.—Showing admission into Hospital, Deaths and Numbers Invalided among the Permanent Troops during the year ended March 31, 1910.

Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the service.
Diseases.			
Infective Diseases—			
Cow-pox	8		
Diphtheria	1		
Enteric Fever	13	2	
Enteritis	1		
Influenza	217	1	
Malaria	2		
Measles	2		
Malta Fever	1		
Mumps	3		
Pneumonia	3		
Rheumatic Fever	23		1
Scarlet Fever	2		
Septicaemia	2		
Sore Throat	10		
Infl. of Tonsils	126		
Tuberculosis	13	1	9
Gonorrhoea	131		
Soft Chancre	8		
Syphilis	24		1
Intoxications—			
Alcoholism	61		
Effects of Parasites—			
Phthirius Inguinalis	2		
Pediculus Vestimenti	1		
" Pubis	1		
Tinea Trichophytina	2		
Tinea Barbae	1		
Scabies	8		
General Diseases—			
Anaemia	6		
Gout	4		
Purpura	1		
New Growth, malignant } Encephaloid, Carcinoma }	1	1	
Diseases of the Nervous System—			
Paralysis	2		1
Chorea	1		
Spasm	1		
Convulsions	3		
Epilepsy	4	1	1
Vertigo	2		
Headache	5		
Neuralgia	14		
Neurasthenia	3		
Delusional Insanity	2		
General Paralysis of the Insane	2		1
Diseases of the Eye			
Conjunctivitis	14		
Keratitis	1		
Iritis	1		
Blepharitis, marginalis	1		
Sty	1		

TABLE 1.—Showing admission into Hospital, &c.—*Continued.*

Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.
Diseases.			
Diseases of the Ear—			
Inflamation of external ear	9		
" of middle ear	1		
Necrosis of ossicles	2		
Deafness	1		
Diseases of the Nose—			
Inflammation of soft parts	5		
Diseases of the Circulatory System—			
Disordered action of Heart	4	....	1
Phlebitis	2		
Thrombosis	1	1	
Diseases of the Respiratory System—			
Asthma	3		
Inf. of Larynx	3		
Bronchitis	53		
Haemorrhage *do*	1		
Pleurisy	6		
Diseases of the Digestive System—			
Ulceration of the mouth	1		
Gangrene "	1	..	1
Caries of the Teeth	4		
Abscess of Dental Periosteum	2		
Inf. of "	2		
Suppuration "	1		
Ulceration " "	1		
Toothache	1		
Inf. Pharynx	7		
Dilitation Pharynx	1		
Inf. of Stomach	31	..	2
Haemorrhage of Stomach	1		
Indigestion	43		
Vomiting	5		
Gastralgia	1		
Enteritis	8		
Appendicitis	9		
Hernia	7		
Diarrhœa	21		
Constipation	12		
Colic	18		
Enteralgia	8		
Periprolitis	1		
Fistula in ano	3		
Piles	10		
Inf. of Liver	1		
Hyperaemia	11		
Jaundice	1		
Inf. of the Peritoneum	1		
Diseases of the Lympathic System—			
Congestion of the Spleen	1		
Inf. of Lympathic Glands	12		
Hypertrophy "	1		
Diseases of the Urinary System—			
Acute Nephritis	2		
Pyelitis	1		
Inf. of Bladder	7		
Rupture of Bladder	1		
Irritability of Bladder	1		
Retention of Urine	2		
Incontinence "	1		
Haematuria	1		
Haemoglobinuria	1	1	
Albuminuria	2		

TABLE 1.—Showing admission into Hospital, &c.—*Continued.*

Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Deaths.	Invalids Discharged the Service.
Diseases.			
Diseases of the Generative System—			
Urethritis	2		
Stricture	3		
Inf. of the Prostate	1		
Hypertrophy	1		
Inf. of the Prepuce	4		
Phimosis	1		
Paraphimosis	1		
Inf. of the Glans	1		1
Condyloma	1		
Abscess of the Scrotum	1		
Hydrocele	2		
Varicocele	3		
Orchitis	22		
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion—			
Osteitis	1		
Periositis	1		
Chronic Abscess	2		
Synovitis	27		
Myalgia	39		
Inf. of Bursae	9		
Hallux, Valgus	3		
Diseases of the Connective Tissue—			
Inf. Connective Tissue	1		
Abscess "	25		
Diseases of the Skin—			
Erythema	2		
Urticaria	5		
Eczema	10		
Impetitigo Contagiosa	5		
Boil	45		
Frostbite	5		
Herpes	2		
Shingles	3		
Psoriasis	2		
Corn	4		
Dermatitis Seborrhoeica	2		
Acne	3		
Alopecia	1		
Local Injuries—			
Burns	8		
Effects of irritants	1		
Abrasion	24		
Contusion	91		
Wounds	84		
Sprain	127		
Dislocation	7		
Fracture	23		
Concussion of Brain	1		
Effects of Foreign Bodies	3		
Internal Derangement of knee joint	2		
Poisons—			
Venom of Stinging Insects	2		
Results of Vaccination	2		
Total	1,687	8	20
N. Y. D	3		
N. A. D	6		1
Grand Total	1,696	8	21

TABLE 2.—Showing admissions with the ratios per 1,000 of the strength, and the average ratio for 5 years:—

Average strength, 2,613.
Average ratio for 5 years, 738·39.

Year.	Admitted.
1906	769·09
1907	709·90
1908	777·07
1909	689·34
1910	639·50

G. C. JONES, *Colonel,*
Director-General Medical Service.

APPENDIX B.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 23, 1910.

From the Commandant, Royal Military College,
To the Secretary Militia Council, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Royal Military College for the year 1909-10:—

STAFF.

2. During the past year there has been one change in the Staff of the College. Major E. N. Mozley has been succeeded by Captain R. C. Hammond of the Royal Engineers as Instructor in Military Engineering.

3. Major T. B. Wood, Royal Artillery, and Captain W. Robertson, Royal Engineers, both of the Imperial General Staff, have lately joined us. Their work will lie principally with the officers of the Dominion Forces, but they will, also, give lectures from time to time to the cadets.

4. I regret to say that, at the end of this term, the College loses the services of Major de Bury and Captain Russell-Brown, the Professors of Tactics and Artillery and of Surveying, and I take this opportunity of expressing my regret at their departure and thanking them for the excellent work they have done while they have been in Canada.

STRENGTH.

5. The number of cadets at the commencement of the year was 105, and of these one has been withdrawn under circumstances which have already been reported, and one cadet has been sent home on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, but will return next term. Twenty-five cadets are now leaving the College, having completed the full course.

6. The number of candidates who presented themselves at the Entrance Examination for admisison in September next was 60, and two additional candidates, who did not take the Entrance Examination, applied, on the strength of matriculation, at universities. Of the 60 who competed for admission, 43 have satisfied the examiners, and the quality of the work is reported to be above the average. Owing, however, to lack of accommodation, this number cannot be admitted.

DISCIPLINE.

7. The conduct and discipline of the cadets during the year has been very good.

EXAMINATIONS.

8. The results of the yearly examinations are satisfactory. A certain number of the 'recruit' class will be required to repeat the first year's course, partly owing to inadequate preparation prior to admission, and partly on account of lack of sufficient application to their work. It is essential that, before a cadet starts on the work of the second year, he should be thoroughly well grounded, and there is no doubt that the repetition of the first year's course, ensuring a good basis on which to build, is time well spent. The senior class have all graduated.

9. Owing to the unfortunate illness of the French professor towards the end of the term, the cadets were placed at a disadvantage in that subject, but arrangements have been made to prevent the individuals suffering through no fault of their own.

DRILLS AND EXERCISES

10. The cadets have been inspected by General Sir John French, and representatives of Australia and South Africa, both at drill and gymnastics; in addition to which, public performances were given at Ottawa. On all occasions they acquitted themselves in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

11. Owing to the lack of a covered riding school, and the difficulties which have existed with regard to horses and riding establishment staff, there is room for improvement in equitation. With the advent of the necessary horses and the instructional personnel on the spot, the horsemastership of the cadets will be raised to a very different standard, provided that the personnel possess the necessary qualifications.

SPORTS.

12. The College has more than held its own in the matter of games and outdoor sports during the past year, carrying off the Inter-Collegiate Football and Lawn Tennis, and being in the finals of the Inter-Collegiate Hockey.

13. The Squash Racquet Courts for which the College is indebted to private subscription, have been completed, and provide the means of healthy recreation, though only to a limited number, during the winter months.

14. The need for a covered drill shed, which can also be used as a rink, has been recognized, and it is hoped that this work may be carried out before next winter.

ACCOMMODATION.

15. As has been previously reported, extra accommodation is urgently needed. As pointed out above, it has been found necessary to reject candidates, who are in every way qualified for admission, owing to the want of space, and it is only by crowding in an undesirable manner that the number now in residence can be accommodated.

16. I consider that the men who graduate here and successfully pass through our course are an invaluable asset to the country, whatever their future calling, and that their number should not be limited by the want of quarters in which to house them.

MILITARY SERVICE.

17. This year, for the first time, every graduate who is not entering the Imperial Service or the Permanent Force takes a commission in the Active Militia, where it is anticipated that he will prove of great value, and do credit to the training which he has received at the Royal Military College.

18. The following gentlemen cadets will be recommended for commissions:—

Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler, Royal Engineers.
Company Sergeant-Major A. S. C. Rogers, Indian Army.
Sergeant C. S. Hanson, Cavalry (Imperial).
Sergeant H. P. Lafferty, R.C.H.A.
Corporal W. B. Mackie, Artillery (Imperial).
Cadet H. P. Holt, Cavalry (Imperial).
Cadet H. B. Boswell, R.C.F.

DIPLOMAS.

19. The following diplomas have been awarded:—

With Honours.

Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.
Company Sergeant-Major A. B. McEwen
Sergeant H. H. Lawson.
" J. W. Ross.
Corporal C. B. Archibald.
Sergeant C. S. Hanson.
Company Sergeant-Major J. K. Bertram
Corporal W. B. Mackie.
" A. P. O. Meredith.
Sergeant T. S. Morrisey.

Diplomas of graduation.

Sergeant H. P. Lafferty.
" E. A. Greene
Cadet A. D. Fisken.
" H. P. Holt.
" H. Peters.
" H. B. Boswell.
" A. C. Campbell.
Company Sergeant-Major T. M. McAvity
Sergeant C. B. Parr.
Cadet W. E. Blue.
Lance-Corporal W. M. C. Monk.
Corporal J. F. Adams.
Company Sergeant-Major A. S. C. Rogers
Cadet A. F. Nation.
Sergeant W. E. Steacy.

PRIZES.

20. Sword of Honour for Conduct and Discipline, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.

His Excellency the Governor-General's Medals:—
1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler, Gold Medal.
1st " Company Sergeant-Major A. B. McEwen, Silver Medal.
1st " Sergeant H. H. Lawson, Bronze Medal.

Class Prizes:—
1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.
2nd Class, Cadet L. A. Wilmot.
3rd Class, Cadet S. F. C. Sweeny.

Military Subjects:—
1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.

Military Engineering:—
1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.

Tactics and Reconnaissance:—
1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.

Artillery:—
1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.

Drills, Exercises and Practical Work:—
1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.

Military Administration and Military Law:—
2nd Class, Cadet H. A. Joly de Lotbinière.

Field Sketching and Map Reading:—
2nd Class, Cadet H. E. Silver.
Surveying:—
1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.
Physics:—
1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler
Chemistry:—
1st Class, Company Sergeant-Major A. B. McEwen
Civil Engineering:—
1st Class, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler
Mathematics and Mechanics:—
2nd Class, Corporal J. V. Young.
Geometrical and Engineering Drawing:—
2nd Class, Cadet L. A. Wilmot.
French:—
2nd Class, Cadet J. A. Dansereau.
French:—
3rd Class, Cadet S. F. C. Sweeny.
English:—
3rd Class, Cadet R. M. Haultain.
Medals presented by the Alliance Française of Paris for highest aggregate during the entire course:—
1st—Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.
2nd—Cadet H. P. Holt.
Boxing, Novices, Light, 1910, won by A. B. Boggs.
" " Heavy, 1910, won by C. V. Bishop.
" Featherweight, 1910, won by H. S. Windeler.
" Lightweight, 1910, won by H. C. Lefroy.
" Welterweight, 1910, won by R. W. Powell.
" Middleweight, 1910, won by J. V. Young.
" Heavyweight, 1910, won by A. S. C. Rogers.
Bayonet Fighting, 1910, won by A. B. McEwen.
Fencing, 1910, won by H. P. Lafferty.
Ontario Cups (Best shot in each class):—
1st Class, W. E. Blue.
2nd Class, H. W. Macpherson.
3rd Class, S. F. C. Sweeny.
Quebec Cups (Championship shooting):—
1st, S. F. C. Sweeny.
2nd, H. A. Joly de Lotbinière.
3rd, C. W. G. Gibson.
Tennis Singles, won by Company Sergeant-Major T. M. McAvity.
Revolver Shield, won by Cadet C. W. G. Gibson.
Dundonald Bowl, won by 'B' Company, Company Sergeant-Major A. B. McEwen.
Riding Cup, won by Company Sergeant-Major A. B. McEwen.
Gymnastic Cup, won by 'C' Company, Battalion Sergeant-Major E. O. Wheeler.
Company Musketry Shield, won by 'D' Company, Company Sergeant-Major T. M. McAvity.
Company Musketry Shield, won by 'D' Company, C.S.M. McAvity.
Artillery Challenge Cup, won by Cadet W. E. Blue.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. V. CROWE, *Lieut-Colonel, General Staff.*
Commandant, Royal Military College.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, 1910.

OTTAWA, June 6, 1910.

The Secretary,
The Militia Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, herewith, report of the meeting of the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, held in the month of May last.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAM. HUGHES, *Colonel.*
Chairman Board of Visitors.

REPORT.

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., at 9.45 a.m. May 16, 1910.

Present.

Chairman.—Colonel S. Hughes, M.P., Railway Intelligence Officer, Headquarters Staff.

Members.—Colonel R. W. Rutherford, Master-General of the Ordnance.

C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., M.I.C.E., Halifax, N.S.

Supernumerary.—Major P. W. G. Pinnock, Commonwealth Forces of Australia, Hobart, Tasmania (Exchange Officer).

Secretary.—Major C. F. Winter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters.

Colonel T. Benson, Officer Commanding Eastern Ontario Command, and the Rev. C. P. Choquette, M.A., President of the College of Ste. Hyacinthe, P.Q., were prevented by other duties from attending.

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. V. Crowe, R.A., the Commandant of the College, was in attendance.

The Board for two days made careful inspection of the grounds and buildings, and instituted inquiries into the various departments of the institution, and submit their conclusions as follows:—

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

1. The Board desire to preface their remarks upon the College as seen at their annual visit by recording their opinion that the time has now arrived for serious consideration of the present congested condition of the establishment, and the increased accommodation required, if the Royal Military College is in the future to adequately provide for the military and civil training of the youth of Canada, as contemplated and intended by its founders. With the growth of the Dominion, the increase of population, the enlargement of Canadian military responsibilities, and the increasing

number of candidates competing at the annual Entrance Examinations for a much smaller number of vacancies, it is considered that it would be but the part of wisdom to begin now to provide for that expansion, the necessity for which can already be plainly seen. With this end in view the Board submit that:—

(*a*) A general plan of the College Grounds and Buildings as may be considered necessary to meet increased requirements for, say, the next century, or for 200 per cent increase in attendance, should be prepared, in order that additions which may be made from time to time will conform to an approved ideal plan as to site, style of architecture employed, and general symmetry in design, appearance, &c. The grounds are well adapted to the ends in view, but a definite plan for future enlargement is necessary.

(*b*) The advantages to be derived from the residence of professors within the College domain are so great that the question of providing quarters for all the staff of the institution, both married and single, should be seriously considered. At present seven professors are living away from the College and drawing lodging allowances. To adequately meet future requirements provision should be made for their residence within the College domain, where very suitable building sites may be had.

Entrance of Cadets.

2. In accordance with the Board's recommendation last year, the age for admission to the College has been extended from 16-21 years, instead of 16-20 as formerly. The Board consider, that, under existing conditions, 17 is the best age for a cadet to join, as he is then sufficiently mature to enable him to keep up in all departments of the work without difficulty or strain.

3. The subjects for the Entrance Examination and the allottment of marks for this year were as follows:—

OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS

	Marks. Max.	Min.
Mathematics.. .. .. Total	3,000	1,200
(*i*) Arithmetic and Mensuration..	750	250
(*ii*) Algebra..	750	250
(*iii*) Trigonometry..	750	250
(*iv*) Euclid..	750	250
English.. .. .. Total	1,200	300
(*i*) Grammar and Composition..	800	200
(*ii*) Literature..	400	100
Geography and History.. .. .. Total	1,000	250
French.. .. ..Total	1,000	250
Chemistry.. .. .. Total	300	75

VOLUNTARY SUBJECTS.

Latin.. .. ..Total	1,000	250
Geometrical Drawing.. .. .. "	500	125
Freehand Drawing.. .. .. "	300	75

All the obligatory subjects must be taken up. To qualify, each candidate must obtain not less than 33 per cent of the aggregate marks allotted to the obligatory subjects.

4. As recommended last year, the qualifying minimum in geography, history, English, and French has been raised from 25 per cent to 33 per cent.

5. The Board consider it desirable that German should be made an optional subject for the entrance examination; also that a paper on 'general knowledge' should be set, similar to the one provided for candidates undergoing the examination in England for entrance to Sandhurst and Woolwich.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

6. The Commandant reported that, as a whole, the syllabus of instruction followed during the past year had been similar to that of the year previous. The hours devoted to the different subjects are as follows:—

	Hours.
Purely civil subjects	1,000
Subjects required for both civil and military work, *e.g.*, mathematics, surveying, English, &c.	1,350
Military subjects	650

7. The Board consider it desirable that the study of Military History should be provided for. At present no campaign is studied, and, although details of the Military Art are taught in connection with Tactics, Reconnaissance, &c., their application is not well shown. The study of some specific campaign would remedy this. Time for this extra subject could be found, the Commandant thought, by reducing the number of hours devoted to English in the cadets' second year.

8. The Board recommend that the study of Military History be inaugurated, but hesitate to name the subjects from which the necessary time may be taken.

9. During the past year a course of lecturing by cadets has been introduced, with a view to training the cadet to impart knowledge to others and to acquire necessary confidence in himself. Results from this have been highly beneficial, as have also been those from a debating society which has been established among the cadets.

10. The Board recommended to the Commandant the desirability of reviving the practice of periodic conferences of professors and instructors to ensure co-operation in instruction, and to avoid overlapping of studies, as well as for the general advantage of the College.

ATTACHMENT OF CADETS TO MILITIA UNITS.

11. Last year the Board recommended that the senior Cadets should be attached for a time to a unit of the Permanent Force prior to their graduation, but difficulties have been found in carrying this out. This year arrangements have been made for 26 cadets of the senior and second year classes to be attached to units of the Active Militia at Camps of Instruction. The commandant is strongly of the opinion that the best results will only be obtained if graduates are attached to permanent corps prior to serving in a training camp with the Active Militia. The Board agree with the Commandant in deprecating the attachment of first year cadets (recruits) to any Militia units.

COMMISSIONS IN PERMANENT CORPS.

12. With a view to afford some inducement to cadets to enter the Permanent Force, the Board would repeat its recommendation of a previous year that some portion of the College fees paid during a cadet's course should be refunded to any cadet accepting a commission in the Permanent Force of Canada within one year of his graduation from the Royal Military College. A sum sufficient to purchase the necessary uniform of the Corps to which he might be appointed would be reasonable.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.

13. Lieut.-Colonel J. H. V. Crowe, R.A., the Commandant, took over charge in October last.

14. Major E. N. Mozely, R.E., has been replaced as Professor of Military Engineering and Musketry by Captain R. C. Hammond, R.E.

15. Two general staff officers, 2nd grade, Major T. B. Wood, R.A., and Captain W. Robertson, R.E., have joined the College Staff for special duties in connection with the instruction of militia officers. Their duties are in connection with the preparation of candidates for the Imperial Staff College, Militia Staff Courses, Military Instruction at Universities, Officers' Long Course, and Special Courses which may be provided for Active Militia Officers, &c. As has been remarked in previous reports of the Board of Visitors, the College Staff were unable properly to provide for the instruction of officers of the Militia in addition to the instruction of the cadets. It is anticipated that the services of these general staff officers will be most valuable.

16. In the retirement of Honorary Lieutenant Birtles, after a service of upwards of 30 years, the College loses a valued instructor. In his place a foreman of works is much required.

17. The Board are pleased to note that an increase has been made in the emoluments of the Commandant; but would respectfully point out that even with this increase, and considering values and cost of living here and in England, the present Commandant is about £200 per annum worse off than in his last appointment as Commanding Officer of an Artillery Brigade at Aldershot. It should not be possible for such comparisons to be made.

18. The case of the Quartermaster, Lieutenant Hennessy, Canadian Army Pay Corps, was drawn to the attention of the Board with respect to pension, his case not being covered by the Militia Pension Act and amendments. It is understood this officer's case is familiar to Headquarters and the Board trust that means may be found to afford a deserving officer the relief required.

19. The Commandant reported himself as well supported by his Staff of Professors and Instructors.

CADETS.

ATTENDANCE.

20. The present number of cadets upon the roll is the largest in the history of the College, viz.: 105. This number fully takes up all the dining-room accommodation. The dormitory accommodation is not nearly sufficient; 18 of the cadets being obliged to sleep two in a room. This emphasizes very strongly the need of increased accommodation.

PERSONNEL.

21. The cadets were seen on parade (102 strong); in their class rooms; and at work, surveying, &c. On parade they presented a very steady, soldierly appearance, and gave indication of being well grounded in infantry drill. The words of command of the cadet officers were well given, and the movements were performed very creditably.

22. Representative cadets of the different classes were interviewed by the Board, and expressed themselves as generally contented and satisfied.

23. A list of measurements and weights of the cadets of the 3rd class was submitted by the Staff Adjutant. This list showed the age, weight, and measurements taken at the time of the cadets' first joining in August last, and also the same data for May 10, 1910. The average results were as follows:—

Class of 39 cadets; average age, 18 years and 8 months.

Average height, August, 1909, 5 feet 8 inches.

" May, 1910, 5 feet 8 7-10 inches.

Average increase, 7·10 inches.
Average weight, August, 1909, 134·3 pounds.
" May, 1910, 143·6 pounds.
Average increase, 9·3 pounds.
Average chest measurement, May, 1909, 32·5 inches.
" measurement, May, 1910, 36·5 inches.
Average increase, 4 inches.

DISCIPLINE.

24. The Commandant reported the discipline of the cadets as quite satisfactory. Since he had taken command in October last, but one serious case requiring punishment had been dealt with. The officers in charge of companies were well supported by the senior cadets and there was a good feeling throughout all ranks. From inquiries made by the Board its members feel sure that there are no objectionable practices of 'hazing' and 'fagging' being carried on, and, from all they could learn, there exists an excellent feeling of *camaraderie* and *esprit de corps* throughout the whole establishment.

25. Indeed in every class year, on the part of the cadets themselves, there seems to be a strong healthy spirit to uphold and maintain honourable and manly character among the young gentlemen in attendance, and, also, a very healthy spirit of mutual confidence and esteem between Commandant, Staff, and Senior and Junior Cadets.

MESSING.

26. The messing arrangements as now conducted by the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps were reported as, on the whole, very satisfactory. Some complaint had been made during March and April last about the quality of the veal provided, but this was quickly rectified. The milk is pasteurized and all water used is sterilized. The cadets, upon being interrogated by the Board, considered that, on the whole, the messing was very good. The Board are of the opinion that it would be well to have the ice supply for the College cut and stored by the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps. If this could be done another year, it is believed it would be an improvement.

27. A table of diet for the cadets was shown the Board. It exhibited a sufficient variety. All food brought to the College is carefully inspected by the Quartermaster, and the Board consider that proper value for the payment made for messing is now being obtained.

28. The Board recommend that a provision of fruit be made for the cadets' breakfast, and a variety in the biscuits served at 11 o'clock luncheon. It is considered this might well be done for the present rate of 50 cents per diem.

29. The clothing as now supplied the cadets appears to give satisfaction, with the exception of the blue serge undress, the cloth of which does not wear well, and the Commandant suggested that, for undress wear, it would be preferable to have khaki service dress with the khaki peak cap. The full dress clothing was reported as satisfactory, with the exception of the gold lace, which is said to be inferior. The Board would again repeat their recommendation of last year, viz.: that cloth, gold lace, and other material should be purchased by the Department, supplied to the cadets on repayment, and made up in accordance with sealed patterns. It was observed that few of the tunics buttoned correctly, the line deflected towards the left, causing an untidy appearance.

30. The employment of a master tailor at the College may, in the near future, with the increased attendance expected, become necessary.

31. Complaint was made by some of the cadets that the boots provided were clumsy and not sufficiently smart in appearance, but they seem to wear well.

32. An universal request made by cadets interviewed was for the provision of a soft felt hat for use when at work surveying, during practical instruction in engineering, equitation, &c. The present service cap affords little protection to the head, falls off at equitation or when surveying, and is unpopular.

Recreation.

33. The Board understand that provision has been made for the erection of the combined skating rink and drill shed recommended in previous reports. It is most desirable that this building should be erected during the present summer.

34. The boat-houses continue in a state of delapidation and decay, and are almost useless. They are unsightly, and should be replaced by more modern structures. These are referred to in connection with a succeeding paragraph with regard to the water front on Navy bay.

35. The Squash Racquet Court presented to the cadets by a number of Montreal friends and admirers has been taken into use and is very much appreciated.

Drill and Exercises.

36. As referred to in a previous paragraph the cadets were seen at drill under their own officers and gave every evidence of being well grounded in Infantry Drill.

37. The facilities for Garrison Artillery drill are not adequate, and the Garrison guns at present stored in the old Gun Shed on the water front are not calculated to impress a cadet very much with Garrison Artillery work. It is recommended that one or two groups of Coast Defence guns be mounted within the Fort Frederick enclosure for instructional purposes, so that training in that branch can be carried out to better advantage.

38. The Board consider that the disinclination shown by cadets going into the Permanent Force to apply for commissions in the Garrison Artillery has been largely due to the neglect with which this branch of instruction has been treated in the past.

Equitation.

39. The entire senior class, 26 in number, was seen at Equitation.

40. The stables and riding establishment buildings referred to in previous reports have now been completed, and 10 horses have been purchased for the College and are at present being trained by the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

Gymnasium.

41. The cadets of the third class were seen at exercise in the Gymnasium. They performed very creditably, considering the short time since their admission to the College. The course followed seems well calculated to build up the physique and benefit the health of the cadets.

Fire Drill.

42. The Commandant reported that fire drill was regularly performed and a 'fire alarm' had been practised only a few days before the Board's visit. In view of this it was not considered necessary to repeat the experiment. The hose and appliances appear in good working order.

Musketry.

43. Musketry returns for the 1st and 2nd classes show a total of 60 cadets exercised. The 1st class, with a strength of 26 cadets, earned a figure of merit of 218.07; the 2nd class with a strength of 34 cadets had an average figure of merit of 219.5. The cadets in these two classes are classified by their rifle shooting as follows:—

1st Class.—3 marksmen, 12 first-class shots, 9 second-class shots, and 2 third-class shots.

2nd Class. 5 marksmen, 14 first-class shots, 11 second-class, and 3 third-class shots.

44. The Board consider this a very creditable showing. The best shot in the College during the year was No. 818, Cadet H. W. Macpherson.

Health and Sanitation.

45. The Medical Officer reported that, during the past year, the health of all within the College enclosure had been excellent. There had been no serious illnesses and no cases of typhoid. Since the first of September last there had been 106 admissions to the College hospital. These were, however, mainly minor cases of colds, sprains, &c. Only in one case was any serious development feared, when the cadet in question was sent home for three months' leave of absence.

46. The sanitary arrangements in connection with the buildings, class-rooms, &c., appeared to the Board fairly satisfactory, but, upon inquiry from the District Engineer, they see reason to fear that the drainage is not as good as it should be. The main drain has been recently found to be blocked, and, upon taking up parts of it near the exit, it was found that roots of poplar trees growing near by had penetrated the joints and almost completely blocked up the pipe. The Board recommend that the drainage system be looked into thoroughly, and that such repairs or additions as may be necessary should be carried out at once.

47. The poplar trees standing near the exit of the drain to the north side of Fort Frederick should be removed, as their roots will continue to be a menace to the drain in that locality, and their place supplied by trees, the roots of which are not so penetrating.

Water Supply.

48. A recent analysis of the water supply shows it to be, after filtration, of good quality. The pumping plant and filters appear to do their work well, and the erection of the new water tower on the College grounds provides the necessary pressure and reserve supply for all purposes of fire protection. The sterilizing plant at the hospital is quite adequate for all requirements.

49. The Board are not satisfied, however, that sufficient precautions have been taken with reference to the present position of the intake pipe. The head of the pipe is now some 300 feet out from the shore at the Power House, and it is doubtful if the depth of the water in which it lies is sufficient to ensure a pure supply at all times. The Board would like the opinion of an expert taken upon this question.

50. An examination of the filtration process was made and the action reversed to clear the pipe. The Board recommend that, in case of fire and the pumping of unfiltered water directly into the water pipes, immediately afterwards the pipes should be cleared out so as to ensure there being no unpurified water left standing in the pipe.

Buildings and Accommodation.

Buildings generally.

51. The main building and dormitory are now much crowded and more class-room and sleeping accommodation are urgently needed. The congestion in the main building has necessitated the corridors of the upper stories being much encroached upon for storage purposes. These corridors should be cleared, and quarters for officers should not be allotted in the main building. As previously reported, the provision of a suitable draughting room is much required.

52. The Board understand that arrangements are being made for the erection of another story on the dormitory building. This will give much needed additional

accommodation, but will scarcely suffice for the increase which may be expected in the near future. The dormitory was found clean and comfortable.

53. Some addition to the main building, or a separate building to provide additional class-room accommodation, is now urgently needed. The class-rooms barely suffice for the instruction of the cadets, but it is now intended having a Staff College course and two 'long' courses for officers of the Militia each year, two of which will be simultaneous. The Board is at a loss to understand how accommodation in the present buildings can be provided for these courses. As stated in the preface to their report, the matter requires serious consideration, if full advantage is to be taken of the instructional facilities now provided at the Royal Military College.

HOSPITAL.

54. The hospital was visited and found very clean and in a satisfactory condition. There were no patients. The books were inspected and full inquiry made of the Medical Officer with respect to the health and condition of the cadets.

GUN SHED.

55. The present gun park or old gun building directly across the parade from the main building should be removed. It is unsightly, seriously interferes with the parade ground, and has passed its usefulness.

WORK SHOP.

56. The Board visited the workshop, but were informed that no classes were now being held, this course of work being finished annually about the first of May.

57. A new combustion engine for furnishing the motive power has been installed, and was reported as giving every satisfaction.

OLD BUILDINGS.

58. The old servants' buildings along the harbour front on the west side of the College grounds are now being demolished; their rubble masonry, &c., were not removed at the time of the visit of the Board.

59. The Board are of the opinion that it would well repay the Department to provide a stone crusher for use by the District Engineer in preparing concrete for such new work as may be undertaken within the next few years. The old unsightly wooden buildings scattered throughout the grounds might very well be removed and new ones put up in concrete, as also the sidewalks throughout the grounds. The District Engineer states that this work could be done by day labour with great benefit, advantage and financial saving to the Department, not only for the Royal Military College but also for needed work at Tête-du-Pont and other government properties in Kingston.

60. The Board recommend that the question of the provision of a stone crusher, &c., be referred to the Engineer Service for expert inquiry and report. Ample quantities of stone are available on government properties for all purposes.

LIBRARY.

61. The Library as at present is not satisfactory. It is very cramped for space and has no facilities for keeping maps. A map room and reading room are desired. A catalogue of the volumes should also be printed.

62. The Commandant asked that a small printing press be provided for use in printing examination papers, exercises, orders, &c. The Board feel that such provision would be conducive to efficiency, and recommend that a small printing press

upon the lines desired by the Commandant be provided. It was suggested that the non-commissioned officer who would look after and manage the printing press could also act as librarian. At present one of the professors acts in this capacity but his other duties are more important and should not be interfered with by such labours.

63. A more generous provision of technical books of reference for consultation by professors and instructors should also be provided.

KITCHENS.

64. The kitchens and pantries in both main building and hospital were visited and found in a satisfactory condition. At the time of the Board's visit the cadets' kitchen was being scrubbed. The Chairman of the Board suggests that the practice of hot sanding the floor might be tried to advantage. This latter practice has been found to remove the damp odour usually detected in basement kitchens that are cleansed by scrubbing.

65. The present slate topped kitchen table is in need of renewal or replacement. The Board consider that a new marble topped table should be provided. This was strongly urged by the Medical Officer.

EQUIPMENT OF CLASS-ROOMS, &C.

66. When visiting the class-rooms all the members of the Board were struck by the obsolete or unhealthy character of the desks and stools used by the cadets. These are much inferior to the modern equipment of up-to-date public schools and colleges. The desks are clumsy and inconvenient, the stools in most cases too high and cannot be conducive to comfort or health. A modern style of seat and desk would be more in keeping with the general character of the institution. It was also noticed that the blackboards in many of the class-rooms require renewing and extending.

67. Upon the general subject of equipment the Professor of Military Engineering reported that he had not enough material for the work under his charge. There were no pontoons at the College. These are very much required. The two pontoons which had been received some time ago were in bad condition when they arrived at the College.

68. The Senior Ordnance Officer has asked for tenders to repair the boats, but up to the present time nothing has been done.

69. The College equipment has been recently augmented by the provision of materials for a war game. This is carried out with maps of a large scale and is expected to provide much interest and instruction for the cadets during winter seasons.

LABORATORY.

70. The chemical laboratory in the top story of the main building much requires enlargement. The space is altogether too restricted. This is an additional reason for the provision of more space generally for class-rooms and the technical apparatus used in connection with the studies of the various subjects. The apparatus and appliances generally are very inferior, not being comparable with ordinary secondary schools throughout Canada.

LANDS AND GROUNDS.

71. The grounds appeared clean and well kept, but many of the sidewalks will soon require renewing. These should be laid down in concrete and no more plank walks should be built. The back road running in rear of the Commandant's quarters to the stables requires 'metalling.'

72. A lodge and lodge-keeper should be provided at the entrance to the grounds. Some annoyance has been caused by cattle straying into the grounds, which would

be prevented were a proper lodge-keeper provided. The wooden fences in the vicinity of the house at the entrance to the grounds are in a very dilapidated condition and should be removed or rebuilt.

73. The grounds surrounding the new buildings erected for servants' quarters and stables require levelling and grading. The work should be taken in hand at once, as the present condition of this vicinity is not in harmony with the general appearance of the College site as a whole.

74. The backyards and the clothes lines are unsightly—a new building facing the roadway and covering the opening between the present buildings would add greatly to the appearance and prove a useful addition.

75. The present electric light and telephone poles throughout the grounds should be removed and wires placed underground.

RIFLE RANGE.

76. While the present rifle range has for many years been operated with immunity from accidents, its situation gives ground for some anxiety, and is inconvenient and dangerous inasmuch as the line of fire crosses over the cricket field and the main road leading into the College, precluding any use being made of much of the College area while musketry is being carried out. The Board consider that a safer and more satisfactory site is available. With a butt placed on the shore just northwest of Fort Frederick and firing points to the right of the main road as the College grounds are entered, including the present site of the old servant's quarters, a range would be provided which would not interfere with any other department of College work. It is recommended that this and other possible alternative sites may be looked into with a view to improving existing conditions.

77. The Chairman of the Board is of the opinion that an excellent range is available starting from the west shore of Navy bay, north of the main entrance to the inner College grounds. It would be excellent training for the cadets under direction of the District Engineer to construct a foot-bridge of reinforced concrete across Navy bay in a northeasterly direction. At each 100 yards point measured from the targets, there should be an enlarged pier or butt for fully twenty cadets to fire from. The targets should be easterly from the bridge. Thus, instead of firing along over the bridge, which should run northeasterly, the line of fire would be easterly. Splendid stop butts could be provided, and there would be absolute safety in the Fort Henry hill in rear. Were this site selected, all the modern improvements in target practice as carried out at Hythe could be utilized, by having targets rise from the water, here, there and everywhere, by merely working wires from a firing point. To have them rise from the land is very expensive. Interesting competitions could also be had, for 'heads' could be made to appear from the water in ones, twos, tens or twenties, as desired.

78. In any event a 30-yard range for use with service ammunition should be constructed. This would be perfectly safe, not interfere with other branches of the work, and be sufficient for musketry instruction of recruits, while the senior classes could occasionally be taken to the Barriefield range for practice at the long ranges.

WATER FRONT ON NAVY BAY.

79. The Board would again call attention to the dilapidated condition of the piers and retaining wall along Navy bay. The whole of this front is in a most dilapidated and discreditable condition. About 800 feet of concrete wall are required, but, with the abundance of rubble masonry and other material for concrete at hand, it should not be a very expensive work to effect the desired improvement were the stone crusher, recommended in a preceding paragraph, provided, and the work conducted under the supervision of the District Engineer.

80. While in process the work would afford excellent instruction for the cadets, and, when completed, would remove an eye-sore which can be considered in no other light than as a blot upon the whole institution.

Armament.

81. The Board would recommend that Ross Rifles Mark II** be provided for the cadets. The rifles with which they are at present doing musketry were reported as not fully satisfactory.

Cadets Visit to Ottawa.

82. The recent visit of practically the two senior classes of the cadets to Ottawa during the Horse Show was unfortunately timed, inasmuch as Parliament had prorogued just prior to their arrival and many senators and members of Parliament from distant parts of the Dominion were prevented from witnessing the parade and displays of the cadets, while the cadets had not the privilege of witnessing the closing of Parliament. The visit, however, cannot but be productive of good, and the Board are strongly of the opinion that opportunities should not be neglected of taking representative detachments of the cadets occasionally to the various larger centres in order that the public generally may be enabled to see the results of the excellent training being carried on.

Report, Board of Visitors

83. It is recommended that the annual report of the Board of Visitors be printed in pamphlet form, and that a sufficient number of copies be available for distribution to the chief schools and colleges of the Dominion where candidates are prepared for the Royal Military College, as well as to members of Parliament and others desiring them.

Board's Visit.

84. The Board desire to record their satisfaction with the non-arrangements made for their visit by the Commandant, whereby the whole establishment was seen at its normal state and with work going on as usual.

85. The Board were pleased to note the splendid tone and spirit which pervades the College. Between Commandant, Staff and Cadets, and among the cadets themselves of each and every year, the spirit of honour, manhood, pride of person, institution and country, seems to have rendered the sterner modes of enforcing discipline unnecessary. The Commandant, Colonel Crowe, has already been successful in winning the entire confidence of his staff, as well as of the cadets. In inspiring the entire College with those great positive principles which upbuild, control, and ennoble mankind, Colonel Crowe is holding in abeyance, and gradually eliminating those negative ones, the effects of which are repressive and punitive, rather than developing. In Captain Kaulbach, the Adjutant of the College, the Commandant reports a most capable, courteous, painstaking and energetic officer.

SAM. HUGHES, *Colonel,*
Chairman, Board of Visitors, R.M.C.

R. W. RUTHERFORD, *Colonel,*
Master General of the Ordnance.

C. E. DODWELL,
Resident Engineer, Public Works Dept., Halifax, N.S.

P. W. G. RINNOCK, *Major,*
Commonwealth Forces of Australia.

CHARLES F. WINTER, *Major.*
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Secretary, Board of Visitors.

Ottawa, June 2, 1910.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT DOMINION ARSENAL

QUEBEC, July 12, 1910.

To the Secretary, Militia Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the operations of this establishment for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

1. The appropriation voted by Parliament and expenditure during the year, were as follows:—

Amount of appropriation for fiscal year ended March 31, 1910	$300,000 00
Sundry refunds	416 53
Amounts refunded for sale of fired cartridge cases	8,342 90
Amounts refunded for sale of scrap	370 38
	$309,129 81
Amount of expenditure for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910	$267,678 65
Amount in Treasury to credit of appropriation on March 31, 1910	41,451 16
	$309,129 81

EMPLOYEES AND PAY ROLL.

2. Average number of employees, 300. Total amount of salaries and wages paid, $120,276.14.

AUDIT OF BOOKS.

3. The books and accounts have been inspected by an auditor from Headquarters.

STOCKTAKING.

4. Stock has been taken of the principal articles on hand, and no serious discrepancies were discovered.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

4. The balance of the order for 12-pr. B. L. or Q. F. 6-cwt. Shrapnel Shells, was completed during the year; 45,511 shells were manufactured, and the cost is about 4 per cent less than that of importing, allowing for duty and freight. The attached production statement shows that, excepting orders where the quantity was too small to admit of economical manufacture, the cost is in all cases, less than that of importing, after adding duty and freight to the latter. A further sum of $1,200 has been written off the Steel Shell Plant. All tools purchased during the year have been charged to production account.

INCREASES OF PAY.

5. The salaries of the clerical staff have been slightly increased. Wages have, also, been increased in accordance with rates prescribed by the Labour Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

6. The additional space required for manufacture of Q. F. Cartridges will have to be provided to permit of further progress in undertaking re-filling and rectifying of fired cartridges cases. A proof range for artillery projectiles is likewise required, and an attempt will be made to secure a suitable site.

STATEMENTS.

7. The following statements are submitted:—

Balance sheet.
Capital account.
Statement of indirect expenditure.
Statement of liabilities and assets.
Production statement.
Statement showing cost of manufacture as compared with importations from England.

DOMINION ARSENAL—BALANCE SHEET, 1909-10.

DR.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance Account :—		
For Capital (buildings, machinery and tools) on April 1, 1909, as per Capital Account (p. 72)	213,233 86	
For Stores in stock on April 1, 1909	164,501 00	
For Semi-manufactures, on April 1, 1909	91,079 45	
		468,814 31
To Sundries :—		
For Amounts expended, 1909-10—		
Salaries		21,437 39
Wages		98,838 75
Materials		120,719 09
Machinery		8,256 38
Buildings—		
Maintenance		4,928 30
Miscellaneous—		
Freight	3,159 55	
Stationery, printing and postage	406 02	
Advertising sale of scrap and obsolete stores	746 35	
Cartage	2,425 79	
Removal of snow	600 00	
Travelling expenses	175 80	
Water supply	1,800 00	
Telephones	109 40	
Miscellaneous	1,851 46	
		11,274 37
For Unclaimed wages in hand on March 31, 1910		10 50
For Buildings without charge to Arsenal vote—		
Additions—		
Store and office building, charged to Public Works	47,646 39	
Maintenance—		
Amount charged to Engineer Services	4,190 90	
		51,837 29
For difference between book value and amount realized by sale of fired cartridge cases and scrap		306 84
For Materials received, without charge to Arsenal vote		3,439 26
For Customs duties, without charge to Arsenal vote		2,094 32
For Installation of machinery as per Capital Account (p. 72)		21,599 39
		$813,556 19

CR.

	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Production Account :—		
For Articles manufactured and services performed as per Abstract (p. 75)		268,989 18
By Sundries :—		
For Amounts received and credited to Arsenal vote, 1909-10—		
Materials issued from Arsenal Stores	2,626 48	
Sale of fired cartridge cases	8,342 90	
Sale of scrap	370 38	
Miscellaneous refunds and transfers	416 53	
		11,756 29
For Overcharge on cordite, 1908-09		760 58
For Accounts receivable on March 31, 1910		5,698 56
By Balance Account :—		
For Capital (buildings, machinery, tools) on March 31, 1910, as per Capital Account (p. 72)	273 833 63	
For Stores in stock on March 31, 1910	182,698 12	
For Semi-manufactures on March 31, 1910	69,819 83	
		526,351 58
		$813,556 19

DR. DOMINION ARSENAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT 1909-10. CR.

BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c.

	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance Account:—			By Sundries:—		
For Net Capital on April 1, 1909—			For Value of Issues written off Capital Charge—		
Buildings	121,850 75		Steel Shell Plant		1,200 00
Machinery	91,259 87		By Indirect Expenditure Account:—		
Tools	123 24		For depreciation during the year on—		
		213,233 86	Buildings	6,537 91	
To Sundries:—			Machinery	9,142 04	
For Store and Office Building	47,646 39		Tools	22 44	
For New Machinery purchased during the year	8,256 38				15,702 39
		55,902 77	By Balance Account:—		
To Production Account:—			For Net Capital on March 31, 1910—		
For Installation of Machinery—			Buildings	161,759 23	
Automatic Stokers	4,152 77		Machinery	111,973 60	
Gas Plant	10,055 26		Tools	100 80	
Q. F. Cartridge Plant	7,391 36				273,833 63
		21,599 39			
		$290,736 02			$290,736 02

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

STATEMENT OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE, 1909-10.

Expenditure on the following services, not chargeable direct to orders:—

Salaries of staff		$21,437 39
Wages		1,241 29
Motive power, heating and lighting—		
Wages	$3,208 95	
Materials	9,944 11	
		13,153 06
Maintenance of Buildings		9,119 20
Water supply		1,800 00
Removal of snow		600 00
Travelling expenses		175 80
Printing, stationery and postage		406 02
Telephone		74 40
Miscellaneous charges		7,921 67
From capital account—		
5% Depreciation on buildings	$6,537 91	
10% " machinery	9,142 04	
20% " tools	22 44	
		15,702 39
		$71,631 22
Less amounts taken in relief of indirect expenditure—		
Adjustment of accounts		320 71
Net total		$71,310 51

Note.—This amount together with indirect expenditure of each factory has been distributed as a general percentage on direct labour in each factory as shown below.

General percentages on direct labour for the year 1909-10:—

Workshop	93·96
Cartridge factory	114·82
Foundry	333·20
Shell factory	4·87*
Average rate	134·28

* Credit.

Dr. DOMINION ARSENAL—STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, MARCH 31, 1910. Cr.

Liabilities.	$ cts.	Assets.	$ cts.
To Capital :—		By Buildings, Machinery and Tools	273,833 63
For Net Balance on March 31, 1910, as per Statement annexed	273,833 63	Stores in Stock	182,698 12
Advances by Department of Militia and Defence (after deducting the cost of the year's work)	258,216 51	Semi-Manufactures	69,819 83
		Accounts Receivable	5,698 56
	$532,050 14		$532,050 14

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 35

PRODUCTION STATEMENT, 1909-10.

Abstract of the Cost of Work Performed.

——	No.	Rate.		Cost.
		$ cts.	Per	$ cts.
Boxes, ammunition, S.A special	3,539	0 14	Each.	503 88
" " " " repaired	90	0 07	"	6 24
" " " G.S. "	2,896	0 70	"	2,032 05
" " " Mark XV, with tin lining	1,440	2 05	"	2,957 03*
" projectile, B. L. or Q.F. 12 pr. shrapnel	507	0 78	"	400 00
" " " " " repaired	1,177	0 38	"	449 65
Cartridges, B.L. filled, 12 pr., 6 cwt., $12\frac{7}{16}$ oz. cordite, size 5, Mark II	17,496	0 46	"	8,057 63
" B.L. filled 5 inch howitzer $11\frac{7}{16}$ oz. cordite, size, $3\frac{6}{10}$, Mark IV	6,362	0 42	"	2,693 53
" B.L. or B.L.C., empty, 15 or 12 pr., $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., blank	700	4 47	100	31 32
" B.L. empty, 15 pr., Mark I, gun, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., blank	600	5 71	100	34 29
" R.B.L. empty, silk cloth, 20 pr., $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., blank	600	12 17	100	73 04
" B.L empty, 5 inch gun or howitzer, 3 lbs., blank	160	0 13	Each.	20 38
" Small Arms, ball, .303 inch, cordite, Mark VI	8,449,126	26 54	1,000	224,263 09
" " blank " " " V	500,000	15 09	1,000	7,546 05
Cases, cordite, 100 lbs., Mark I, original cost	144	4 25	Each.	613 38
" " " " repairs only	144	0 38	"	55 36
" powder, metal lined, repaired	89	0 32	"	28 27
Covers, cartridge, canvas, B.L. 12 pr., 6 cwt., $12\frac{7}{16}$ oz., cordite	9,014	5 23	100	471 82
" " silk cloth, B.L. 5 inch howitzer, $11\frac{7}{16}$ oz., cordite	6,362	5 75	100	366 27
Experiments, Standing Committee on small arms				205 66
Ovens, Hubbard, No. 3, repaired	2	17 72	Each.	35 45
" Aldershot pattern repaired	47	10 02	"	471 15
Plugs, fuze hole, G.S. with loop, Mark I	2,093	1 89	100	228 25
" wood primer hole, Q.F. 18 pr	7,000	1 27	100	215 90*
Puffs, powder, R.L.G.	5,000	2 64	100	131 84
Ross, rifle, bayonets				241 97
" " inspection				148 41
Repairs :—Apparatus observation of fire ; Bubbles circular	1			44 80
" Limbers, carriage, field or tripod, M.G. Maxim	1			
" Wheels, 1st class, B. No. 9	2			
Shells, B.L. or Q.F. empty, sharpnel, 12 pr., 6 cwt., Mark VII	7,351	2 24	Each.	16,505 52
Testing explosives				156 35
				268,989 18

* Including special expenditure for tools.

STATEMENT showing cost of manufacture, compared with the cost of importing from England, for the year 1909–10.

Description.	No.	Vocabulary rate.	Duty.	Freight.	Cost of importing.	Cost of Mfg. at D.A.	Loss.	Profit.
			$ cts.	p.c.	p.c.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Boxes, ammunition, S.A., Mark XV	1,440	Each.	1 15	15	5	1 38	2 05*	964 80	
" projectile, B.L. or Q.F., 12 pr., shrapnel	507	"	0 81	15	5	0 97	0 78		96 33
Cartridges, B.L., filled, 12 pr., 6 cwt., $12\frac{7}{16}$ oz., cordite, size 5, Mark II	17,496	"	0 56	20	5	0 70	0 46		4,199 04
" B.L., filled, 5 inch howitzer, $11\frac{7}{16}$ oz., cordite, size $3\frac{3}{4}$, Mark IV	6,362	"	0 97	20	5	1 21	0 42		5,025 98
" B.L. or B.L C., empty, 15 or 12 pr., $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., blank	700	100	4 92	20	5	6 15	4 47		11 76
" B.L., empty, 15 pr., Mark I, gun, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., blank	600	100	6 01	20	5	7 51	5 71		10 80
" R.B.L., empty, silk cloth, 20 pr., $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., blank	600	100	6 32	20	5	7 90	12 17	25 62	
" B.L., empty, 5 inch gun or howitzer, 3 lbs., blank	160	Each.	0 $07\frac{1}{2}$	20	5	0 09	0 13	6 40	
" S.A. ball, ·303 inch cordite, Mark VI	8,449,126	1,000	23 59	20	5	29 49	26 54		24,924 93
" " blank " " V	500,000	1,000	14 60	20	5	18 20	15 09		1,555 00
Covers, cartridge, canvas, B.L. 12 pr., 6 cwt., $12\frac{7}{16}$ oz., cordite	9,014	100	4 56	20	5	5 70	5 23		42 36
" " silk cloth, B.L. 5 inch howitzer, $11\frac{7}{16}$ oz., cordite	6,362	100	6 74	20	5	8 42	5 75		169 86
Plugs, fuze-hole, G.S. with loop, Mark I	12,093	100	7 17	20	5	8 96	1 27		929 95
Puffs, powder, R.L.G.[2]	5,000	100	1 17	20	5	1 44	2 64	60 00	
Shells, B.L. or Q.F. empty, shrapnel 12 pr., 6 cwt., Mark VII	7,351	Each.	2 25	20	5	2 81	2 24		4,292 67
Total								1,056 82	41,258 68
Deduct loss									1,056 82
Profit, 7·5 per cent on Gross Capital of $532,050.14									40,201 86

NOTE.—It has been possible to make comparison in the case of new stores only, as the cost of repairs of old articles is evidently not comparable.

*Including special expenditure on tools.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. M. GAUDET, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.C.A.,*
Superintendent Dominion Arsenal.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL FOR SIGNALLING.

KINGSTON, Ontario, April 15, 1910.

To the Secretary, Militia Council, Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the Signalling Service for the year ending March 31, 1910:—

SIGNALLING INSTRUCTION, 1909.

2.—LIST of Units of the Permanent Force and Active Militia of Canada who attended the Garrison Classes of Instruction, held at the various centres throughout Canada, and were granted Certificates.

Corps.	Where class was held.	Period.		Grades of Certificates.				Total Certificates each Unit.	Grand Total.
		From	To	Instructor	Assistant Instructor	"A"	"B"		
"B" Squadron, R C D	Toronto, Ont	13 9 09	26 10 09				1	1	
G G B. Guards	"	"	"			2		2	
9th Mississauga Horse	"	"	"			1		1	
2nd Regiment, O O R	"	"	"			3	5	8	
10th Regiment, R G	"	"	"			2	1	3	
48th Highlanders	"	"	"			4	2	6	
No. 2 Section, C S. Corps	"	"	"			1	3	4	
No. 2 Section, C E	"	"	"				1	1	
Totals						13	13	26	26
22nd London Regiment (attached 90th)	Winnipeg, Man	13 8 09	24 9 09				1	1	
No. 10 Section, C S. Corps	"	"	"			1	5	6	
13th F B.C A	"	"	"				1	1	
90th Regiment	"	"	"				2	2	
16th F A., A M C	"	"	"				2	2	
Totals						1	11	12	38

SIGNALLING INSTRUCTION, 1909– *Continued.*

No. 2.—LIST of Units of the Permanent Force and Active Militia of Canada who attended the Garrison Classes of Instruction, held at the various centres throughout Canada, and were granted certificates.

Corps.	Where class was held.	PERIOD.		GRADES OF CERTIFICATES.				Total Certificates each unit.	Grand Total.
		From	To	Instructor	Assistant Instructor	"A"	"B"		
Brought forward									
4th F.B.C.A.	Hamilton, Ont.	13-4-09.	28-5-09.				2	2	
13th Regiment	"	"	"		1	1		2	
77th Regiment	"	"	"			3	5	8	
91st Regiment, Highlanders	"	"	"		1	2	4	7	
No. 9 Company, C.A.S.C.	"	"	"				2	2	
No. 12 F.A., A.M.C.	"	"	"				1	1	
Cape Colonial Force	"	"	"				1	1	
Totals					2	6	15	23	61
11th Hussars	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	21-4-09.	2-6-09.			1	2	3	
22nd F.B.C.A.	"	"	"			2		2	
53rd Regiment	"	"	"			1	6	7	
Totals						4	8	12	73
R.C.G.A.	Halifax, N.S.	3-5-09.	28-5-09.			4	3	7	
R.C.R.	"	"	"	1	5	12	11	29	
1st Regiment, C.A.	"	10-5-09.	15-6-09.			1	3	4	
63rd Regiment	"	"	"			3	3	6	
66th Regiment	"	"	"			3	3	6	
69th Regiment	"	"	"				3	3	
93rd Regiment	"	"	"				4	4	
94th Regiment	"	"	"				1	1	
No. 9 Section, C.S. Corps	"	"	"				1	1	
Totals				1	5	23	32	61	134

3rd Regiment, C.A.	St. John, N.B.	18-10-09	27-11-09			4	6	10	
19th F.B.C.A.	"	"	"			1		1	
62nd Regiment	"	"	"	1		1	3	5	
74th Regiment	"	"	"				2	2	
73rd Regiment	"	"	"				1	1	
No. 8 Section, C.S. Corps	"	"	"			2		2	
Totals				1		8	12	21	155
2nd Regiment, C.A.	Montreal, P.Q.	20-10-09	30-11-09				3	3	
21st F.B.C.A.	"	"	"				2	2	
1st Regiment	"	"	"			1	7	8	
11th Regiment	"	"	"				1	1	
65th Regiment	"	"	"				2	2	
85th Regiment	"	"	"				1	1	
No. 5 Section, C.S. Corps	"	"	"				1	1	
No. 4 Company, C.E.	"	"	"			1	2	3	
No. 4 F.A., A.M.C.	"	"	"				2	2	
Totals						2	21	23	178
R.C.R.	London, Ont.		28-5-09				3	3	
R.C.D.	Toronto, Ont.	1-3-09	1-5-09			2		2	
R.C.R.	"	"	"			1	4	5	
Totals						3	7	10	188
8th Brigade, C.F.A. Staff	Ottawa, Ont.	7-4-09	27-5-09				1	1	
2nd F.B.C.A.	"	"	"				1	1	
23rd F.B.C.A.	"	"	"			1	2	3	
5th P.L.D. Guards	"	"	"	1		1	1	3	
43rd Regiment, D.C.O.R.	"	"	"	1	2	7	3	13	
No. 3 Section, C.E.	"	"	"		1	1		2	
No. 2 F.A., A.M.C.	"	"	"			1	1	2	
C.M.S. Clerks	"	"	"			1		1	
Totals				2	3	12	9	26	214
4th Regiment, C.A.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	11-5-09	19-6-09			1	3	4	
82nd Regiment	"	"	"			2	1	3	
No. 12 Section, C.S. Corps	"	"	"			1	4	5	
No. 9 F.A., A.M.C.	"	"	"			1		1	
Totals						5	8	13	227

SIGNALLING INSTRUCTION, 1909—*Continued.*

2.—LIST of Units of the Permanent Force and Active Militia of Canada who attended the Garrison Classes of Instruction, held at the various centres throughout Canada, and were granted certificates.

CORPS.	Where class was held.	PERIOD.		GRADES OF CERTIFICATES.				Total Certificates each Unit.	Grand Total.
		From	To	Instructor	Assistant Instructor	"A"	"B"		
Brought Forward									188
15th Regiment	Belleville, Ont	18 10-09	3-12-09				6	6	
Totals							6	6	233
4th Hussars	Kingston, Ont		26-11 09			1		1	
R.C.R.	Fredericton, N.B.		25-9 09			1		1	
19th F.B.C.A.	Halifax, N.S.		25 2 09				1	1	
R.C.R	Quebec, P.Q.	12 1 09	13-4 09			4	5	9	
Totals						6	6	12	245
R.C.R.	H.Q. Annual Inspection Tour, 1909					1		1	
7th Regiment	"					3	2	5	
38th Regiment	"					3	1	4	
77th Regiment	"				1	2	1	4	
Brantford Collegiate Institute Cadets	"						1	1	
Totals					1	9	5	15	260
"A" Battery R.C.H.A	Kingston, Ont		11-10-09		1	1		2	
Totals					1	1		2	262

3. Of the foregoing, the following extract, showing the numbers of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men granted certificates, with their grades:—

Officers.			N.-C. O.'s and men.			Total.
Instructor.	"A"	"B"	Assistant Instructor.	"A"	"B"	
6	5	15	12	87	137	262

General Efficiency Competition, 1909.

4.—Return showing the number of marks awarded for signalling in the above competition, 1909, for Canadian Artillery (Field and Garrison).

Field Artillery.

Unit.	Place of Inspection.	Date of Inspection	Marks awarded.			Total number of Marks.	Total number of Signallers.	Remarks.
			Holding Certif.	Oral.	Reading and send'g Semap're.			
1st F.B.C.A.								Excused Training, G. O. 99. '09.
2nd "	Rockliffe	9-7-09	1	2·8	13.6	17.4	4	
3rd "	Montreal, P.Q.	24-6-09	1	1	5.6	7.6	4	Only 1 trained.
4th "	Niagara, Ont.	26-6-09	1	1	6	8	1	
5th "	Kingston, Ont.	25-6-09		3·6	24.6	28.2	5	
6th "	London, Ont.	16-6-09		1·4	11.8	13.2	3	
7th "	Niagara, Ont.	26-6-09		3·8	17.6	21.4	5	
8th "	Kingston, Ont.	25-6-09		4·8	29	33.8	5	
9th "	Niagara, Ont.	26-6-09		4	20.4	25.4	5	
10th "	Woodstock, N.B.	20-9-09		3	26	29	5	
11th "	Guelph, Ont.	29-6-09		3·6	14.6	18.2	5	
12th "	Newcastle, N.B.							No signallers.
13th "	Winnipeg, Man.	30-6-09	1	4·6	26.2	31.8	5	
14th "	Cobourg, Ont.	30-6-09						No signallers.
15th "	Granby, P.Q.	24-6-09		3·4	24.6	28	5	
16th "	Guelph Ont.	29-6-09						No signallers.
17th "	Sydney, N.S.	11-9-09	1	1·8	12	14.8	2	
18th "	Antigonish, N.S.	10-9-09						No signallers.
19th "	Sussex, N.B.	6-7-09	2	4	26.2	32.2	5	
20th "	Quebec, P.Q.							No signallers.
21st "	Montreal, P.Q.	24-6-09	2	3·4	20.4	25.8	4	
22nd "	Granby P.Q.	24-6-09	3	3·2	23·2	29.4	4	
23rd "	Rockliffe, Ont.	9-7-09	1	3·6	25.4	30	5	
24th "	Cobourg, Ont.	30-6-00					2	Not trained.
25th "	Calgary, Alta.							No signallers.

Garrison Artillery.

1st Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Company	Halifax, N.S.	13·9·09	1	1 4	9	11 4	2		
" " 2 "	"	"	1	1	6	8	1		
" " 3 "	"	"	1	1	5 6	7 6	1		
" " 4 "	"	"	1	1	6	8	1		
2nd Regiment, C. A. No. 1 Company	Montreal, P.Q.	18·8·09	3	4 2	28	35 2	5		
" " 2 "	"	"	4	4 6	28 8	37 4	5		
" " 3 "	"	"	2	4 4	30	36 4	5		
3rd Regiment, C. A. No. 1 Company	St. John, N.B.	21·7·09	3	5	29 8	37 8	5		
" " 2 "	"	"		4 2	27 6	31 8	5		
" " 3 "	"	"	2	4	21 4	27 4	5		
4th Regiment, C. A. No. 1 Company	Charlottetown, P.E.I	8·7·09	5	4 6	29 4	39	5		
" " 2 "	"	"	5	4 6	29 6	39 2	5		
" " 3 "	"	"	5	4 2	29 6	38 8	5		
5th Regiment, C. A. No. 1 Company	Victoria, B.C	20·7·09		3 2	17 4	20 6	4		
" " 2 "	"	"		2 6	10 8	13 4	3		
" " 3 "	"	"		3 2	17 6	20 8	4		
6th Regiment, C. A. No. 1 Company	Quebec, P.Q	8·9·09		2 6	16	18 6	4		
" " 2 "	"	"		3 2	20 8	24	4		
" " 3 "	"	"		3 8	20 6	24 4	5		
7th Regiment, C. A. No. 1 Company	Halifax, N.S.	5·7·09			19	19	5		
" " 2 "	Digby, N.S.	17·9·09		3 4	24 2	27 6	5		
" " 3 "	Pictou, N.S.	13·9·09							No signallers.
" " 4 "	Yarmouth, N.S.	14·9·09							"
(Independent Coy) Cobourg Coy. C. G. A	Cobourg, Ont	30·6·09		4 2	25 6	29 8	5		

WESTERN ONTARIO COMMAND.

Permanent Force—

5. The Permanent Force in the Western Ontario Command have good signallers. There is a marked improvement in the case of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto, and the No. 1 Regimental Depot, Royal Canadian Regiment, London, Ont.

City Corps—

6. The 77th Regiment, of Dundas (rural), again heads the list. For the fifth year in succession they have held first place in City Corps throughout the Dominion, and are worthy of the highest approbation. The 38th Regiment, of Brantford, and 48th Highlanders, of Toronto, and 10th Royal Grenadiers are, also, worthy of mention. The 2nd Queen's Own Rifles are not up to the establishment. The 7th Fusiliers, of London, have organized a section which promises to increase its efficiency.

7. The 19th Regiment of St. Catharines are reorganizing a section, under garrison signalling class to be held at that centre for 1910.

8. The 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th Regiments were found wanting at the annual inspection.

Rural Corps—

9. The rural corps in this command show much improvement over previous years, and it is seen that more interest is being taken by officers commanding regiments in getting suitable officers to fill the position of signalling officer.

10. At the annual district and local camps held in this command, some 190 officers, non-commissioned officers and men were trained in semaphore signalling.

Artillery—

11. The Artillery units do not show any improvement this year.

Canadian Signalling Corps—

12. No. 2 Section, Canadian Signalling Corps, Toronto, is a first class section, all members being in possession of signalling certificates and up to the authorized establishment. No. 1 Section, London, is not up to the standard, as in former years.

13. Annual Inspection of Signallers, Western Ontario Command, showing the classification of Signallers in each unit of the Permanent Force, City and Rural Corps:—

Unit.	Establishment of Signallers.	Classification.			Total Signallers presented for Inspection	Remarks.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Trained.		
Permanent Force.						
"B" Sqd.; R.C.D.	10%	2	4	1	7	
No. 1 R. D., R.C.R.	10	2	4	2	8	
No. 2 R.D., R.C.R.	10	1	1	7	9	
City Corps.						
2nd Regiment	11	4	3	3	10	
7th "	11	2	5	3	11	
10th "	11	2	3	1	6	
19th "	11					No signallers.
21st "	11		1	3	4	
22nd "	11					"
24th "	11					"
25th "	11					"
38th "	11	3	3	4	10	
48th "	11	3	4		7	
77th " (rural)	11	2	7	3	12	
91st "	11	4	1	1	8	
Rural Corps (Cav. and Inf.)						
Gov. Gen. Body Guard	11	2		1	4	
1st Hussars	11			7	7	
2nd Dragoons	11			7	7	
9th Miss. Horse	11	2	1	5	8	
24th Greys' Horse	11					No signallers.
25th Dragoons	11					"
12th Regiment	11		1	8	9	
20th "	11			7	7	
23rd "	11					"
26th "	11			4	4	
27th "	11			8	8	
28th "	11			5	5	
29th "	11			8	8	
30th "	11			8	8	
31st "	11			7	7	
32nd "	11					"
33rd Regiment	11			8	8	
34th "	11			9	9	
35th "	11			9	9	
36th "	11	1		9	10	
37th "	11			6	6	
39th "	11			8	8	
44th "	11			9	9	
97th "	11					No signallers.
Canadian Signalling Corps.						
No. 1 Section, C. S. Corps	7	1		5	6	
No. 2 " "	7	3	4		7	
Artillery.						
4th F.B.C.A.	5		1		1	
6th "	5			3	3	
7th "	5			5	5	
9th "	5		1	4	5	
11th "	5			5	5	
16th "	5					No signallers.
Canadian Army Service Corps.						
No. 1 Co. C.A.S.C.	3			2	2	

EASTERN ONTARIO COMMAND.

Permanent Force—

14. The Permanent Force in this command show a decided improvement over previous years, and both 'A' and 'B' Batteries, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, now have a very efficient body of signallers.

City Corps—

15. City corps in this command do not show any improvement. The Governor General's Foot Guards have no signallers and have never organized a section. This unit did not present any signallers for instruction at the course held at Ottawa during April and May of 1909. The 14th Regiment at Kingston are reorganizing their signalling section, who will attend for instruction at the coming course in 1910. The 41st and 43rd Regiments both have signalling sections, but could not get their signallers together for inspection this year. The 43rd Regiment, Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, have 3 officers and 10 non-commissioned officers and men who obtained certificates in May last at Ottawa. Other units have organized signalling sections.

Rural Corps—

16. Eighty-five (85) officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the rural corps were trained in semaphore at the annual and local camps. The corps shown as 'Nil' are those trained locally, and for whom there were insufficient instructors available. This difficulty should be overcome in the future as the garrison signalling class authorized for Kingston, 1910, will afford opportunity for officers commanding units to qualify their signalling officers and non-commissioned officers who would act as instructors for their unit.

Canadian Signalling Corps—

17. No. 3 Section of the Canadian Signalling Corps is very efficient, having a total establishment of signallers, all being in possession of certificates.

18. No. 4 Section at Ottawa is not yet organized. It is regretted that arrangements were not made for the attendance of a suitable officer for the position as District Signaller at the class held at Ottawa. It is to be hoped in the near future that a suitable officer will be appointed to fill this vacancy.

Artillery—

19. There is a general improvement in Artillery units this year, with exception of the 14th and 24th Field Batteries, Canadian Artillery, who had no signallers for inspection.

20. The classes authorized for Cobourg and Peterborough for 1910 should afford these units excellent opportunity to qualify their signallers.

21. The Cobourg Company, Canadian Garrison Artillery, have very good semaphore signallers.

22. Annual Inspection of Signallers, Eastern Ontario Command, showing the classification of Signallers in each unit of the Permanent Force, City and Rural Corps:—

Unit.	Establishment of Signallers.	Classification.			Total Signallers presented for Inspection.	Remarks.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Trained.		
Permanent Force.						
"A" Battery, R.C.H.A.	10	6	1	3	11	
"B" " "	10	2	1	2	6	
City Corps.						
Gov. Gen. Foot Guards	11					No signallers.
14th Regiment	11					Re-organizing.
15th "	11	4	1	1	6	
41st "	11					No inspection.
43rd "	11					"
57th "	11	2	1	2	5	
Rural Corps.						
3rd Dragoons	11		1	5	6	
4th Hussars	11	1	2	5	8	
5th P. L. D. Guards	11	2	1	6	9	
16th Regiment	11			4	4	
40th "	11		1	6	7	
42nd "	11					Organizing.
45th "	11					"
46th "	11					"
47th "	11		1	9	10	
49th "	11			6	6	
56th "	11					No signallers.
59th "	11					
Canadian Signalling Corps.						
No. 3 Section, C.S.C. Kingtson	7	5	2	0	7	
No. 4 " Ottawa, Ont.	7					Not organized.
Artillery						
2nd Field Battery C.A.	5		1	3	4	
5th " "	5			5	5	
8th " "	5			5	5	
14th " "	5					No signallers.
23rd " "	5		1	4	5	
24th " "	5					"
Cobourg Co'y. C.G.A.	5			5	5	

QUEBEC COMMAND.

Permanent Force—

23. The Permanent Force in this command have a competent staff of signalling instructors. The Royal Canadian Dragoons at St. Jean, P.Q., deserve great credit for their signalling efficiency. They head the list in order of merit (Permanent Force) throughout Canada.

24. The Royal Canadian Regiment and Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, Quebec, also have very good signallers, especially the former.

City Corps—

25. The 8th Royal Rifles of Quebec are very efficient and worthy of mention.

26. It is to be regretted that more interest in signalling is not taken by the Montreal City Regiments. The 1st Regiment made a fair showing, while the 5th have only one signaller, and the 3rd Regiment none. It is hoped these units will take advantage of the next garrison signalling class during the coming fall.

27. The 53rd Regiment, Sherbrooke, P.Q., have a good section.

Rural Corps—

28. The rural regiments of cavalry and infantry in this command made a very good showing at the annual camps. The majority of regiments having signalling officers appointed, with a good percentage of signallers.

29. The 4th, 17th, 55th and 64th Regiments have full sections.

Artillery—

30. All Field Batteries and Garrison Companies of Canadian Artillery have signallers. The 2nd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, have a full establishment in each company.

Canadian Signalling Corps—

31. No. 5 and 7 Sections, Canadian Signalling Corps, do not show any improvement this year. No. 6 at Sherbrooke is not yet organized, but it is expected it will be before the next annual camp (1910).

32. Annual Inspection of Signallers, Quebec Command, showing the classification of signallers in each unit of the Permanent Force, City and Rural Corps:—

Unit.	Establishment of Signallers.	Classification.			Total Signallers presented for inspection	Remarks.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Trained.		
Permanent Force.						
"A" Sqd.; R.C.R.	10%	13	2		15	
"G" Coy.; R.C.R.	10	2	2	3	7	
No. 3 Coy.; R.C.G.A.	10%	3	2	2	7	
City Corps.						
1st Regiment	11	3	2		5	
3rd "	11					No signallers.
5th "	11		1		1	
8th "	11	3	2	4	9	
9th "	11			3	3	
53rd "	11	2	2	2	7	
65th "	11					No signallers.
84th "	11					
86th "	11					
Rural Corps.						
6th Hussars	11			7	7	
7th "	11			6	6	
10th "	11					No signallers.
11th "	11	2		2	4	
13th Dragoons	11			7	7	
17th Hussars	11					No signallers.
4th Regiment	11			10	10	
11th "	11			6	6	
17th "	11			10	10	
18th "	11			8	8	
55th "	11					No signallers.
61st "	11			11	11	
64th "	11			6	6	
80th "	11		1	9	10	
83rd "	11			8	8	
85th "	11			8	8	
87th "	11		1	8	9	
89th "	11			10	10	
92nd "	11			8	8	
Canadian Signalling Corps.						
No. 5 Section, C.S. Corps	7			5	5	
No. 6 " "	7					Not organized.
No. 7 " "	7	1			4	
Artillery.						
1st Field Battery, C.A.	5					Excused G.O. '99.
3rd " "	5		1	3	4	'99.
15th " "	5			5	5	
20th " "	5					No signallers.
21st " "	5		2	2	4	
22nd " "	5		3	1	4	
2nd Regt., C.A., No. 1 Coy	5		3	2	5	
" " " 2	5		4	1	5	
" " " 3	5		2	3	5	
6th Regt., C.A., No. 1 Coy	5			4	4	
" " " 2	5			4	4	
" " " 3	5			5	5	

MARITIME PROVINCES COMMAND.

Permanent Force—

33. The Permanent Force at Halifax, N.S., have a very efficient staff of signalling instructors, but at the annual inspection, a large number were absent on strike duty at Glace Bay, N.S.

City Corps—

34. The 63rd Regiment, Halifax, N.S., are very efficient and a close second to the 77th Regiment, Dundas, in order of merit throughout the Dominion, and are worthy of special mention. The 66th Regiment have a full section, but were not inspected this year owing to not being able to get their signallers together. The 62nd Regiment, St. John, N.B., have a very good section.

Rural Corps—

35. The Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in this Command are well represented with signallers at anuual camps. The 82nd Regiment, Charlottetown, P.E.I., are very good and deserve great credit for their efficiency.

Artillery—

36. The 4th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., have a very good staff of signallers, all being in possession of certificates and up to the authorized establishment. The 3rd Regiment, Canadian Artillery, have a full strength of signallers.

37. The 1st and 7th Regiments, Canadian Artillery, have signallers, and in the case of the latter, Nos. 3 and 4 Companies were not inspected.

38. The Field Batteries, Canadian Artillery, do not show any improvement.

Canadian Signalling Corps—

39. No. 8 Section, Canadian Signalling Corps, is very efficient, all members being in possession of signalling certificates. This section renders valuable assistance at annual camps in training the militia units.

40. No. 9 Section could not get all its members to attend camp this year. No. 12 Section, Charlottetown, P.E.I., have a first class section, all in possession of certificates and up to the authorized establishment.

Army Medical Corps—

41. The units of the Army Medical Corps keep up their establishment of signallers.

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42. Annual Inspection of Signallers, Maritime Province Command, showing the classification of Signallers in each unit of the Permanent Force, City and Rural Corps:—

Unit.	Establishment of Signallers.	Classification.			Total Signallers presented for inspection.	Remarks.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Trained.		
Permanent Force.						
No. 1 Co., R.C.G.A.	10	6	2		8	
No. 2 Co., R.C.G.A.	10	2	3	4	9	
R.C.R. (6 companies).	10%	7	2	1	10	Remainder of signallers on strike duty.
"H" Co., R.C.R.	10%	2	1	2	5	
City Corps.						
62nd Regiment	11	7	2	1	10	
63rd "	11	5	3	5	13	
66th "	11					Not inspected.
Rural Corps.						
8th Hussars	11			7	7	
14th "	11			6	6	
P. E. I. L. Horse (only one squadron).						No signallers.
67th Regiment	11					"
68th "	11			7	7	
69th "	11	1	2	3	10	
71st "	11		1	8	9	
73rd "	11			9	9	
74th "	11			7	7	
75th "	11			8	8	
78th "	11			7	7	
82nd "	11	3		3	6	
93rd "	11	3	1	5	9	
94th "	11	1		8	9	
Canadian Signalling Corps.						
No. 8 Section, C. S. Corps	7	7			7	
No. 9 " "	7	2	1		3	
No. 12 " "	7	5	1		6	
Canadian Field Artillery.						
10th Field Battery C.A.	5			5	5	
12th " "	5					No signallers.
17th " "	5		1	1	2	
18th " "	5					"
19th " "	5		2	3	5	
Canadian Garrison Artillery.						
1st Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Co.	5		2		2	
" " 2 Co.	5		1		1	
" " 3 Co.	5		1		1	
" " 4 Co.	5		1		1	
3rd Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Co.	5		3	2	5	
" " 2 Co.	5			5	5	
" " 3 Co.	5		2	3	5	
4th Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Co.	5	5			5	
" " 2 Co.	5	3	1	1	5	
" " 3 Co.	5	3		2	5	
7th Regiment, C.A. No. 1 Co.	5			5	5	
" " 2 Co.	5			5	5	
" " 3 Co.	5					No signallers.
" " 4 Co.	5					"
Canadian Army Medical Corps.						
No. 9 Field Ambulance, A.M.C.	3	1		3	4	
No. 8 " "	3			2	2	
No. 1 " "	3			2	2	

NO. 10 MILITARY DISTRICT.

Permanent Force—

43. The Strathcona Horse (Royal Canadians) have a very efficient body of signallers, and deserve great credit for their increased efficiency.

City Corps—

44. The 90th Regiment, although courses have been carried out at Winnipeg for the past three years, have no signallers, and have never taken any advantage of such courses to qualify a signalling officer. Two non-commissioned officers obtained certificates at the last course. The 96th Regiment are organizing.

Rural Corps—

45. The rural corps in this district promise to qualify signalling officers and non-commissioned officers at the Winnipeg class for 1910.

Artillery—

46. The 13th Field Battery, Canadian Artillery, have good signallers.

Canadian Signalling Corps—

47. The Canadian Signalling Corps (No. 10 Section) now have a full section of qualified men.

48. ANNUAL INSPECTION of Signallers, No. 10 Military District, showing the classification of Signallers in each unit of the Permanent Force, City and Rural Corps:—

UNIT.	Establishment of Signallers	CLASSIFICATION.			Total Signallers presented for inspection	Remarks.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Trained.		
Permanent Force.						
Strathcona Horse, (Royal Can.)	10%	3	6	6	15	
City Corps.						
90th Regiment	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	No signallers.
96th "	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
Rural Corps (Cav. and Inf.)						
12th Man. Dragoons	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	No signallers.
16th Light Horse	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
18th Mounted Rifles	11	.....	1	7	8	
22nd Light Horse	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	No signallers.
95th Regiment	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
98th "	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	"
Artillery.						
13th Field Battery C.A.	5	.....	2	4	6	
Canadian Signalling Corps.						
No. 10 Section, C.S. Corps	7	1	5	1	7	
Army Medical Corps.						
16th F. Amb., A.M.C.	3	.....	.....	5	5	

NO. 11 MILITARY DISTRICT.

49. The Permanent unit in this district has five assistant instructors in signalling, and should assist greatly in the instruction of signallers of the Active Militia units.

50. The 5th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, have signallers trained in semaphore, and made a fair showing at the last inspection for the General Efficiency Competition, 1909.

51. A course is promulgated in Militia Orders for Victoria, B.C., to be carried out during 1910.

52. ANNUAL INSPECTION of Signallers, No. 11 Military District, showing the classification of Signallers in each unit of the Permanent Force, City and Rural Corps:—

UNIT.	Establishment of Signallers.	CLASSIFICATION. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Trained.	Total Signallers presented for inspection	Remarks.
Permanent Force.						
No. 5 Co. R.C.G.A.	10%	5			5	
City Corps.						
6th Regiment	11					No Signallers.
Rural Corps.						
102nd Regiment	11					No Signallers.
Canadian Signalling Corps.						
No. 11 Section, C.S. Corps	7					Not organized.
Artillery.						
No. 1 Co. 5th Regt. C.A.	5			4	4	
No. 2 "	5			3	3	
No. 3 "	5			4	4	

NO. 13 MILITARY DISTRICT.

53. There are no signallers in Military District No. 13, and no classes have been held since the District was organized. Militia Order No. 361, 1909, authorizes a class for Calgary, Alta., during April and May, 1910, which should afford excellent opportunity for officers commanding units to qualify their signalling officers and sections.

SIGNALLERS, 1909.

54. Table by Commands and Districts, showing the classification of Signallers inspected at the Annual Inspection, 1909. (Headquarters of units and annual camps).

Command or District.	CLASSIFICATION. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Trained.	Total.
Western Ontario Command	31	43	180	254
Eastern Ontario Command	22	16	71	109
Quebec Command	30	29	173	232
Maritime Provinces Command	63	33	134	230
No. 10 Military District	4	14	23	41
No. 11 Military District			11	11
No. 13 Military District				
Total	150	135	592	877

N.B.—Column 'Trained' includes semaphore signallers trained at annual camps, 1909.

Canadian Signalling Corps.

55.—List of Officers of the Canadian Signalling Corps holding appointments as Command and District Signallers, showing their signalling qualifications.

Rank and Name.	Appointment.	Qualification.	Remarks.
Major Mundell, D. E.	Command Sigr. Eastern Ontario Command	Instructor	
Capt. Powers, T. E.	" " Maritime Provinces Command	"	Retired, General Order No. 8, 1910
Capt. Greaves, F. C.	" " Quebec Command	"	
Lieut. Hennessey, J. T.	District Sigr. Military District No. 1	"	
Lieut. Ford, E.	" " " " " 2	"	
Lieut. Stroud, A. M.	" " " " " 3	"	
Capt. Farwell, E. W.	" " " " " 6	Not yet qualified	
Lieut. Lefebvre, J. E.	" " " " " 7	Grade A	
Lieut. Figsby, H. E.	" " " " " 8	Grade B	
Lieut Proudfoot, W. C.	" " " " " 9	Instructor	
Lieut. Schofield, J.	" " " " " 10	Grade A	
Lieut. Rogers, W. K.	" " " " " 12	Instructor	

N.B.—Officers will be appointed as Command Signaller Western Ontario Command and District Signallers for Military Districts Nos. 4 and 11. No. 13 District will organize a section and appoint a District Signaller at the next course at Calgary, Alta.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Permanent Force—

56. All the Permanent units in 1909, for the first time, show a decided improvement in signalling. The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery at Kingston, and 'K' Company, Royal Canadian Regiment, at London, have greatly improved and are now well up to the average.

City Corps—

57. The 77th Regiment 'Wentworth' (rural) who compete with City Corps are again first this year, closely followed by the 63rd Regiment, Halifax Rifles. These two regiments show a very high standard of efficiency.

58. There is an improvement generally in city corps, but a great unevenness in their standing is very noticeable. The cause of this is due to voluntary work being kept up throughout the year by some units, and the signallers attending garrison classes whenever possible. The 38th Dufferin Rifles, 48th Highlanders, 62nd St. John Fusiliers, 82nd Abegweit Light Infantry, and 8th Royal Rifles are worthy of mention. Newly organized sections are being formed by the 7th, 15th and 19th Regiments.

Rural Corps—

59. At the various district and local camps of instruction, there were some 614 officers, non-commissioned officers and men trained in semaphore signalling. This number would have been greater if signallers had been trained at all local camps; in a number of cases, no instructors were available.

60. Good assistance was rendered by the signallers on the tactical field day at the various camps. At Kingston, a scheme of outposts by day and night was carried out, and the signallers kept up excellent communication between outlying piequets and brigade headquarters.

61. In connection with tactical work, it is recommended that all available permanent signallers should work in conjunction with rural signallers on the tactical day. These men would act as a valuable addition and give confidence to the less experienced rural signallers.

Canadian Signalling Corps—

62. The sections of the Canadian Signalling Corps are generally satisfactory. No. 3 at Kingston, No. 2 at Toronto, and No. 12 at Charlottetown, P.E.I., head the list this year. The Signalling Corps has been increased by 33 all ranks. This means a new section for No. 13 Military District, and an increase of two signallers (privates) in each of the remaining sections.

63. All Command and District Signallers are qualified, and have rendered valuable assistance at camps of instruction and the various garrison classes throughout the year, some of the younger officers showing more confidence.

Classes of Instruction—

64. At the various garrison and regimental classes held throughout the year, 262 officers, non-commissioned officers and men were granted certificates. This is the largest number of certificates granted in any one year since signalling organization in Canada.

Signalling Equipment—

65. At the annual inspection, equipment was found to be generally in good condition. All permanent units, and a large number of city corps, are issued with signalling equipment up to the establishment, the balance is being filled gradually.

66. Last year, two large lime-light lamps (as adopted for long distance signalling in the British Army) were received at the School of Signalling, Kingston. These lamps stood a good test. A long distance test will be made in the near future, when a full report will be submitted.

Artillery Inspection—

67. The principle laid down for the inspection of signallers of artillery units of the Active Militia is that the inspection be confined to instruction given in accordance with the syllabus. Last year, the Canadian Artillery Association undertook the inspection for the awarding of prizes, and this was an absolute failure.

68. In some cases the Artillery Inspector inspected the men in the work, and in a way they had not been trained in. In other cases, the Artillery Inspectors sent to the Assistant Adjutant-General for Signalling for marks awarded by his inspection. This dual system of inspection (if it is to be continued) should in some way be remedied, and in any case, no signaller of any branch of the service should be inspected in work that he has not been previously trained in.

69. Before closing my report, I beg to express my appreciation for the assistance rendered by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Signalling, and members of the Permanent Signalling Staff (Instructional and Clerical).

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

BRUCE CARRUTHERS, *Major,*

Assistant Adjutant-General for Signalling.

APPENDIX F.

INTERIM REPORT OF THE MILITIA COUNCIL FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA ON THE TRAINING OF THE MILITIA DURING THE SEASON OF 1909.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

May it Please Your Excellency:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency an interim report on the training of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, during the season of 1909; to be embodied at a later date in the Report of the Militia Council for the year ending March 31, 1910.

Respectfully submitted,

F. W. BORDEN,
Minister of Militia and Defence.

Department of Militia and Defence.
Ottawa, April 1, 1910.

REPORT.

1. The accompanying report briefly outlines the general scheme of training carried out by the Canadian Militia during the season of 1909, and appended will be found the report of the Inspector-General on the results of that training.

SCHEME OF TRAINING.

Rural Corps.

2. The course of training prepared for rural corps of the Active Militia was promulgated by a Memorandum for Camps of Instruction.

3. In it detailed syllabuses for the training of each arm were published, and the duties of the general and administrative staffs defined. The syllabuses were intended as a general guide only, power being delegated to the Camp Commandant to make such changes as necessary to suit local conditions, provided that the prescribed course in musketry was carried out.

4. Only sufficient drill and manœuvre to enable troops to act in concert was required, and stress was laid on the qualities of troop, battery and company leading.

5. In the cases of cavalry and infantry importance was attached to—

Attack and defence;
Information and reconnaissance;
Orders, field messages and reports;
Marches and protection.

6. The following courses of instruction were ordered to be carried out in camp:—
Tactical;
Engineers;
Infantry;
Supply and transport;
Medical;
Ordnance regulations;
Signalling.

7. A syllabus for each course was given, that for the Tactical embracing lectures and tactical schemes.

8. In addition to their twelve days' training in camp, detachments of field and heavy artillery were sent to Petawawa for practice with service ammunition, instructions for this practice being drawn up on the lines adopted by the Royal Artillery.

9. Special training in reconnaissance was given to the officers of the Corps of Guides at each district camp.

City Corps.

10. City corps were directed to train as usual at local headquarters, and were specially instructed to take advantage of rifle ranges wherever available.

Signalling.

11. A detail from each unit in camp was trained in signalling. Their instruction was progressive—
1st year men—in semaphore only;
2nd and 3rd year men—in semaphore and Morse flag;
3rd year men—in semaphore, Morse flag and lamp.

12. In addition, garrison signalling classes were held at—
Hamilton, Ont.
Toronto, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.
Montreal, Que.
Sherbrooke, Que.
St. John, N.B.
Halifax, N.S.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
and provisional schools of instruction in signalling were held in Winnipeg and Belleville.

Royal Schools of Instruction.

13. It is regretted that owing to the lack of funds the courses at the Royal Schools of Instruction for the Active Militia during January, February and March had to be cancelled.

14. In the remaining months of the training year the usual courses were carried out.

Provisional Schools of Instruction.

15. Provisional schools were held at the following points:—
Galt, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.
Stratford, Ont.
Hamilton, Ont.
Belleville, Ont.
Niagara Falls, Ont.
Lévis, Que.

Montreal, Que.
Three Rivers, Que.
St. John, N.B.
Vancouver, B.C.
Edmonton, Alta.
Kamloops, B.C.
Armstrong, B.C.
Revelstoke, B.C.
Nelson, B.C.
Rossland, B.C.
Kaslo, B.C.

Canadian School of Musketry.

16. The summer course at the Canadian School of Musketry was cancelled, and a course lasting for a period of six weeks was held, commencing on September 2nd. This course was attended by 42 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and the following certificates were granted:—

'Distinguished'	4
'Musketry'	29
Total	33

17. The subjects in this course embraced the following:—
Preliminary training;
Theory;
Range-finding;
Ballistics;
Maxim-gun.

Militia Staff Courses.

18. Militia Staff Courses have been organized for the purpose of qualifying officers of the Active Militia for staff employment in camps of instruction or on mobilization.

19. The course consists of two portions, viz., theoretical and practical. Only officers of a higher rank than that of captain, having a field officer's certificate and being specially recommended, are permitted to take the course.

20. It has been decided to hold these courses for the year 1909-10 at the following points, commencing on the 2nd December, 1909:—
Toronto, Ont.
Montreal, Que.
Quebec, Que.
Halifax, N.S.

Return showing Number of Officers and Men Trained during the Year 1909.

21. The following return shows the number of officers and men of the Active Militia trained during the year 1909:—

CORPS.	Authorized Establishment.				Number Trained.				Untrained.			
	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Total.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Total.	Horses.	Officers.	N.C.O.'s and Men.	Total.	Horses.
District Camps.												
London	231	2,538	2,769	481	140	1,385	1,525	331	99	1,173	1,272	159
Niagara	415	4,607	5,022	1,095	252	2,860	3,112	674	164	1,747	1,911	421
Kingston	116	1,222	1,338	386	100	1,145	1,245	367	16	87	103	27
Three Rivers	71	754	825	49	58	702	760	38	13	52	65	11
Granby	97	1,083	1,180	930	78	1,046	1,124	927	19	45	64	14
Levis	155	1,588	1,743	63	233	1,401	1,634	35	26	196	222	28
Sussex	128	1,309	1,437	334	106	1,279	1,385	330	22	30	52	4
Aldershot	76	731	807	230	69	694	763	226	7	37	44	4
Winnipeg	33	392	425	509	37	341	378	286	. .	53	53	35
Esquimalt 5th Regt., C. A.	24	335	359	3	22	242	264	.	2	93	95	3
	1,346	14,559	15,905	3,880	1,095	11,095	12,190	3,214	368	3,513	3,881	706
Regimental Camps.												
Western Ontario Com.	249	2,741	2,990	728	147	1,566	1,713	523	102	1,175	1,277	205
Eastern " "	151	1,689	1,840	575	115	1,156	1,271	565	48	613	661	41
Quebec Command	103	1,218	1,321	472	83	1,121	1,204	457	20	87	107	19
Maritime Prov. Com.	156	1,820	1,976	454	148	1,762	1,910	454	13	59	72	1
Military Dis. No. 10	70	751	821	530	69	796	865	490	4	61	65	20
" " 13	59	564	623	551	52	454	506	457	7	110	117	94
	788	8,783	9,571	3,310	614	6,855	7,469	2,946	194	2,105	2,299	380
Local Headquarters.												
Western Ontario Com.	393	4,757	5,150	83	332	4,544	4,876	70	61	417	481	13
Eastern " "	204	2,339	2,543	94	193	2,267	2,460	86	12	72	84	8
Quebec Command	331	3,975	4,306	118	239	3,649	3,888	42	92	326	418	76
Maritime Prov. Com.	295	3,736	4,031	249	267	3,394	3,661	249	31	342	373	2
Military Dis. No. 10	67	751	818	10	59	620	679	3	8	131	139	7
" " 11	87	925	1,012	148	72	642	714	110	15	183	198	39
" " 13	34	372	406	5	33	254	287	2	1	118	119	3
	1,411	16,855	18,266	707	1,195	15,370	16,565	562	223	1,589	1,812	148
District Camps	1,346	14,559	15,905	3,880	1,095	11,095	12,190	3,214	368	3,513	3,881	706
Regimental Camps	788	8,783	9,571	3,310	614	6,855	7,469	2,946	194	2,105	2,299	380
Local Headquarters	1,411	16,855	18,266	707	1,195	15,370	16,565	562	223	1,589	1,812	148
Total	3,545	40,197	43,742	7,897	2,904	33,320	36,224	6,722	785	5,207	7,992	1,234

Permanent Force.

22. Units of the Permanent Force are required to undergo, yearly, a progressive course of training, the instructions laid down for the Regular Army in the training manual of each arm, being followed as closely as local circumstances permit, as follows:—

Cavalry—

September to March—Individual instruction.
March and April—Troop training.
May—Squadron training.
June and July—In camps of training.
August—Squadron training.

Horse Artillery—

September to March—Winter training (including battery manœuvre).
April and May—Battery training.
June and July—In camps of training.
August—Combined and battery training.

Infantry—

September to March—Individual instruction.
April and May—Company and battalion training.
June and July—In camps of training.
August—Company and battalion training.

Instruction in Military Subjects at Canadian Universities.

23. A prescribed course of lectures in military subjects qualifying university candidates for commissions in the Regular Army and in the Canadian Permanent Force was arranged with the authorities of McGill University, and Staff Officers were detailed to lecture at McGill on the following subjects:—

Military history, military tactics, military engineering, military topography, military law and military administration.

24. This course, which corresponds to that given at the universities in Great Britain, will be gradually extended to other universities in Canada.

E. F. JARVIS,
Secretary,
The Militia Council.

APPENDIX F(i).

OTTAWA, February 21, 1910.

From the Inspector-General, Canadian Militia,

To the Secretary, Militia Council.

SIR,—I have the honour, as Inspector-General of the Militia, to submit my report for the training season of 1909, for the information of the Honourable the Minister in Militia Council.

2. Owing to my being required to accompany the Minister to the Defence Conference in England, I was unable to inspect the troops in the annual camps between July 1, the date of departure, and October 1, the date of my return. I, therefore, deputed other officers to carry out the necessary inspections on my behalf.

3. As pointed out in my report for 1908, it is impossible, owing to the great extent of the Dominion, the large number of units to be inspected and the shortness of the season available for training, for any one individual to inspect all corps of the Militia in a single year. The troops in Eastern and Western Canada, respectively, train in camp during practically the same period, and, therefore, cannot be inspected by the same officer. It was accordingly decided that, for the training season of 1909, the Inspector-General, or officers acting for him, should inspect the Militia units east of Lake Superior, while the Chief of the General Staff should, on his behalf, inspect as many as possible of the troops which are located west of the Great Lakes. Practically every unit of the Militia which carried out training was thus inspected by some senior officer during the year.

4. An abridged report of the results of each inspection was submitted, for the information of the Militia Council, as soon as possible after it took place. Included therein, confidential reports upon nearly all District Officers Commanding, Officers Commanding units and Officers second in Command, as to their efficiency and fitness for command, have been from time to time submitted.

5. As is well known, the state of the public revenue at the beginning of the financial year 1909-10 necessitated large reductions in the estimates for the Militia. The efficiency of the whole force suffered severely from the decrease in the Votes upon which it depended for maintenance and drill.

6. In the Permanent Force, establishments had to be reduced below the limits of efficiency, and recruiting to replace men discharged had to be stopped. The attendance of officers and men of the Active Militia at Schools of Instruction had also to be restricted.

7. The most serious result, however, of the decrease in the Votes was the extent to which it necessitated reductions in the training establishments (officers and men) of corps which perform their annual training in camp. The exact amount of money available for annual drill not being ascertainable until somewhat late in the parliamentary session, it was impossible to issue definite instructions before several of the city corps had commenced their annual drill. It, therefore, became necessary to allow city corps to train at full establishment. This involved a disproportionate reduction in the establishments allowed for the corps which train in camp, and these, in consequence, went to camp in many cases at half their normal establishment, or even less.

8. As a further result, it became imperative to cut down the expenditure for transport to the lowest possible limit. This entailed, as a necessary consequence, the establishment in many cases of independent local camps for the training of outlying

units; which camps, however much they may, as is hoped, have improved the future prospects of recruiting in those districts, had the drawback that the training received was often not up to the proper standard. It was further nearly impossible to carry out proper supervision of the units thus scattered over wide areas.

Permanent Force.

9. Much as the corps which attend annual camp suffered in establishment and efficiency from the reduction in the Votes, it is probable that the various units of the Permanent Force suffered even more, for, while the many scattered camps of rural corps demanded the services of more instructors and staff, there were fewer men available in the Permanent Force to meet these demands. Outside the season of the annual camps, the Schools of Instruction were hard put to it to find funds to carry on their regular work.

10. The shortage of men also rendered it more difficult for the various units to maintain themselves in a state of efficiency. The administration of a school of instruction requires practically the same number of officers and men to carry it on whatever the size of a unit may be. Thus, with a lowered establishment, fewer men are left available for training purposes.

11. It is much to be regretted that, as in 1908, so again in 1909, lack of funds made it impossible to assemble the several units of the Permanent Corps in camp at Petawawa for that combined training of the different arms, which alone, under modern conditions, can give real efficiency. If the Permanent Force is to fulfil satisfactorily its duty of instructing the Active Militia, not only in drill, but in combined tactics and the various duties of field service, it is essential that the several field units of the Force should themselves be brought together and exercised in combined training for at least a month every year. Otherwise, with the restricted areas locally available for training, it is impossible for its small and widely separated units to keep themselves efficient in field work.

12. The demands made on the Permanent Force at Halifax, N.S., by the outbreak of the strike at Glace Bay increased the difficulty experienced by the Permanent Infantry and Artillery of Halifax Garrison in maintaining themselves in an efficient condition, in that it prevented them from carrying out their training fully, or at the proper time of year. While these demands on the Permanent Force at Halifax have not yet entirely ceased, they have considerably diminished, but they still prejudicially affect the efficiency of the corps concerned.

13. Considering the difficulties under which they laboured from the foregoing circumstances, the permanent units are considered to have done their work satisfactorily during the past season, but they have not yet reached the standard of efficiency which ought to be maintained.

14. As regards the Cavalry, the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles have been necessarily kept at too low an establishment to enable them to carry out properly their own squadron training and, at the same time, efficiently instruct the corps of the Active Militia for whom they provide. Rightly enough, they have made the latter duty their chief aim, and their own efficiency has somewhat suffered in consequence. The Royal Canadian Mounted Rifles did especially good work in carrying out instruction both at headquarters at Winnipeg and in provisional schools for the recently raised cavalry units in the West.

15. My inspection of 'B' Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, at Toronto, led me to the conclusion that too wide permission had, in 1909, been given to local 'exhibitions' to obtain the services of the men of this Squadron for what are known as 'Musical Rides.' The training of the horses and the riding of the men have consequently suffered. I recommend that, in future, permission for this object should be given very sparingly, and only on condition that training does not suffer thereby.

16. The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery has maintained the standard of efficiency referred to last year, and its discipline has much improved. The association of the two batteries in barracks together at Kingston has resulted in an improvement in its work as a brigade, and, consequently, in the competency of its instructors to instruct the brigades of Active Militia Field Artillery.

17. On the other hand, the concentration at a single station of the only available instruction in Horse and Field Artillery Training has distinct drawbacks, and transport from distant stations becomes a serious expense. It is much to be regretted that shortage of funds prevented the holding of courses of instruction for officers and men of the Active Militia during the early months of 1909. Like the Cavalry, the Horse Artillery has suffered from being asked too often to perform at exhibitions, and a check should be put on the practice.

18. The barracks at Kingston are bad, and there is a serious deficiency of stable accommodation. Were an epidemic to break out among the horses, the results would probably be disastrous.

19. The two companies, Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, stationed at Halifax, N.S., considering the drawbacks involved in their protracted absence from headquarters on strike duty at Glace Bay, appeared to be in a very fairly satisfactory state of efficiency, and handled their guns smartly at my inspection on the occasion of the annual mobilization of the fortress.

20. Their training was entirely stopped by the strike from the beginning of July to the beginning of September. The gun practice was interrupted for the same reason, and much of it had to be carried out hurriedly at the end of the season under bad weather conditions. Considering these difficulties, the practice was creditable.

21. Special night courses of instruction were held for the benefit of the 1st Regiment Canadian Artillery, with results good on the whole, but rather spoilt by irregular attendance on the part of those instructed.

22. The Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery at Esquimalt are reported to maintain a satisfactory state of efficiency, while the Heavy Company at Quebec has done good work in the instruction of the Active Militia companies of its arm of the service. The horses of this unit, however, are of a poor stamp, while the stabling accommodation is bad and unsanitary.

23. The Royal Canadian Engineers have done useful work in connection with engineer services throughout the country; in fact, their work has been so widely utilized that, except at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt (where a small detachment is detailed), it has not been possible to give the personnel, which is composed of men of a very intelligent class, anything like a proper opportunity of practising the purely military side of their duties. It is desirable that greater facilities for this should be afforded to them, probably at Petawawa, during next summer's training. When in annual camps they might with advantage be employed more fully in instruction of the Active Militia Engineer Companies and less in the carrying out of routine work, which could as well be done by contractors. An expansion of the corps, sufficient to enable it to supply an engineer staff at each command and district headquarters, would well repay the outlay involved, and would ultimately save money to the public. The issue of the new Regulations for Engineer Services has had beneficial results.

24. The Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry have been employed ever since the middle of the summer on strike duty in Cape Breton. As the Infantry Garrison of Halifax must, if possible, be kept up to a certain strength, the reductions in establishment due to shortness of funds fell almost entirely upon the outlying depôts of the regiment. At these stations the small numbers available gave both officers and men few opportunities for practising field duties. The outlying companies, consequently, vary considerably in efficiency in that portion of their work, though they are smart and well turned out at ceremonial drill, and the administration is well carried out. As a considerable detachment was still detained at Glace Bay

at the time of my inspection of regimental headquarters at Halifax, it was impossible to test the regiment at field duties. The barracks and institutes were, however, in a satisfactory condition, and the ceremonial drill was smartly performed.

25. The Departmental Corps, namely, the Canadian Permanent Army Service Corps, Permanent Army Medical Corps, Canadian Ordnance Corps, Army Pay Corps and Corps of Military Staff Clerks, continue to make progress. The work performed by all in quarters and at annual camps has been on the whole satisfactory. I am of opinion, however, that, now that these organizations are becoming more experienced, a further amount of attention might with advantage be given to the instructional side of their work in relation to the Active Militia.

26. In the Permanent Army Medical Corps, in spite of the drawback of reduced establishments, which made it as much as they could do to carry on properly their routine duties and militated against their field training, good work has been done. The establishment of Command and District Stores for medical supplies, with the consequent decentralization from Ottawa, though hampered by lack of funds, has made progress.

27. One of the most pressing needs of the Permanent Force at the present moment is the need of a larger number of qualified and experienced officers of the rank of major or upwards, especially in the Artillery, Engineers and Departmental Corps—the senior captains in the two first named having only seven years' service, while those in the others have even less. Several promising young officers are coming on, but they have not as yet either sufficient practical military knowledge or, what is perhaps more important, enough experience in commanding men to make it advisable to promote them at once. Until that time comes, it will probably be necessary to continue the present system of borrowing, temporarily, a few experienced officers from the Imperial Army.

Ordnance Services.

28. The important bearing of the efficiency of the Ordnance Services upon the general efficiency of the Militia Force is apt to escape notice, and has not in the past received the attention it deserves.

29. It may be said in general terms that the Canadian Ordnance Corps is responsible for the receipt, custody and issue to the Militia of everything it needs for military purposes, except food, forage, light and medical and veterinary stores.

30. It supplies guns, small arms and ammunition, explosives, clothing, equipment, harness and saddlery, tents, camp equipment and every kind of warlike store. In addition, it is responsible for the repair of all these stores and for the inspection of guns, ammunition and explosives.

31. The value of the stores which it holds in peace time cannot be far short of ten million dollars, while, in case of emergency, these stores would necessarily be enormously increased in quantity.

32. The total number of officers and men in the Corps—including civilians employed—is 237 of all ranks, distributed between 12 depôts from Halifax to Victoria, B.C. The development of the Corps and the careful instruction of the officers and men in their important duties has received constant attention during the last few years.

33. Special courses of instruction for officers and men have been held. Regulations for Ordnance Services have been compiled and published, the details of equipment for each arm or branch of the service have been settled and promulgated, and clothing regulations have been published. Finally, books and ledgers have been revised, and a complete system of audit has been introduced.

34. During the past year the progress made in these services has been substantial. Decentralization has made a considerable advance, and, while mistakes have been made, there is no doubt that ordnance officers are steadily obtaining a fuller grasp of their duties.

35. The inspection of guns, ordnance machinery, ammunition and explosives has been carried out as well as the smallness of the available expert staff would permit. This is a most important matter, and an increase in the number of officers qualified to carry out such inspection—as well as of armourers, of whom there is a decided shortage at present—is very necessary.

36. Some progress in the direction of the provision of proper magazines and storehouses, and of making districts self-contained and capable of supplying the needs of units belonging to them, has been made during the year, but shortage of funds has prevented much being done, and the provision of adequate store buildings is now an urgent need.

37. Generally speaking, it may be said that, while much still remains to be done, the Militia is better equipped than ever before, and the Ordnance Services in general have made marked progress. It is, in my opinion, a matter for consideration whether, as in other branches of the service, the organization and training of Active Militia units of the Canadian Ordnance Corps might not shortly be undertaken with advantage. A very large increase to the Ordnance personnel would certainly be an urgent necessity in the event of a serious emergency, such as the outbreak of a war, and it should be provided for in peace.

Active Militia—General.

38. It has already been remarked that City Corps were allowed to train at their full establishment, while those corps which perform their annual drill in camp suffered severely from the reductions necessary in their training establishments. Commanding Officers were set an uncongenial task when they were called on to decide in what directions the reductions required should be made, in order that their corps might attend camp at the reduced establishments with the minimum detriment to efficiency. All sorts of exchanges among officers and men had to take place, and even squadrons and companies were often unavoidably mixed up.

39. Officers Second in Command were usually not included in the authorized establishments for camp, but many of them were keen enough to attend as Active Adjutants and in other capacities, and did useful work.

40. Under these circumstances, it became very difficult for an Inspecting Officer to make up his mind what portion of such defects in the training or turnout of a corps as were apparent were due to this reduction or to want of efficiency on the part of individuals.

41. One of the defects most noticeable throughout the force is the weakness of many corps in qualified officers, and of nearly all corps in qualified non-commissioned officers. The question of inducing more officers and non-commissioned officers to attend Schools of Instruction, and qualify, is one of urgent importance. An examination of the latest Militia List shows that, in the Cavalry and Infantry, only two corps are complete in qualified officers, while more than a quarter of the whole have less than 50 per cent of their authorized establishments of qualified subalterns. One of the complaints most frequently made by Camp Commandants, especially in the province of Quebec, was that a large proportion of the officers were deficient in power to lead and instruct their men.

42. The training results of the past year have gone far to establish the correctness of the opinion, held by practically all officers of experience, that large district camps are more profitable to the troops, and more satisfactory in their results, than local camps of single units. There can be no doubt that, except in one or two cases where exceptionally good officers were in command of their corps, the nature of the work done was not up to the standard usually set at large camps. It can only be hoped that the advantage claimed by their supporters for these local camps, viz., that they arouse local interest and stimulate recruiting, may be proved by the increased numbers of men who attend camp in the summer of 1910.

Cavalry.

43. The Cavalry units in the West continue to show a praiseworthy degree of keenness, and some of the camps, including some independent camps of corps, were models of what camps should be. In one or two cases, in the longer settled parts of the country, it was doubtful whether entirely the right class of men had been obtained, but this question is receiving the attention of the local Officers Commanding.

44. In the East the results varied considerably. Several regiments showed distinct progress from last year. Others, again, had deteriorated, possibly under the influence of reduced establishments. On the whole, the standard of efficiency previously noted was maintained, but hardly improved.

45. The remarks made last year as to the necessity for increased attention to troop and squadron drill, and the resulting gain to the efficiency of the regiment at regimental drill and manœuvre, still hold good. Musketry showed a distinct advance in most regiments, and much interest was taken in it.

46. No decision has apparently yet been reached either as to the weapons with which the mounted soldier is ultimately to be armed, or as to the manner in which the rifle is to be carried when he is mounted. Under the present system many of the bolts fall out and are lost, a very serious drawback. Experiments with a new method of carrying the rifle have recently been carried out by the Royal Canadian Dragoons, with, it is understood, satisfactory results. If this be so, an early decision on these matters is of the highest importance, and whatever patterns of arms and equipment are finally decided upon, they should be issued as soon as possible.

47. The changes recommended in my last report as to clothing, and as to headgear, have been approved and are being carried out. The 'Stetson' hat, with which some corps have provided themselves, is hardly more satisfactory than the helmet, and, judging from the replies given by men who have been questioned, is not by any means universally liked.

48. While the arms and equipment of most regiments were, on the whole, fairly well cared for and in good condition, there are still too many cases in which the saddlery is neglected, not only during the non-training season, but during the time in camp. It is quite recognized that, in many cases, difficulty is experienced by Officers Commanding Squadrons in obtaining proper storage accommodation at their headquarters, but this does not excuse the condition in which some of the saddlery is kept. It is much to be regretted that some regiments neglected to bring field forges into camp, thus losing an opportunity of practising their own shoeing. A cavalry regiment that cannot shoe its own animals would be very badly off on field service.

49. The want of uniformity in armament, equipment and saddlery in some regiments, which was brought to notice last year, still continues, and should be remedied.

50. In the quality of the horses brought to camp there was but little change noticeable. On the whole, they were no better than in 1908, though, in one or two cases, *e.g.*, the 5th P.L.D.G., a decided improvement was observed. The veterinary inspection of horses brought to camp is not as strict as it should be. There ought to be far more rejections.

51. Representations have been made from time to time to the effect that the pay allowed for horses, $1.00 per diem, is not enough to procure the right class of horse. This may be true in some cases, but, on the other hand, it is certainly sufficient in other districts, and the difficulty of making a discrimination between districts is great. With the view of inducing owners to send a better class of horse into camp, as well as of safeguarding them from loss, the maximum amount of compensation payable by the government for horses killed or injured while on the public service has, from April 1, 1910, been raised to $175.00.

Artillery.

52. As in the case of the other arms of the service, Artillery brigades and batteries in camp suffered much from reduced establishments, and it was correspondingly difficult to form reliable conclusions as to their actual efficiency.

53. The gist of my remarks upon the Artillery last year was to the effect that this arm, if it was to be used with the greatest effect, demanded an exceptional amount of study and practice on the part of the officers. These comments still hold good, and, of the Artillery, above all other arms, it may be said that the efficiency of the unit at practice is measured by the efficiency of its commander.

54. In general, Artillery officers cannot, it is feared, be said to be yet sufficiently expert in Artillery work, especially in the application of fire. In many cases they do not study the training manual enough, and far too many officers on the establishment are absent from gun practice. Moreover, where, as was the case in the training season under review, the training and practice periods are not simultaneous, only a very short time is available for practice, and, with the system of battery competition in force, it becomes exceptional for an officer junior to the actual battery commander to get a chance of practising battery commander's work at actual firing.

55. These facts lead to the obvious conclusion that, to obtain the best results, the training and practice periods should be concurrent; and it is greatly to be hoped that next season as many brigades will be trained at Petawawa as possible.

56. At the same time, the officer in charge of practice was able to report that the majority of the batteries firing showed marked improvement in fire discipline and in the application of fire. Those batteries which failed to show improved results owed it usually to the failure of battery commanders to 'range' properly. This was especially the case with one otherwise excellent battery.

57. I am strongly of opinion that a definite system of attaching officers and non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Artillery as instructors to brigades and batteries of the Canadian Field Artillery during training should be adopted and carried out every year as a matter of course. If this was laid down, definite arrangements could be made well in advance, and the instructing personnel available would be used to the best advantage.

58. A short 'brush up' course at the Royal School of Artillery, to enable brigade and battery commanders and captains to refresh their knowledge shortly before annual camp, has frequently been recommended, and is well worthy of sanction.

59. The attendance of batteries at Petawawa for practice was again not as good as it should have been. The 1st and 10th Brigades (the latter for the second successive year) failed to turn out at all, while the 1st (Quebec) Battery has not practised since 1906. On the other hand, some batteries, notably both batteries of the 8th Brigade, the 21st Battery 6th Brigade, the 15th Battery 7th Brigade and the 6th (Independent) Battery, displayed commendable keenness and performed very creditably.

60. During the past season eight batteries were supplied and trained with the new 18-pr. Q.F. guns. The new weapon has proved in all respects satisfactory; it is a far more powerful weapon, the drill is simpler, and the handling of the battery at manœuvre and at practice is, if anything, easier than with the 12-pr., though hardly enough advantage was usually taken of its improved mechanism, *e.g.*, the traversing gear and dial sights. In at least one brigade the equipment issued to the batteries was seriously incomplete, while in another the quality of the harness was not what it should be. I am of opinion that it will be found necessary to allow six horses per gun for the 18-pr. gun at all times, instead of four, as allowed for the 12-pr. The 12-pr. Mk I. gun is showing signs of wear, and should be replaced as soon as possible by the 18-pr. Some of the older harness is also becoming unserviceable.

61. The horsing of the several batteries of Field Artillery shows some unevenness in nearly all brigades, and most batteries are handicapped by a (generally) small per-

centage of unsuitable horses. The horsing of the Nova Scotia brigade still appears to be unsatisfactory. The batteries belonging to it seem to be unable to produce locally a type of horse suitable for mobile artillery, and it is questionable whether, under these conditions, the brigade can be counted upon as able to take the field in case of need.

62. The majority of the foregoing remarks on the Field Artillery apply with equal force to the Heavy Artillery. In the latter, too much of the time available for artillery training appears to have been spent in standing gun drill and similar work, and too little in field training. At the same time a distinct improvement, as against 1908, was noticed in drill, fire discipline and manœuvre.

63. An attempt to obviate the defect mentioned was made by the 3rd and 4th Regiments, Canadian Artillery, which each attended, as complete brigades, at Petawawa for a whole week, during which time the practice of the three companies was carried out. This experiment proved a decided success, especially in the case of the 4th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, where the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding attended throughout the week and exercised a continual supervision over his companies. The keenness of the officers of these heavy brigades at Petawawa and their study of Field Artillery Training was highly creditable. The fire effect of the heavy batteries showed a general improvement. On the other hand, the attendance of officers of Heavy Artillery at Schools of Instruction has been unsatisfactory.

64. It will not be out of place here to recall that, unless occasionally trained with their own horses and drivers, Heavy Artillery batteries cannot be expected to be fit to take the field. At present the majority have little or no knowledge of driving or horsemastership.

65. The importance of signalling and telephony throughout the Field and Heavy Artillery has not yet been sufficiently realized. In some few batteries the standard of signalling is good, but generally there is much room for improvement. It has probably been a mistake to entrust the artillery signallers entirely to the camp signalling officer for training; the batteries themselves should have some responsibility.

66. Another matter which deeply concerns both the Field and the Heavy Artillery is the question of war organization. The fact is in danger of being forgotten that, for war, a brigade of mobile artillery consists of three complete batteries (of 6 guns each in field batteries) and an ammunition column. There are only two brigades at the present moment which really consist of three batteries each, and none in which the batteries have a full supply of ammunition wagons, while we have no 'ammunition columns,' though reference is made to them in the Militia List. Apart from plans of mobilization, it is highly desirable that an early opportunity should be taken to 'visualize,' so to speak, an artillery brigade complete, so as to give Officers Commanding an opportunity of seeing what kind of a body of troops they would have to handle in the field. The question of the provision of suitable horses for field service in sufficient numbers is perhaps more difficult for the Artillery than for any other arm of the service.

67. Reports on the Fortress Artillery of the Dominion show satisfactory progress, both at Halifax and Esquimalt.

68. The practice of the 1st Regiment, Canadian Artillery, at Halifax with heavy guns was spoilt by the weather, which was so bad that firing had to be postponed from the days originally ordered. The result was that the same gun crews could not attend the second time. New men had to be put in, and the practice was not as good as would otherwise have been the case. The 12-pr. Q.F. practice was better, though, as in previous years, too slow.

69. The practice of the 5th Regiment, Canadian Artillery (Esquimalt), showed great improvement on last year. The weak points in this corps were the officers and specialists, who were not sufficiently trained. They should take a special course each season at the Work Point Barracks. The present system of extra pay for the special-

ists has not worked quite satisfactorily here, and some alterations should be made to ensure that they keep up their efficiency.

70. The 6th Regiment, Canadian Artillery, was trained in coast defence work, and carried out practice at Halifax with creditable results. The training at home of this regiment, however, is unsatisfactory, and will probably continue to be so until the construction of a drill hall at Lévis gives it a fair chance of learning its work and profiting by the keenness of the men.

71. Calibration of the guns at both Halifax and Esquimalt requires to be carried out. No night firing with anti-torpedo boat guns has yet been performed at either place. This practice is very necessary, and steps should be taken next season to carry it out, as far as local shipping conditions make it feasible.

Canadian Engineers.

72. Three out of the four companies of Canadian Engineers were handicapped by unsuitable training grounds and all by a failure to think out their course of training thoroughly beforehand.

73. The subject of their equipment also requires further consideration. It should be fixed for both war and peace, and the proportion of it which is to be taken to camp for training purposes should be laid down; at present too much is taken into camp. The majority of the personnel, both officers and men, are of a superior class, but they require more special training.

74. It is worthy of consideration whether it might not be wise, for the next year or two, to train only the technical portion of the personnel, until a thoroughly trained staff can be formed. At present there is too much work for the instructor to cope with satisfactorily. The annual training for Engineers, like that for Artillery, should last at least 16 days; 12 days is quite inadequate. Field Telegraph and Telephone Companies are much needed for the Active Militia Force.

Corps of Guides.

75. The development of the Corps of Guides proceeds steadily. The duties allotted to this corps, for the performance of which it was organized, are of a highly technical and important nature. Much study and self-training are required from its officers if their duties are to be properly performed. The large majority of the officers—there are some exceptions—are keen and hardworking and are rendering valuable services.

Infantry.

76. Allusion has already been made to the difficulty of arriving at a just appreciation of the efficiency of the units which had to train at the reduced establishments ordered for the summer camps of 1909, especially if the drawbacks under which they laboured, unavoidable under the circumstances, be taken into account. No less than four rural Infantry Regiments, the 42nd, 56th, 59th and 97th, requested to be excused from annual drill at these establishments.

77. In spite of this, the general impression left upon the minds of inspecting officers has certainly been that the infantry arm has not lost ground, even if it is not making much progress. The criticism still holds good that too many Commanding Officers forget that good company drill is the foundation for all more advanced training. But such Commanding Officers were distinctly fewer during the season under review, and the company training of the Infantry, though still leaving much to be desired, has improved.

78. As regards City Corps, the comment made in my previous report, that there is a tendency to perform all movements in too stereotyped a manner, still obtains, and

will continue to do so, so long as so many of these corps have no ground on which to drill out of doors and are confined to the drill hall, where attack and defence, advance guards and outpost duty can never be properly practised, and are, therefore, seldom attempted.

79. Even where ground for drilling outside is available, it is often hardly possible to use it, because lighting is not provided. As remarked last year, it is a pity that cities and towns do not attempt to give their local corps more assistance in this direction. In the case of Montreal, the city failed to carry out its agreement to light the Champ de Mars for drills at night.

80. The difference in efficiency between those corps which had ground outside on which to drill, and those which had not, was markedly in favour of the former. Still, even in the case of the latter, there were some creditable exceptions. And, on the whole, there was much more evidence of attention to those portions of training which more especially relate to effective action in the field, although the utilization of drill to bring companies or sections into the proper positions for opening fire had hardly ever been practised.

81. Among City Infantry Regiments, the 86th, Three Rivers, Regiment was the only one which did not perform any annual drill. The two companies of the Kootenay Rifles at Fernie also failed to train, but they labour under exceptional local difficulties.

82. While lack of funds prevented any government grant towards holding the usual field manœuvres on Thanksgiving Day or other public holiday, a practice which has had valuable results, yet it is satisfactory to record that the zeal of the corps themselves came to the rescue at several places, and that local field days were held at Toronto, Hamilton, Quebec, Ottawa, Brockville and other places. The same cause—lack of funds—made it impossible for City Corps to send contingents into annual camp, as has been done in previous years.

83. A successful new departure was made by one corps, the 3rd Victoria Rifles, which held a camp of its own in the mountains to the north of Montreal, and there carried out an extra (voluntary) training without expense to the public.

84. I have again to report that an examination of drill attendance registers has left me very doubtful whether the large majority of City Corps perform the full amount of drill for which they draw pay. It is certain that the tactical day's exercise ordered by General Order 15 of 1909 was not performed by several City Corps, notably the Infantry Corps at Halifax, which, in addition, declined to turn out for the annual mobilization day without extra pay.

85. It is satisfactory to note that an increasing number of City Corps are performing drills in the fall as well as in the spring of the year. Musketry in the City Corps received increased attention with encouraging results. It is much to be regretted, however, that the correctness of some of the returns rendered was open to suspicion. While fraud cannot be proved, it is practically certain that some corps did not make the scores claimed by them.

86. Turning now to the Rural Corps, it is satisfactory to be able to record that, in a season where so many things militated against efficiency—shortness of funds, low training establishment and small local camps—so few signs of falling off were noticeable. This may have been due, of course, to the probability that the keenest officers would be those most likely to be included in the reduced establishments.

87. There is still too great a tendency to neglect company drill, but an improvement in the manner in which companies were handled was observed. The faults previously pointed out, of frequent failure on the part of officers to assert their authority, and of ignorance of their duties on the part of Section Commanders, are still far too prevalent.

88. As regards musketry, much care and attention was given to it in nearly every camp, the instruction was systematic and progressive, trained instructors were provided and the sub-target gun used. The results obtained showed decided progress.

The old standard for efficiency pay depended on the amount of previous service. This was abolished, and a musketry qualification imposed in its place with excellent results. Rifle practice was recognized as of the first importance, and, although some dissatisfaction was expressed by men who had failed to qualify for the highest grades of efficiency pay, it could not be said that the standard set, considering the very short ranges fired at, was unduly difficult.

89. I am of opinion, however, that some slight concession to the men might, with advantage, be made, by allowing the total of the scores at all ranges to count for qualification instead of insisting upon a qualifying standard at every range. Judging distance was practised.

90. The clothing of the Infantry was, in general, of good quality and in fair condition. An issue of clothing suitable for use in hot weather is often asked for. The quality of the boots worn is, on the whole, improving, especially in City Corps. They are not a government issue.

90. The equipment of the Infantry was, on the whole, in fair, sometimes very fair, condition. There is a tendency observable in many City Corps to leave the cleaning of the accoutrements entirely to the caretaker. This is a mistake, and in the corps which in this respect turned out on parade quite the cleanest and smartest of any inspected, the 38th 'Dufferin Rifles,' the cleaning and polishing was done by the men themselves.

92. The condition of the arms might well be better than it is, though where in charge of a government caretaker they were usually in fair order. Too often the men neglect to clean them after using them at the range. In several City Corps, notably at Hamilton and Toronto, it was noticed that many men had removed the service sights in order to put on Sutherland or other sights, and had then taken off these sights before returning the rifles to store without replacing the government ones. A rifle without a sight is all but useless.

Army Service Corps.

93. The food supply of troops in camp was generally good, and no complaints were brought to my notice. The issues were arranged for and usually made by the Army Service Corps Companies. In many cases they also did the slaughtering and baking. In camps where this is done the results are almost invariably so superior to those obtained under the contract system that a further extension in the same direction is very desirable. It is to be remembered that, in the field, the troops have to do nearly all their own slaughtering for food, as well as baking. The hired transport was, as a rule, of very fair stamp, sometimes distinctly good. But it is still capable of improvement. There were a few complaints of incomplete equipment.

94. This branch of the service has several good points, but it has also some weak ones. Two companies, the 3rd and 8th, found themselves unable to turn out for camp, although authorized. And in some other cases the officers lack experience. It would be productive of much good if a much more extended use were made, in the annual camps, of instructors from the permanent branch of the Corps by attaching them to Active Militia units.

Medical Services.

95. The officers and men of the Medical Services of the Militia deserve credit for their efforts and progress towards efficiency. Generally speaking, in spite of the handicap of reduced establishments, the Field Ambulances did good work. The exceptions were few; generally due to local causes.

96. At Niagara, No. XIII. (Cavalry) Field Ambulance was attached to the Cavalry Brigade, and, to some extent, trained with it with good results, while at Kingston No. III. (Cavalry) Field Ambulance was encouraged to give extra attention

to mobility. No. VI. (Cavalry) Field Ambulance at Granby was, of course, in charge of its own brigade. The system might be extended with advantage in future seasons.

97. It should always be remembered that the end and aim of Field Ambulances is not merely to establish an efficient hospital service in the annual camps, though this is important, but to train themselves for their special duties of accompanying troops in the field, establishing dressing stations, collection and first aid of wounded and their evacuation to stationary hospitals.

98. This aspect of their duties requires more thought than it has yet received, and a further study of medical field administration would well repay attention. The nucleus of a general hospital might with advantage be added to establishments. And the time appears to have arrived when the organization of voluntary medical aid for work throughout the country in case of emergency, on the lines of the Red Cross Societies and the St. John Ambulance Association, might be taken in hand.

99. Sanitation received much attention, and the sanitary condition of the camps generally was far in advance of previous years.

100. The organization of regimental stretcher bearers in City Corps has not proved the success which was hoped for. In but few cases were the detachments efficient.

Signalling.

101. The Signalling Service has made progress during the year. The sections of the Canadian Signalling Corps have generally done well, and all Command and District Signallers are now fully qualified.

102. All permanent units are reported to show a decided improvement in signalling. The 77th Wentworth Regiment again takes first place among units of the Active Militia, while the 63rd Halifax Rifles are close up. The signalling of City Corps generally shows an advance, but there is a considerable amount of unevenness in their standing.

103. Signalling instruction was carried out in as many of the annual camps as instructors could be found for, and in most cases with good results. If Commanding Officers of rural units would take steps to see that their signallers were, as far as possible, recruited from the same locality and kept together in camp and at other times, the regimental signallers would probably improve rapidly and give good value to the corps. At present they are too often recruited at haphazard without much regard to the work they are to do, and are consequently of little or no use.

Annual Camps.

104. My remark of last year as to the lack, at nearly all our camp grounds, of sufficient space to permit of proper training being given still holds good. Cavalry and Artillery are both seriously handicapped by want of room to manœuvre freely. The recent acquisition of additional ground at Niagara has greatly improved that camp, though it is still far too restricted in area. The camp at Calgary, if Petawawa be excepted, is practically the only one at all satisfactory in this respect, thanks to the same gentlemen as those mentioned in my report for 1908, who kindly allowed their land to be used again in 1909.

105. It is curious that even in the wide Northwest, or British Columbia, it should be difficult to obtain sufficient ground, but, where the land is in private hands, high prices are invariably asked for it, and, as regards the public domain, it is a pity that the Department of the Interior has so far not been able to see its way to set aside what is really urgently needed for military purposes. A steady increase in the number of units in the West is certain in the future, and more and larger camp grounds will be needed. The value of land is fast rising and vacant areas are becoming settled. No

time should, therefore, be lost in securing suitable areas in each of the provinces west of Lake Superior.

106. Judging by results obtained, there is still room for more attention to the field training of the troops on the part of some Camp Commandants and their Staff Officers. While the administration of the camps was generally satisfactory, the field training was often the reverse. It is, however, but fair to say that the multiplicity of camps held in 1909, especially of small local camps, where training ground was seldom or never adequate, added greatly to the difficulties of the staff in this respect.

107. The new rifle ranges at Kingston and Niagara have proved highly satisfactory, though the accommodation might with advantage be further added to. All the permanent camping grounds are now fairly well off in this respect—a great change from the conditions of a few years ago, when scarcely half of the Militia Force ever fired a service rifle. The only permanent corps station now unprovided with a rifle range is St. Jean, P.Q.

108. More care should be taken in some of the camps to see that the ground allotted to Cavalry Corps is suitable for horses, *i.e.*, reasonably level, free from rocks or boulders, dry and not swampy after rain.

109. The subsidiary services of the camps, especially sanitation, were generally well carried out and showed satisfactory progress, but London Camp is too crowded, and the water supply at Niagara Camp urgently demands attention. The drainage recently carried out at Kingston has much improved the Barriefield Camp ground, and might with advantage be further extended to improve the Cavalry drill ground, which is at present rather dangerous.

110. Speaking generally, I consider that the prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquor in camps, although it has some drawbacks, has worked well.

111. One of the least satisfactory points in connection with the annual camps—in the majority of cases at least—is the poor character of the cooking for the men. The rations have been much improved of late years and are now of excellent quality, but the men have not reaped the full benefit owing to inferior cooking. It is worthy of consideration whether certificated Sergeant Cooks, trained under the supervision of the Permanent Army Service Corps, might not with advantage be detailed to each corps attending camp, to superintend and instruct their Company Cooks.

Petawawa Camp.

112. The systematic development of the Central Training Camp at Petawawa was carried on during the year, so far as funds allowed. It was much to be regretted that want of money prevented the exceptional training opportunities offered by the camp being more fully utilized during the season. The only camp held at Petawawa was the Artillery practice camp.

113. The camp was in good order and well administered, the sanitation is now very good, and the work done was satisfactory. The development of the new ranges has been most useful, and the Artillery which practised gained valuable experience. It is greatly to be hoped that during the season of 1910 it will be possible to assemble at Petawawa a larger number of units of the Active Militia, as well as the Permanent Force, for purposes of combined training, opportunities for which are singularly lacking at the remainder of the camp grounds throughout the Dominion. The railway service is still the subject of many complaints.

Barracks.

114. While some alterations and repairs have been made to the barracks at Kingston and Halifax, my remarks of last year as to barracks in general still hold good, and are here reproduced: 'The barracks occupied by the several units of the Permanent Force are not generally in a satisfactory condition. There is no station, with the

possible exception of Esquimalt, where the barracks are up to the standard of modern requirements, while the barracks at Kingston, Toronto, St. Jean and Quebec are distinctly discreditable to the Dominion. They are old and out of date; often out of repair. The men are unhealthily crowded at the two former places; the drainage is faulty, and the Medical Officers of the Department have frequently brought to notice the serious sanitary risks which are run.'

115. To this it should be added that at Halifax at least one barrack room, or rather office in barracks, has been under suspicion of tuberculosis infection. The number of officers to whom sick leave has had to be granted is far higher than it should be, and, in some cases at any rate, the barracks are answerable for it.

116. The Infantry barracks at Quebec have no single officers' quarters or officers' mess building. As a result, attached officers have to live outside and draw special allowances therefor.

117. There is a considerable deficiency of quarters for married officers and men at nearly all stations of the Permanent Corps. The result is that thousands of dollars are spent yearly in lodging allowances, much of which would be saved if the Department were permitted to erect its own buildings instead of having to depend on another Department which is too hard worked to be able to supply its wants promptly.

118. No time should be lost in providing the new barracks contemplated in the neighbourhood of Toronto and Kingston. Stable accommodation for the horses of mounted corps is also deficient at both places.

119. There is a serious deficiency throughout the Dominion of accommodation for the valuable stores held on charge by the Ordnance Department. The storehouses are everywhere congested, prompt issues are interfered with, and the stores themselves are liable to damage through fire or moth.

Armouries.

120. The question of armouries is still an urgent one, especially in the Northwest, where few government armouries exist, and suitable buildings for storing arms, saddlery, &c., are both hard to find and expensive to hire when found. If valuable guns, wagons, arms, equipment, uniforms and saddlery are to be kept in good condition, suitable accommodation is essential. But local conditions vary so much that equitable treatment is by no means easy. The inauguration of a definite system to ensure a gradual provision of buildings for the proper care of stores and, incidentally, the reduction of the expense now entailed upon officers of the Militia, is a pressing need.

121. It is not probable that a satisfactory solution will be found until the Militia Department is entrusted with the duty of erecting its own buildings to suit its own needs, when a definite policy—at present impossible—can be adopted and followed.

Fortresses.

122. There is little change from last year in the condition of the fortresses and fixed defences in the Dominion and their armament.

123. The works which comprise the fortresses of Halifax and Esquimalt, B.C., are, in both cases, in an efficient condition. The armament mounted and the electric light installations are also in good condition and well cared for. One 6-in. and one 12-pr. gun have been temporarily dismounted from the works at Esquimalt and removed to the drill hall at Victoria for the instruction of the 5th Regiment of Canadian Artillery, but care has been taken to carry out the removal in such a manner that the guns can be replaced at short notice. The construction of the new works on the St. Lawrence river has been delayed during the year owing to want of funds.

124. While the armaments and works at Halifax and Esquimalt are in an efficient condition, it cannot be stated that the garrisons at the two places are adequate for the work they have to perform. The garrison at Esquimalt was stated, in my last year's

report, to be too weak for the duties which it has to carry out. Shortage of funds has made it impossible to augment it since. The garrison of Halifax has, in previous years, been adequate for the duties falling to its share, but, in 1909-10, owing to the reduction in the Estimates, it has had to be cut down below the numbers necessary for efficiency. The demands made upon it by the long drawn out strike in Cape Breton emphasized the difficulty, for more than half of the total number of permanent troops available had to be withdrawn from Halifax during the greater part of the summer. During their absence, had an emergency arisen, it would have been impossible to man the works and defend the place. Had the absence of the troops been only for a few days, this would not perhaps have mattered, but, as it turned out, the greater portion of the troops were absent for some months. The Garrison Artillery were unable to carry out properly their training with the guns of the fortress, and though their practice, when eventually concluded late in the autumn, was creditable, yet there can be no doubt but that their efficiency, and with it the efficiency of the garrison of the fortress, suffered severely. The same remark applies to the Infantry and Engineer garrisons, though perhaps in somewhat less degree. At Esquimalt the stores required under the Defence Scheme should now be overhauled and re-arrangements made to meet present conditions.

Armament and Equipment.

125. The Inspector-General is instructed to report upon the suitability and sufficiency of the armament and equipment of the Militia.

126. Upon the question of their sufficiency reports have, from time to time, been submitted confidentially to the Honourable the Minister by the Chief of the General Staff—with whose views I concur—and myself.

127. Upon the question of the suitability of the armament and equipment of the Militia Force, nearly the whole of the remarks contained in my last year's report still hold good, and are, therefore, here repeated.

128. As regards the Cavalry, the present method of arming it with only the long rifle, or, in some cases, the carbine, does not seem to be satisfactory. There is reason for the widely held feeling that the mounted man ought to have a second weapon. The present long rifle and method of carrying it are not suitable. The choice seems to lie between a good short rifle, with special bayonet, and a carbine, with sword or revolver. In view of the special conditions of the country in which the Canadian mounted forces might be called upon to operate, and the short period available for training, the first alternative appears preferable. In either case, it will be necessary to find a better method than the present one for carrying either the rifle or the carbine, whichever is finally chosen, and to adapt the pattern of saddlery in use thereto.

129. The issue of a waist belt to all Cavalry is very desirable. It would be necessary for field service, together with pouches to hold additional ammunition, and would add to the appearance of the uniform. Field forges and saddlers' tools are much needed by all Cavalry regiments. The former are usually available for camp use, but too many regiments neglect to draw them. The present picketting gear is not satisfactory, and complaints of the pattern of head collar issued with 'Canadian' pattern saddlery are made in the West.

130. The 'Universal' and 'Canadian' patterns of saddlery (the latter being the more recent issue) appear to be found generally satisfactory, but, in some cases, complaints have been made that the stitching was inferior. They are often mixed up together in the same corps, with the result that uniformity becomes impossible. One pattern should be decided upon, and that one only should be made and issued.

131. The leggings issued to mounted corps are often not satisfactory, either as to pattern or material. The present pattern does not appear to be properly shaped to fit a man's leg, and would probably fail to stand the wear and tear of field service.

132. As regards Field Artillery, the issue of the new 18-pr. Q.F. guns has been highly satisfactory, but there has not been, up to date, a complete issue of all the appliances which should go with the new gun. The complete supply of modern guns for all Field Batteries should be pushed on as rapidly as possible.

133. A new and up-to-date telephone equipment is urgently needed in connection with the Field Artillery. The present telephones are becoming worn out.

134. The harness and saddlery are generally satisfactory, though some complaints have been made of the leather used in certain portions of the harness. The old harness, which has now been in use with the Mark I 12-pr. guns for several years, is getting worn out. If the mounted force had to take the field, the 18-pr. guns would certainly require six horses to each gun team and the heavy artillery would require at least eight. Sufficient reserve harness should be kept in store to meet this requirement and the needs of the ammunition columns.

135. The armament and equipment of the Fortress Artillery are fairly complete and up-to-date.

136. As regards Engineers, the most pressing need is that of technical equipment for telegraph and telephone work. The Militia has at present no balloon equipment, and a watch should be kept on developments in aeronautics.

137. The armament of the Infantry is still in a transition stage, but the latest pattern of Ross rifle has been well reported upon. It is an excellent target weapon, but the increased accuracy has been obtained at the cost of rather more than a pound of extra weight, which is a drawback from the service point of view. A suitable bayonet has been approved and issued, but care should be taken to see that it fits all service rifles in stock. The Lee-Enfield rifles on charge are showing signs of wear.

138. As regards personal equipment, the great need of the Infantry, in the event of mobilization, would be the means of carrying a proper supply of ammunition. The present Oliver equipment is in this respect quite inadequate for modern needs. It is a matter for serious consideration whether the new web equipment now in use by the Imperial service should not be adopted at an early date for the Dominion forces also.

139. The whole question of camp equipment for the field, especially in regard to cooking utensils, requires careful consideration.

140. The supply of signalling equipment is making progress, but is not yet nearly complete.

141. As regards Medical and Army Service Corps equipment, that which is in use is satisfactory, so far as it goes, though the Field Ambulance equipment is thought to be rather too heavy, but the supply is inadequate for possible requirements on emergency, as is also such veterinary equipment as exists.

Books.

142. The conditions described in my report for 1908, under the heading 'Books,' generally speaking, still continue, though some improvement was observed in the way in which regimental books were being kept. The Department has now issued an improved and simpler form of Equipment Ledger, which ought to make it easier for accounting officers to keep track of the equipment for which they are responsible.

143. Beyond this, little has so far been done to bring out a regulation set of regimental books. The subject has now been under consideration for some time, and definite action should not be delayed longer than is necessary.

Military Training in Universities.

144. Having observed the high value placed by the British War Office upon a university training for candidates for commissions in the Army, the Militia Council decided, in 1908, with the concurrence of the War Office, to co-operate with Canadian

universities in establishing thereat courses of Military instruction similar to those already successfully in operation at Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin and other British universities.

145. Their intention in taking this step was to encourage a higher educational standard for future officers of the Permanent Force and Active Militia, by offering commissions in the former to qualified graduates of such universities, to encourage military studies among those who will probably be the leaders of the nation in the future, and, ultimately, to augment the number of persons qualified to become officers of the Militia Force in the event of emergency.

146. The Army Council, being anxious to assist in the work, expressed their readiness to offer a certain number of commissions in the regular army to graduates who should qualify themselves through these courses.

147. The University of McGill is as yet the only university in the Dominion which has fully introduced the system, and there, through the active interest taken by the Principal, Dr. Peterson, C.M.G., military courses have been successfully held for more than a year. Twelve students have attended them with satisfactory results, and, considering the novelty of this departure, considerable interest has been aroused.

148. In addition to a course of lectures at the university on the prescribed military subjects, followed by half-yearly examinations on the same, which are held simultaneously for the universities in Great Britain and in Canada, candidates are required to be attached and trained for twelve weeks with some unit of the Permanent Force. During my inspection of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery in 1909 I saw four of these gentlemen undergoing their training, and was gratified with the earnestness and efficiency they displayed.

General Remarks.

149. As already remarked in the earlier portion of this report, the financial conditions of the year 1909-10 and the reduced establishments at which nearly all units had to train made it exceedingly difficult to form a correct judgment upon the state of efficiency of those units.

150. In spite of this, the impression left on me by my inspections as a whole is that the Force generally has at least not gone backward during the past season of training, while some units have made decided progress.

151. My report of last year stated that it would be a mere truism to say that the Militia Force was not at present really efficient or ready to take the field. No force with only twelve days' training in the year can be so.

152. When it is remembered that in Germany, with every inducement to shorten the term of service in the army as much as possible, and with every advantage in the way of highly trained and experienced officers and non-commissioned officers, the authorities think it impracticable to turn out a properly trained soldier of the Cavalry or Artillery in less than three years of incessant work, or a soldier of the Infantry and other arms in less than two years, it will be evident that, however great the natural gifts of the Canadian may be, a training of twelve days only cannot be enough to make really efficient soldiers of either officers or men.

153. The extension of the term of training of the Artillery to sixteen days, though even this term is too short, has greatly improved that arm. To extend the training for all branches of the service to sixteen days would not add more than $200,000 (if so much) to the present training vote.

154. I deem it right to draw the attention of the Militia Council again to another important question referred to in my report of last year, viz., the absolute necessity for having efficient officers if partially trained troops are to take the field with any hope of success. So far our system has failed, and is failing, to provide the force with a sufficient number of efficient officers and non-commissioned officers.

155. A reference to the Militia List* will show how few Active Militia corps are even moderately well supplied with qualified officers. The case is even worse with non-commissioned officers, except in City Corps, which usually require some qualification before appointment.

156. The matter is so important that no apology is perhaps needed for quoting what was said last year: 'The remedy can only lie in (1) making the position of the officer more attractive by relieving him of expense—his pay and allowances never cover his expenses, those at his first camp do not even pay customs duty on his uniform - and of all avoidable clerical labour and demands upon his time outside of annual drill; (2) in making the courses at the schools of instruction as attractive as possible, by studying the officer's convenience and imparting only such instruction as is essential, and that in as practical a shape as possible; (3) in bringing instruction to the individuals concerned in those cases where a sufficient number of officers to be instructed can be assembled at any one time and place.' The second and third of these measures are equally applicable to the case of non-commissioned officers. To the foregoing a fourth suggestion may perhaps be added, viz., the organization of a small permanent staff.

157. It has for some time been apparent that very considerable demands are made upon the time of officers commanding by their official correspondence. While I am of opinion that in the future correspondence is likely to decrease rather than increase—the bulk of it is due to the laxness of former days when there were few or no regulations showing how work was to be done, or stores were to be kept and accounted for—yet there must always be a considerable amount of correspondence if proper supervision is to be maintained and the public protected from loss.

158. In my opinion the time has come when a small permanent staff might with advantage be organized, the members of which could take the bulk of the work of correspondence off the shoulders of Commanding Officers, could act also as instructors during the training season, and could do a variety of useful work for the corps at other times.

159. The number of cadet corps and their membership have largely increased during 1909. They deserve every encouragement, and will amply repay the country for what is bestowed on them.

160. The best hope for the future efficiency of the Militia Force, the army of the Dominion, lies, in my judgment, in the success of the cadet movement, an increased period of annual training and, above all, in the adoption of suitable measures for increasing the supply of qualified officers and non-commissioned officers.

I have the honour to be, sir,

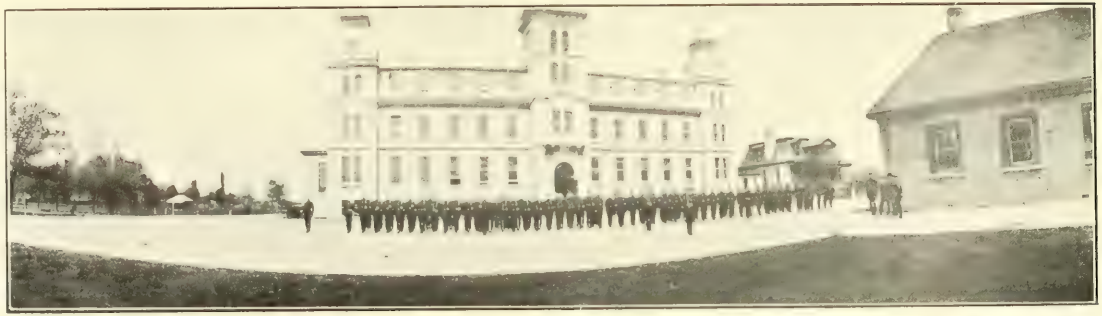
Your obedient servant,

PERCY H. N. LAKE, *Major-General,*

Inspector-General.

* See also para. 41.

View showing portion of front of Navy Bay, also Engineer Models and Buildings



View of Royal Military College, Main Building, Cadets on parade for inspection. On the left of the Main Building is seen the College Hospital, and in the right foreground the old gymnasium building

Residence, Commandant, Royal Military College

Cadets' Boathouses, taken from rear of the [illegible] looking N. E., Roy.

Senior Class Cadets at Equitation, showing new stables on left and new servants' quarters on the right.

View in rear of power house, showing dormitory, 2nd Division and Staff Adjutant's Quarters, also water front of Navy Bay and pier.

REPORT

BY

GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE IMPERIAL FORCES

UPON

HIS INSPECTION OF THE CANADIAN MILITARY FORCES

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REPORT

BY

GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE IMPERIAL FORCES.

UPON

HIS INSPECTION OF THE CANADIAN MILITARY FORCES.

OTTAWA, July 5, 1910.

To the Hon. Sir FREDERICK BORDEN, K.C.M.G., &c.,
Minister of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with instructions received from the Imperial Army Council, I embarked for Canada on May 13, and landed at Quebec on the morning of Friday, May 20.

I reported my arrival to you by telegram, dated May 20. I was met on board the R.M.S. *Victorian* by Major General Sir Percy Lake, Inspector General of the Canadian Militia, who conveyed verbally to me your wishes and instructions.

Sir Percy handed me an itinerary, comprising a series of inspections of Canadian permanent troops and militia, which you desired me to carry out. The tour was to cover both eastern and western Canada, and was also arranged to include visits to the fortress at Halifax, the Royal Military College, and various other establishments in connection with the maintenance and efficiency of the Canadian Militia.

A copy of this itinerary is contained in Appendix 'A' of this report.

From the instructions conveyed to me I have conceived that it is your desire that I should report to you fully upon the state and condition of the Canadian Militia, with respect to its readiness either to maintain internal order within the country, to protect its frontiers against attack, or to furnish contingents to succour other parts of the Empire, in the event of the Dominion Government seeing fit to follow on the precedent set by them in the late war in South Africa. Of these, the most important and necessary rôle which the Militia have to fulfil is to defend Canada against attack by land. A force which is in a sufficiently satisfactory condition of organization, training and efficiency to render the frontier reasonably secure, will also be in the best position either to furnish Imperial contingents or to keep internal order.

In this connection I would particularly draw attention to paragraph 15, part II., of the memorandum by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, 'Proposals for so organizing the Military Forces of the Empire as to ensure their effective co-operation in the event of war,' and Appendix 'B' of the same memorandum, in which Canada

assents to the principles therein enunciated. As regards the first proposal of the above mentioned paragraph 15, it would seem that the defence of Canada against external attack would naturally constitute 'the substantial functions' in a general scheme of defence to be assigned to each part of the Empire.

Throughout this report, therefore, ability to defend the land frontiers of Canada has been the standard by which I have formed my judgment upon the condition of its militia.

As a basis for the comment and recommendations contained in this report I have drawn up a confidential appreciation of the strategic, geographical, topographical and other conditions as they appear to me to bear upon the problem of frontier defence.

A précis of this confidential document is embodied in Appendix 'B' of this report.

As the military organization is centered in eastern Canada, I deal chiefly with that part of the Dominion, but I have divided my report as follows:—

Part I.—Eastern Canada.
Part II.—Western Canada.
Part III.—Summary.

PART I.—EASTERN CANADA.

I am expressing my views under the following headings:—

(A)—Organization.
(B)—Mobilization.
(C)—Peace training.
(D)—Artillery practice, musketry and ranges.
(E)—Camping grounds and drill halls.
(F)—Command and staff.
(G)—Royal Military College.
(H)—Regimental officers.
(I)—Non-commissioned officers and men.
(J)—Horses.
(K)—Armament and ammunition.
(L)—Administrative services.
(M)—Fortresses and armed posts.
(N)—Schools of instruction and manufacturing establishments.

(A)—ORGANIZATION.

A sound system of organization is the corner stone of all military efficiency.

Unless this is based upon a correct appreciation of the characteristics of the country and the requirements of modern war, waste of strength and resources will certainly result, and the people of the Dominion will not get the best value for their money.

Success in war depends to-day more than ever upon the harmonious working together of the different arms of the service, cavalry, artillery, engineers and infantry, and the mutual support they can render to one another.

This can only be secured if each possesses a close and intimate knowledge of the other, and such advantage can only be gained if the peace organization of troops is assimilated to that which is required for war.

For these reasons, I am strongly of opinion that the establishment of a sound organization is the first and foremost requisite to render any army efficient for war, and that no amount of superior physique, armament or individual excellence in either commanders, staff, or bodies of troops will compensate for a want of it.

I am well aware of the many drawbacks which have hitherto hindered the Canadian Militia, but I feel myself obliged to state plainly that, after a careful study of the problem, I am persuaded that their existing system of organization does not fulfil the above requirements, for the following reasons:—

(*a*) The proportion between the various arms of the service is not correctly adjusted.

For example, the infantry and the heavy artillery are somewhat in excess of actual requirements, whilst the field artillery is at least 50 per cent below the necessary proportion. There is only one battery of field howitzers and the engineers and supply services are much too weak.

The same remark applies to the distribution of troops; instead of each county, province or area furnishing something like its due quota of the various arms, it appears that one part of the country altogether favours mounted troops, another infantry, another artillery, and so on.

I fully realize that great difficulties exist, but surely these ought not to be insurmountable when it is a question of the safety of the Dominion.

In point of actual numbers, I believe that those contemplated under the present war establishments are sufficient and suitable, if they were allotted in a proper proportion to the various arms of the service, and on the basis of a sound system of organization.

I may mention here that a comparison of the effective strengths as they exist at present with the peace training strengths as laid down shows a considerable shortage in numbers, and I wish to guard against misunderstanding by saying that, in expressing an opinion as to the adequacies of actual numbers, I consider it absolutely essential that these peace training strengths should be maintained, and that sufficient provision should be made to ensure the numbers required on mobilization being always forthcoming.

(*b*) I am aware that, under existing arrangements, certain war divisions are arranged to be formed on mobilization.

According to these plans, troops which have never served together as an organized body in peace are to be suddenly concentrated in an organization to which they are totally unaccustomed and placed under commanders and staff who will have had no sufficient practice in handling such a unit.

The annual camp trainings are only a large collection of troops without any organization in formations of all arms.

The various arms do not, apparently, work, to a sufficient extent, in conjunction with one another, and hence neither commanders nor staff officers have any practice in the handling of these war divisions with which, within a few days of the outbreak of war, they may have to encounter trained troops in a thickly wooded country which is strange to them.

I cannot lay too much stress on the necessity for cultivating the utmost spirit of mutual understanding amongst all ranks of the troops which make up a war division, and this can only be effected by assimilating peace organizations to those employed in the field.

The Militia of Canada is composed of splendid material, and, according to my observation, is imbued with a fine spirit and energy, and a desire to become efficient, and it seems somewhat illogical to hamper their patriotic and loyal endeavours by failing to organize them to the best advantage. As an instance of how lack of organization permeates throughout the force, and leads to extravagance and loss of power, I might mention that at two of my inspections I saw what were called 'double battalion' regiments on parade. The whole numerical strength of such regiments was not equal to some of the single battalions, and yet each of the two battalions of which they were composed had the same staff and complement of officers and non-commissioned officers as is laid down for a single regiment.

The question of command and staff is of such overwhelming importance in all modern military organizations that I think it best to deal with it, under a separate heading, but I may mention here that the state of affairs existing at the present moment as shown above would render a quick mobilization and prompt action, which is so vital an element in the frontier defence of Canada, altogether impossible, and would effectually paralyze and frustrate any effective preliminary operation of war.

The war organization which I recommend for the Dominion forces is drawn up in Appendix 'C' of this report. I am of opinion that it should be gradually adopted throughout the militia, and that the peace establishments should be assimilated to it.

(B)—MOBILIZATION.

If efficiency and readiness for war is to be ensured a complete and thoroughly worked out system of mobilization must go hand in hand with a sound peace organization.

In order to render the present system by which units are raised from a peace to a war establishment effective, I am of opinion that a closer supervision must be maintained over the 'Service Rolls' kept by unit commanders, and such a system cannot be considered reliable unless a 'test' is applied periodically by means of a trial peace mobilization, which need not necessarily involve a large number of units at any one time.

Arms, clothing and equipment should be maintained in mobilization stores at regimental headquarters. I understand this is being gradually carried out, but I would strongly urge the necessity of accelerating to the utmost this most important service, without which no speedy mobilization can possibly take place.

Any effective scheme of defence must lay down points of concentration for the various units, in accordance with a well thought out and determined plan of campaign.

'Mobilization Time Tables' and 'Railway Time Tables' do not appear to exist at present, and the transport of troops to their several destinations would, in the absence of such arrangements, lead to nothing but chaos and confusion.

I would strongly urge the establishment of a Railway War Council over which the Chief of the General Staff should preside, and which should include amongst its members the managers or representatives of the principal railway companies in Canada.

The following subjects must be taken in hand and settled as quickly as possible by the Mobilization Department before real war preparation can be effective. They do not appear to have received due attention up to the present:—

(1) War organization of transport, supply, ordnance and medical services.
(2) Organization of lines of communication.
(3) Arrangements for the training of drafts and reinforcements.
(4) Supply and training of remounts.
(5) Inspection of mobilization stores.

For a country situated as is the Dominion, it is clear that, in order to give it time to develop its latent resources for defence, the existing organized troops should be ready to take the field at the earliest possible moment after the emergency has arisen. In other words, the process of passing them from a peace to a war footing—their mobilization—should be as rapid as possible.

It is equally evident that the work of completing the arrangements for speedy mobilization, of providing, or ensuring the provision of transport, equipment, stores and supplies, of preparing the necessary regulations and instructions, and of drawing up tables showing the war equipment of all units, is a labour of very considerable magnitude.

In the Imperial Army, for the United Kingdom alone, this work has occupied the undivided attention of five or six officers for nearly twenty years, while the duty of keeping the arrangements—now thoroughly decentralized—up to date, entails continuous work on all officers of the army, both staff and regimental. A great portion of the work thus accomplished is available for the guidance of Canadian officers, and the problem to be solved is, on the whole, simpler for the Dominion. But the conclusion is unavoidable that the number of officers available for this duty at Militia Headquarters, and in the several military districts is now, and apparently always has been, far too small to cope successfully with the task. So far as I can judge the preparation of a suitable mobilization scheme would require the undivided attention for some years of at least two general staff officers and one administrative staff officer at Headquarters, and of one administrative staff officer in each military district. When the scheme is completed, it is probable that the services of two of the officers at Headquarters could be dispensed with, but for the proper maintenance of mobilization arrangements, the remaining additional officers must be permanently retained. The staff at present maintained at Headquarters and in the Commands appears to me

absurdly inadequate in numbers to deal successfully with the numerous problems which require its attention.

I understand that the standard of military preparation to be aimed at by the Dominion is the provision of 100,000 men immediately available in the first line of defence, with the necessary machinery for raising and organizing another 100,000 in the second line, and I assume that no departure from this policy is contemplated. This standard cannot be attained until definite arrangements for mobilization are completed and the immediate supply of the necessary war outfit assured. At present it would not be possible to put the militia in the field in a fit condition to undertake active operations, until after the lapse of a considerable period.

The value of mobilization preparedness is very great, and its cost, compared to other military expenses is but small, provided a definite and continuous policy is pursued.

(C)—PEACE TRAINING.

Before expressing an opinion as to the standard of peace training reached by the Canadian forces and their methods of instruction, it will be convenient if I briefly recount the opportunities which I have had of forming a judgment on these matters.

My field training inspections were as follows: May 21, the 8th and 9th Regiments of the 20th Infantry Brigade carried out a scheme of manoeuvre in the Lévis Camp at Quebec.

May 25, the Royal Canadian Dragoons carried out a reconnaissance scheme in the neighbourhood of Toronto.

May 26, the 13th and 91st Regiments at Hamilton performed some minor drill operations in their drill hall.

June 1 and June 2, the 14th Regiment of Infantry and the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery practised manoeuvre schemes at Kingston.

June 4, the Governor General's Foot Guards and the 43rd Regiment carried out an 'attack and defence' scheme in the neighbourhood of Ottawa.

June 8 to June 10, the Royal Canadian Regiment carried out field operations in connection with the fortress defence at Halifax, and the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery worked their guns against a night attack by destroyers represented by government transport boats.

June 15 and 16, the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Brigade, and the 3rd, 4th, and 5th Infantry Brigades were seen both at field training and manoeuvre at Niagara-on-the-lake.

June 18, the 6th, 7th and 8th Infantry Brigades carried out field operations under Col. S. Hughes at Kingston.

June 20, at Petawawa Camp, the 3rd Cavalry Brigade was seen at field training, and the 2nd and 8th Brigades, Canadian Field Artillery, at manoeuvre and field firing.

Judging from all I have been able to see, I should consider the standard of training efficiency which has been reached by the troops of the Permanent Force to be satisfactory.

In my opinion their peace establishment is not large enough to enable them to properly carry out the work of supervising the training and instruction of the militia, and, at the same time, to permit of their attaining themselves to that perfection of field efficiency which it is very desirable should be possessed by the small regular force maintained by the Dominion.

For this reason, as well as those which I have brought forward in the course of this report, I think, when funds are available, the Royal Canadian Dragoons should be increased by one squadron, and a battery should be added to the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

I cannot close my remarks on the training of the Permanent Force without expressing my admiration of the performance of 'A' and 'B' batteries of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery at Kingston under Lt.-Col. Burstall, on June 2. I have no doubt it is in some degree owing to this officer's able instruction and supervision that the Canadian Field Artillery appear to have attained to the degree of efficiency which, considering the circumstances under which they serve, has caused me considerable astonishment.

Coming to the Canadian Militia, the first conclusion I have drawn from my observation of their work is that there is an absence of uniformity in the standard of efficiency to which they have attained.

Some units are far ahead of others in this respect, and even in the same command they seem to differ considerably.

This remark does not apply to the field artillery to anything like the same extent as to the cavalry and infantry.

Of the nine cavalry regiments I have seen in eastern Canada only two appear to me to have attained a standard of efficiency commensurate with the material in men and horses which they possess and the opportunity they have had.

I was favourably impressed with the standard of training efficiency reached by the two brigades of field artillery which I saw at Petawawa. Their riding, driving, manœuvre and firing practice seemed to me very remarkable in view of the short time they had been together in camp and the few opportunities they have.

As regards the field training efficiency of the infantry, I am of opinion that their methods of carrying out company and battalion training, so far as I saw them, are not up to date or suitable to the requirements of modern war, but I am compelled to add that, when I saw them manœuvre in the field, all ranks showed greater aptitude and knowledge than I should have thought they possessed.

The plans made and carried out by brigadiers were fairly sound and, on the whole, regimental and company commanders displayed intelligence and initiative in directing and leading their commands. I observed, however, many faults and mistakes which would not have occurred under a better system of company and battalion training.

Coming now to the training methods generally adopted, and commencing with the cavalry, I have already expressed the opinion that, as a whole, this arm is decidedly behind the others in regard to field efficiency, but I do not think that Canadian Militia cavalry officers are altogether to blame for this state of affairs.

It appears to me that the proper rôle of cavalry in a country like eastern Canada has not been correctly appreciated, and that the energies of those responsible for its training and inspection have not been used in a right direction.

In the whole of eastern Canada there are hardly any open spaces which admit of the employment of that form of engagement known as 'shock action.' If the most highly trained cavalry in the whole of Europe were put down to fight in this country they would find no opportunities of employing 'shock tactics' with any effect, and they would be compelled to act as mounted rifles.

But besides the character of the country there are other weighty reasons why the Canadian Militia cavalry must rely for their power of offence upon the rifle rather than upon the sword.

Amongst the most important of these reasons are—

(*a*) The class of horse they ride, both as regards breeding and training.

(*b*) The short time they are brought together.

(*c*) The entire lack of highly trained regimental, squadron and troop leaders.

(*d*) The impossibility of training higher commanders.

I think the rôle of cavalry in this country is to act altogether as mounted rifles, and the training on the cavalry should tend towards securing efficiency in this direction.

The physique of the men is excellent, they ride sufficiently well, and the class of horses seen by me is quite suitable to the work of mounted riflemen in a close country. Their inefficiency is owing to faulty methods of training and instruction.

Squadron officers are not sufficiently grounded in their duties as leaders and instructors. As a rule they cannot lead properly, nor are they sufficiently instructed themselves to train and instruct their men.

There is nothing like enough troop and squadron drill instruction, and regiments are brought together under the commanding officer before squadrons are fit to work as part of a regiment.

The training of units of the cavalry to carry out the role which they will have to fulfil in this country is, so far as I have been able to judge, very much below what it should be.

Having regard to its great importance I strongly urge the necessity of increasing their annual camp attendance from 12 to 16 days, as is the case with the artillery.

I [illegible] to the training [illegible] of the Militia Council to lay down a syllabus of training which is applicable to what is expected of that arm in war, and then for the officer charged with the inspection of the cavalry and Cavalry Brigadiers to enforce the constant practice of the syllabus, and to see that there is absolute uniformity of method throughout the whole force. The Inspector of Cavalry must make himself thoroughly acquainted with the qualifications of the brigadiers, commanding officers and squadron commanders, and report fully upon any whom he considers unfit to fill these positions.

Great care must be taken in the selection of young officers and non-commissioned officers, and they should receive a more extensive preliminary training, both theoretical and practical, than appears to be the case at present.

The methods of field training adopted in the field artillery seem to be sound and good and, so far as I saw them, they appear to lead to the best results. There can be no doubt that the standard of training efficiency in this arm is very high, considering the few opportunities they have of coming together and their untrained horses.

So much depends upon sound supervision and inspection that I cannot avoid again referring to the excellent work which has been done for the Canadian militia by the officers of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

With regard to the peace training of the infantry, I am of opinion that far too much attention is given to the practice of ceremonial exercises and evolutions. In fact, the greater part of the time available for training appears to be devoted to drill of a type which in respect of training for war are nearly obsolete. A certain amount of drill in close order is necessary to inculcate steadiness and accuracy of movement, but considering the very limited time available for training of all kinds, I consider that such practices for the militia should be confined to company drills, and that the time expended in battalion and brigade ceremonial parades is largely wasted. Moreover, I have observed that the excessive practice of ceremonial—and the neglect of manœuvre—have apparently cramped both the initiative and the intelligence of the officers and men when employed in field manœuvres, with the result that mechanical, barrack-square accuracy is attempted without regard to the condition of the ground or to the effect of the enemy's action.

I can understand the natural desire on the part of the militia to make a good appearance on ceremonial parades. Even for this end, the true basis of training is the company, and practice in battalion and brigade, with insufficiently trained companies, will add nothing to ceremonial smartness. But elasticity and freedom in manœuvre are of infinitely greater value than any mere parade smartness, and these cannot be attained unless companies have opportunities of engaging in manœuvre on suitable ground and under conditions which simulate, in some way, an operation of war. It seems to me that, at present, smartness in drill is looked upon as an end to be attained rather than as a means of acquiring efficiency in manœuvre, which is the real preparation for war.

For this excessive devotion to ceremonial the training staff cannot be held free from blame. On the only two occasions on which I saw classes of young infantry officers at training schools, one class was employed at ceremonial brigade drill and the other at the practice of saluting with swords.

The syllabus of infantry training should be revised; brigade and battalion ceremonial drills should be discouraged, and more time allotted to company drill and manœuvre (Part II., Infantry Training). Every opportunity should be taken of practising the troops in field manœuvre, and the instruction in the schools should be of a more tactical and less of a ceremonial nature.

I have had but few opportunities of observing the field training of the Canadian Field Engineer companies, but those which I saw at Petawawa camp seemed making very satisfactory progress towards efficiency.

It appears that the principle which has had such excellent results in the Territorial army, of utilizing to the utmost the special expert knowledge and training which abounds in civil life and turning it to the purposes of national defence, is also very apparent in Canada.

There is only one telegraph company, and I think steps should soon be taken to place this important branch of military engineering on the same efficient footing as the field companies appear to be.

(D.) ARTILLERY PRACTICE, MUSKETRY AND RANGES

I inspected the artillery ranges at Petawawa, and was much impressed by the suitability of the ground for artillery manœuvres and practice. The equipment of the ranges and the management of the targets were satisfactory.

I saw the 2nd and 8th brigades at practice.

Considering that these brigades had been only a few days in camp, the results were surprisingly good. The practice was carried out under a suitable scheme, and was well conducted. Battery commanders appeared to have a good knowledge of the theoretical principles of artillery fire, and with more opportunities for practice would, I feel sure, soon acquire the quickness and accuracy in which they are, naturally, at present somewhat lacking.

I was able to inspect only a few of the rifle ranges, but I understand that, although insufficient in number to meet requirements, they are generally satisfactory. It should be remembered that, for the efficiency of a force whose opportunities of training are so limited, ample and convenient range accommodation is an absolute necessity. I have observed with satisfaction the large provision of auxiliary apparatus for musketry training, such as sub-target rifles and miniature ranges.

The musketry practice which I observed was being fairly, although somewhat leniently, conducted.

(E). CAMPING GROUNDS AND DRILL HALLS.

I have visited the camping grounds at Petawawa, Niagara, Barriefield and Levis.

The acquisition and establishment of the camp at Petawawa seems to me to be the most important step which has yet been taken towards securing the efficiency of the troops in war.

It is an ideal terrain for the instruction of forces for fighting in country such as that of eastern Canada. The great extent of ground which it covers, a great part of its surface being wooded and of an intricate nature, its gentle undulations, and its position on the banks of the Ottawa river, render it capable of fulfilling all the requirements of a great central camp of instruction.

As the wide extent of country covered by the camp at Petawawa is capable of affording very valuable instruction to a large number of troops at one time, I strongly recommend that the fullest advantage be taken of it, especially in view of the fact that all other camping grounds in the country are much too restricted for the numbers of the troops which have to use them.

The Western Ontario Command contains a larger number of troops than any other command, and the camp at Niagara which they use is, in my opinion, much too restricted in area for efficient training and instruction. I understand that the ground west of the rifle ranges has only recently been acquired, and, so far as it goes, it seems very suitable for the purpose.

The manœuvre exercises I saw carried out there of three brigades of infantry showed clearly, however, that it is much too small for use by so large a body of troops.

The same remarks apply with even greater force to Barriefield and Lévis. At the former place I saw the manœuvre exercises carried out by three brigades of infantry. The ground was so restricted that there was little freedom or scope for the display of initiative or intelligent leading either by brigadiers, battalion or company commanders.

At Lévis I saw only two battalions exercised in manœuvre, and they really seemed to me to be the maximum force which could be efficiently trained in so small an area, and yet this is the only manœuvre ground available for the Quebec Command militia of No. 7 Military District.

I must point out the necessity for due care being taken by the staff at these annual camps to ensure the training area being allotted to units in a more methodical manner than appears to be the case at present.

For example:—At two camps which I visited I found several distinct units, each doing different kinds of training, or carrying out separate manœuvre schemes, using the same area ground, and interfering with one another to such an extent as to materially prejudice the value of the instruction.

Whilst these troops were thus pressed together in one space of ground, there were other available areas which were not being used at all

The terrain of all camping grounds should be mapped out into areas of suitable size and allotted to units for a certain specified time. The nature of the training and the kind of ground suitable to the special arm should be given due consideration.

I inspected the drill halls at Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Halifax, St. John and Kingston.

Some of these were fine buildings and establishments, whilst others were not so large and very incomplete as regards accessories.

A capacious and well found drill hall is of great importance to the efficiency of a city corps. If it covers an adequate space of ground and possesses miniature ranges, valuable instruction can be carried on at all times, and in all kinds of weather throughout the year. Good and commodious accessories, such as officers', sergeants', and corporals' mess rooms, and men's recreation and club rooms, must have, if well managed, a wholesome effect on the esprit de corps and well being of the unit, and are, besides, of great assistance to recruiting.

One drawback common to all the drill halls I saw, except those at Ottawa and Halifax, was the absence of an open space adjoining, or close to, the drill halls.

I understand that these city corps seldom, or never, attend camp, as it is alleged that the men cannot be spared from their civil employment.

I cannot agree with this custom, and strongly recommend that it should cease. In an irregular force nothing can compensate for the advantages gained by concentrating the troops in these annual camps.

The difference between the training efficiency and elasticity of battalions which have been accustomed to attend these camps and those city battalions which have

not had these advantages is very marked, although the appearance, setting up of of the men and the ceremonial movements of the latter may lead to an entirely erroneous opinion being formed as to their equal, if not superior, value as fighting corps.

(F)—COMMAND AND STAFF.

The command and staff of the Canadian Forces are, to some extent, modelled on the lines of the Imperial army.

The Militia Council is a body which is charged with the functions ot a Commander in Chief.

In time of war a Commander in Chief is specially selected and appointed by the Government.

The link between the Militia Council and the troops is the Inspector General who is himself in close touch with both.

So far the Imperial and the Canadian systems are identical.

In Canada, however, the Inspector General is himself a member of the Militia Council.

I cannot help thinking that, in this respect, it would be better for Canada to follow the example of the Army Council at home.

It is, of course, necessary that the Inspector General should be in close touch with the Minister, the Chief of the General Staff, and each head of a Department of the Militia Council, and he can well remain so without being himself a member of Council.

The great objection is that, as a member of the Council, he must in time be regarded as *de facto* Commander in Chief.

He is the one member of Council who is empowered to exercise individual authority on the parade ground or in the field, and, as such, the troops cannot do otherwise than practically regard him as the head of the forces.

Further than this, the Inspector General's duties are of so responsible and onerous a nature that they need his whole time and attention.

I therefore recommend that the Inspector General and his department should be constituted on the same lines as in the Imperial Service.

The Inspector General must, of course, always remain in close touch with the Minister and the Chief of the General Staff, reporting to them constantly, and I am of opinion that it would add much to the smooth despatch of Militia Council business if he took opportunities of holding frequent consultations with the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General and the Master General of the Ordnance with respect to matters which have come to his notice connected with their departments. This is the custom adopted by the present Inspector General.

Since the Office of Inspector General has been held by Major General Sir Percy Lake his whole time has been taken up in supervising the organization and reconstruction of the Canadian Forces.

His advice and assistance have been sought and obtained in every department, and the result of his knowledge, skill, tact and patience are apparent everywhere.

Sir Percy Lake has only been able to devote a part of his great ability to the work of actual inspection and direction of the inspectors under him, and I believe there are very few men who could, under the circumstances, have done anything like so much in the way of training supervision. His hand and his direction are apparent in all the training work of the troops I have seen.

If due efficiency in training is to be expected in the future the Inspector General cannot be hampered in this way.

I think the officers commanding the permanent cavalry, artillery, engineers and infantry, respectively, should act as inspectors of these arms in the Militia.

I am aware that this is done in the case of the cavalry and artillery, and to a certain extent in the case of the engineers, but I regard the other arms as standing

in quite as much need of the attention of a specialist officer, who should be entirely under the orders of the Inspector General.

Coming to the various commands, I have really had but little opportunity of testing the capacity of either chief or subordinate commanders. I am, therefore, unable to say whether they are capable of fulfilling the functions of higher command in the new organization which I have recommended. From my own observation of the large number of senior officers who have come under my notice, I should judge that such officers exist.

I wish to emphasize the necessity for the exercise of the utmost care in the selection of officers for the higher commands. The fighting value of a division in war depends, in these days, so much upon the training ability of its commander and the methods he has adopted in peace time to prepare his command for war, that no consideration except that of fitness for the post should be allowed to weigh in selecting officers for this important rôle.

In some of my inspections of single regiments I have commented upon the absence of the brigadier and his staff, and I was told that it was not considered necessary for them to be present on such occasions. If this is really the case, I think a most important principle of command has been overlooked. The brigadier is, and should be, held responsible for the efficiency of the units under his command.

One of the most important principles to be followed and carefully observed is continuity in the chain of responsibility throughout all ranks.

The officers employed on general and administrative staff duties appear to me to be well selected and to perform their various duties in a satisfactory manner.

They are, as a rule, energetic and hardworking, and seem to cope with their many difficulties in a resolute fashion.

In many cases I believe they are men of business who are able to bring to bear on their important task a valuable knowledge of men and affairs.

In administrative matters they are well informed, but, with a few exceptions, their education in the duties of the General Staff is somewhat incomplete.

I think every effort should be made to afford opportunities to those who are unable to attend a staff college, to practice by means of staff tours, war games and conferences the very important duties which they would have to perform on service in the field.

I recommend also that, if possible, they should be relieved of some portion of their administrative work in order that they may take a more active part in the military education of officers and in the war training of the troops. The increase to the staff which I have recommended for mobilization purposes in another part of this report would probably be sufficient for this purpose.

In my inspections and observations of the troops I have sometimes noticed a somewhat unfortunate and tactless interference with regimental officers by the staff. I think this should be carefully guarded against.

I regard the establishment of the Corps of Guides as being a most valuable and useful adjunct to the staff. I think it is a principle which is capable of extension.

I cannot close this part of my report without adding a few words as to certain opinions which I have heard expressed in influential quarters in this country. I refer to the erroneous ideas which are often propagated with respect to the numbers and composition of the staff.

It is evident that people who hold such views have absolutely failed to grasp the most elementary factors to be considered in the solution of military problems.

They are, apparently, quite unaware of the fact that the range and destructive power of firearms, both infantry and artillery, are at least a hundred fold greater than formerly, and that, consequently, a much higher scientific knowledge is required in those who have to handle them and direct their fire. Again, the enormous increase in the size of modern armies is entirely overlooked.

It follows from this, that the main result of these two conditions, namely the vastly greater extent of modern battlefields, is altogether ignored.

Surely the merest novice in military affairs can understand from all this that the brain power of an army must, of necessity, be infinitely greater and more widely diffused than formerly.

It was as much as the brain of Wellington, with the assistance of his small staff, could do to direct the operations of the battle of Waterloo on a front of some 5 or 6 miles. Would the same staff have sufficed him to bring to the same successful conclusion the battle of Mukden, which was fought on a front of 100 miles?

The fact is, that these critics do not in the least understand how complicated and technical a business war has now become, not only in its combatant but in its administrative aspects.

The average citizen, while recognizing that the soldier requires to be fed, clothed and equipped, does not readily realize what this means in practice. Having himself usually a fixed abode, he becomes accustomed to rely upon the tradesmen with whom he deals to supply his wants as they arise, with the minimum of forethought on his part. The nature of the problem which faces the military administrator, when dealing with an army in the field, may, perhaps, be most readily understood from the following simple illustration:—

The size of the force which Canada aims at being able to place in the field in case of emergency is, as has been previously noted, 100,000 in the first line. This means that the strength of the main force would not fall far short of the population of the city of Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion.

Bearing this in mind, it will be seen that the organization prepared by the Canadian military administrator has to be such that, at a moment's notice, a body of men nearly as numerous as the whole population of Ottawa, can be moved, at the General's will, any distance up to 20 or 30 miles daily, in any direction, both distance and direction being liable to be changed without warning in the middle of a march, and yet find, at every halt, food, water, fuel, and usually shelter, provided for, their deficiencies in clothing, ammunition, horses, &c., made good, and their sick and wounded collected and cared for.

This is one of the tests of a sound military system, and yet it is but one, and perhaps one of the simpler demands upon the military administration. The problems of maintaining a regular supply of trained men and horses to replace casualties in the ranks, or of keeping up constant and reliable communication between the different units of a force operating over an area of perhaps several hundred square miles, are even more difficult,—and there are many others.

This is the question of administration only—the art of handling large masses of men in the actual combat is even more difficult and exacting.

The deduction to be drawn from these considerations is, that, alike for the organization and training of the army in peace and for its administration and control in war, a large and sufficiently trained body of staff officers is indispensable. A staff officer cannot learn his duties after war has broken out, and an inefficient staff will nullify the efforts of the best commander and the best trained troops in the field. Moreover, to be an efficient staff officer demands quite exceptional qualities. He must not only be well educated, able, businesslike, but he must work hard and devote continual study to the technical side of his profession in war, and must give himself constant practice in the performance of his duties during peace. It demands from him an amount of ability and hard work which would ensure success in the ordinary walks of life. If a sufficient supply of officers possessing these qualifications is to be obtained, sufficient inducements must be held out to bring men forward to qualify themselves for the work.

Such inducements may take either of two forms—special advancement in their profession or increased pay. In a force constituted as is the Militia force of the

Dominion, the former is hardly feasible and would involve serious drawbacks, and the true solution would appear to lie in the direction of pay higher than that of the regimental officer, and at a rate generally comparable with what a successful business man would receive in civil life.

At present there can be no doubt but that the militia staff is inadequate for the amount of work required to be done, and that the efficient staff officer is underpaid, both as compared to the regimental officer and in relation to the quality of the work performed.

The demands upon a staff officer in the way of expenditure are heavy and frequent, and the increase in the cost of living of late years, while it has hit the officer and the civil servant alike, has been especially severe upon District Officer Commanding, and the staff officers both at Headquarters and in the Commands and Districts.

I venture to think that this subject deserves the early and serious consideration of the Dominion Government—efficient staff officers are an indispensable part of any military force, if it is to be effective; they cannot be improvised when war threatens, and material inducements appear to be requisite in order to lead officers to submit themselves to the constant work and severe self-education necessary to develop an efficient staff officer.

The holding out of rewards to efficient officers might well be accompanied by a strict weeding out of those others who have not made themselves proficient in their duties.

(G)—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

On June 2, I inspected the Royal Military College at Kingston.

I saw the cadets formed up on parade. They appeared to me to be a very fine body of men, averaging about 19 years of age, well set up and smartly turned out. Their drill and marching were excellent.

After the parade I went through the class rooms, lecture rooms, dormitories, &c.

Some specimens of military plans and sketches executed by the cadets were laid out in one of the class rooms, which indicated excellent instruction and satisfactory proficiency in topography.

The bath room and sanitary arrangements seemed good and suitable.

There is a workshop, where the cadets learn and practise carpentering and handy work generally. I think this is a particularly useful establishment.

The chemical laboratories, electric science models, machines, &c, were indicative of the excellent general education which is imparted to the cadets.

There is a large covered building which is given up to practical instruction in field fortification and engineering. An excellent model of ground covers the whole space.

Good provision appears to be made for sport of every kind, particularly those connected with the hard winters, which last so long in this country.

There appear to be excellent boating and bathing facilities on the shores of the lake and river which almost surround the college.

I visited the gymnasium, and saw the whole of the senior class of cadets carrying out gymnastic exercises in a style which I have never seen excelled in any institution I have inspected.

There appears to be a valuable collection of books, but nothing in the nature of a reading room, which would be a useful addition to such an institution as this. I have also to remark upon the fact that there is a deficiency in the necessary number of dormitories. When two cadets are compelled to occupy the same room, opportunities for private study are very much curtailed, and the best advantage is not obtained from the excellent course of study provided at the college.

A riding establishment has just come into existence, with good stabling, &c.

There is no riding school, but only an uncovered manège. I think, considering the length of the winter and the hard weather, in this country, that a covered riding school is a most necessary adjunct.

In this connection I may mention that there is a skating rink, which is also uncovered and which, for similar reasons, should also be covered in. It is of importance that the cadets should have every opportunity for getting hard exercise throughout the year.

The outside direction of the college is largely in the hands of a Board of Visitors, which reports to the Militia Council. The Board is composed of past and present Canadian officers, members of parliament and eminent educationalists. Sometimes the Inspector General or the Chief of the General Staff is on the Board, but not always. I venture to think that it should be a rule that one or the other of these officers should, invariably, be a member.

There appears to be a very good and efficient staff of officers and professors, and I am persuaded that the instruction throughout is sound and good.

Referring to the subjects embodied in the syllabus of instruction at the college, it appears that no lectures are given in military history and that no campaign is regularly studied. There is thus no opportunity of practically applying theories which have been studied and learned. I strongly recommend attention to this point.

A great feature of the college is the endeavour to make it answer the purposes of a national 'war school' by holding 'long' and 'short' courses, special instruction classes, &c., for both permanent and active militia officers.

I have heard much of the Royal Military College at Kingston, and from what I have observed I feel sure that the celebrity which the institution has earned throughout the empire on account of the good work it has achieved is well justified.

The constitution of the Royal Military College seems to indicate the main intention of its founders. A few graduates are chosen every year for service with the regular army, whilst others join the Canadian Permanent Force. The great majority of the graduates do not, however, adopt soldiering as their principal business or calling in life. They become Reserve Officers, and constitute a body which, owing to the fine preliminary training which they have received, should be a great strength to national and Imperial defence.

A country like this, which is in course of such rapid development cannot hamper its best citizens in pursuing their several avocations in the direction of national advancement and national development.

The principle then, of giving to a large proportion of its brain power the advantage of military training and education is a great asset in the provision of national defence, for the supply of efficient officers in a crisis is assured.

For these reasons I venture, in this report, to urge most strongly the extension of the principle embodied in this excellent system, of giving military training to the youth of Canada.

It appears to me that, at present, the general effect upon the country is infinitely less than it might be if the college at Kingston were greatly enlarged, and perhaps a similar institution established elsewhere.

It is perhaps, hardly within my province to make such recommendations, but I realize so fully the value of the work already done, and the great necessity for securing a higher standard of military education and knowledge amongst the officers of the Active Militia that I feel impelled to state my opinion emphatically.

There is another point of great importance to which I desire to call attention. It appears that, at the present time, the Dominion educates a number of young men, to a large extent at the expense of the state, and gets no return from them in the way of military service. In a country like Canada, which maintains no regular army, the question of national defence is of the utmost importance to every individual citizen, and whilst, in my opinion, every one is morally bound to take some share in

this great work, I consider a full share may be justly demanded from those citizens who have had the advantage of being educated at the Royal Military College.

I am aware that graduates are obliged to become Reserve Officers for a certain number of years, but I think they ought either to be compelled to take service with the Active Militia for a period of at least ten years, or, if they can show satisfactorily that they are not in a position to do this, they ought to be called upon to undergo military training at intervals of two or three years, and to pass a certain qualification test to ensure their ability to furnish that return to their country for which the education they have received at the Royal Military College renders them amenable.

(H)—REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

I am informed that there has been a great improvement in recent years in regimental commanding officers. I have had little opportunity of personally judging of their merits, but I have observed them chiefly to be young, energetic men, of active habits and possessing business capacity.

It appears that, before commanding a regiment, an officer must have qualified on entry, and subsequently as a captain, and again as a field officer, and, in addition, he must have passed for some period under the close observation of the Inspector General and the officer commanding his District.

Provided these tests are thoroughly applied they would appear to be sufficient for the purpose, but I am informed that conditions and requirements are often relaxed, and this, probably, accounts for the fact that some commanding officers who have come under my notice are unfit for their position. I recommend that the attainment of the qualifications be enforced to the utmost limit, for I hold that, without efficient command, no unit can be considered of any effective use in the field.

What has struck me more than anything else in this connection is the fact that, whenever I have visited camping grounds, I have seen nothing but regiments and battalions working together under the commanding officer, although squadrons and companies have only been under training for a few days and are quite unfit to be worked together.

It would appear that commanding officers have not realized the fact that the efficiency of the individual squadron or company is the essence of all sound military training, and they do not seem to have power to direct and supervise such independent training.

To be able to do so in an efficient manner, and without undue interference, is one of the highest and most necessary qualifications for a commanding officer to possess.

With regard to squadron, battery and company commanders, I have to remark that, although I have noticed a display of much activity and energy amongst them, there is everywhere considerable room for improvement.

I notice that they are not, apparently, given a sufficient measure of responsibility when they are concentrated with their regiments, but appear to be kept too much in leading strings under the regimental commander.

The attitude of these officers towards their men, when engaged in drill and manœuvre, leaves a good deal to be desired. They issue rough, sharp instructions and directions, without giving their men any reasonable explanation why they are expected to do certain things. They altogether fail, it seems to me, to appeal to their men's reason and intelligence, a principle which should be at the very root and foundation of all intercourse between officers and men, particularly in a force like the Canadian Militia.

On the other hand, I have noticed that they do not maintain a proper discipline amongst their men when engaged in field exercises. I have heard talking and shout-

ing, and all sorts of irrevelant conversation going on whilst a manœuvre, which demanded the close attention of all ranks, was in course of being carried out. The officers were standing by and taking no notice. Here, again, appeal might well have been made to the men's reason and intelligence.

It seems to me that qualification tests must have been a good deal relaxed, for squadron and company commanders do not appear to know enough themselves to instruct the young officers under their command, or to impart that theoretical instruction to all ranks of their command which is absolutely essential to practical training for war.

Turning to the junior officers, the general stamp is good, and, provided the existing qualification tests are strictly enforced, they ought to be quite capable of efficiently officering the Canadian Militia.

From the outset of their instruction they should be taught, before all things, initiative and resource, and some responsible charge, however limited, should be confided to them.

If the Royal Military College principle could be more widely extended a much larger proportion of militia officers would be graduates of that institution, and the effect on the efficiency of the force would be incalculable.

(I)—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.,

The good selection and adequate qualification of non-commissioned officers is one of the most important conditions for the efficiency of any military unit, and I feel assured, from all I have observed, that this requires far greater care and attention than it now receives.

It is not at all unusual, I believe, for non-commissioned officers to be found serving as such at their first attendance in camp.

Non-commissioned officers should be chosen by unit commanders from amongst the best men in the ranks of their command. They should be selected for their superior knowledge and intelligence, and should be required to pass a certain qualifying test.

For this purpose schools of instruction should be available and every facility should be afforded to enable men selected for non-commissioned officers to study and qualify as such. Whatever expense this may entail to the state (and it cannot be a very great item), is absolutely essential to the fighting efficiency of the forces.

In respect of non-commissioned officers, I understand there is a great difference between city and rural corps.

In such units of the Canadian Militia as have come under my observation I consider the physique of the men is very good, although, in some corps, I have noticed a sprinkling of mere boys.

I have, as a rule, been much impressed by their smart turn out, their set up and their bearing on parade. Their marching and manœuvre were also decidedly good for non-regular troops, and there can be no doubt that they are pervaded by a fine patriotic spirit, energy, and a great desire to do all in their power to render themselves efficient. They appear to be quite amenable to discipline when it is properly enforced, and generally to possess intelligence and resource.

I have to add that I have been informed by competent authorities that the physique of the men composing the Canadian Militia is not so good as that of the inhabitants of the country, but I cannot speak from my own personal knowledge.

I am further informed that the term of service engagement of three years is hardly ever exacted.

I consider this to be very prejudical to the efficiency of the force, and it is my duty to state emphatically that, unless the very limited term of service which every

man undertakes to carry out when he joins, is fulfilled to the last day and hour, and every available moment is used for the purposes of training and instruction, the Canadian Militia can never be considered in an efficient condition to undertake the responsibilities for which it exists

(J)—HORSES.

I regret that there has not been sufficient time or opportunity to study the horse question in Canada as fully as I should have liked. I am, therefore, unable to express any reliable opinion as to the best means of meeting military requirements.

It is, however, quite clear to me that satisfactory arrangements for the adequate supply of horses for war do not exist throughout the Dominion, and I desire to draw attention to the danger which such a state of affairs involves.

In Appendix 'D' will be found a short statement of peace training and war establishments of horses for the mounted troops in Canada.

I am informed that there is little doubt of these numbers being forthcoming on mobilization.

It can be taken as certain that at least 10 per cent of these numbers would be found unfit for service, so that, taking 33,000 as being the number required, some 3,000 of these would have to be made good from reserve sources.

In a serious war it must be expected that within 6 weeks 50 per cent of these numbers would be required to make good losses and deficiencies, and a similar number 6 weeks later.

A reserve of at least 30,000 horses of all kinds would thus be necessary to keep the mounted troops of the Dominion efficient within three months of the outbreak of war, which, with the 3,600 required to make good unfits on mobilization, makes a total of 33,000.

I am informed that even with the best mobilization arrangements and supervision it would be very difficult to register so large a number but, with matters as they are at present, it would be impossible, for no machinery exists for such a purpose except certain registers of draught horses in Commands and Districts.

I recommend that an Assistant Director of Remounts be added to the Department of the Quartermaster General, with a suitable inspection and veterinary staff.

His duties would be:—

(1) To keep the Militia Council fully acquainted with the numbers and classes of horses produced annually for training;

(2) To supervise the service rolls of mounted units and ascertain by inspection and inquiry if the horses shown on such rolls are really available and fairly fit for service;

(3) To take over the registration department and to thoroughly exploit the horse resources of the country with a view to securing as large a number as possible registered to complete the numbers which would be required on mobilization;

(4) To arrange for the establishment of horse depots in war and to undertake all mobilization arrangements as regards horses and transport.

As regards the permanent force, I think a small permanent horse depot should be kept up in time of peace at some convenient central place.

Considering the nature of the country, particularly in the west, and the general conditions of life in Canada, mounted troops seem likely to play an important part in warfare conducted in North America, and the possession of carefully economized horse reserves would probably prove of great value and would give much advantage to the side which is best prepared in this respect.

I have conversed on the subject with several competent authorities in the country, and there appears to me to be a consensus of opinion that breeders require more

government help and encouragement. There are, apparently, some determined and energetic efforts now being made to improve the horse supply of the Dominion, notably by an organization known as 'The Horse Breeders' Association.'

It is well known that conditions in the Dominion of Canada favour horse breeding on a large scale, and, if these facilities are fully developed and encouraged, it is quite possible that the Dominion might, in time, become the chief source of horse supply for the Empire, which would go far to solve a very difficult problem.

(K) ARMAMENT AND AMMUNITION.

FORTRESS ARTILLERY.

The armament of the fortress at Halifax and the river forts near Quebec seemed suitable for the purpose.

HEAVY FIELD ARTILLERY.

The armament of the heavy field artillery batteries is suitable, but there is so little scope for the full development of fire at such long ranges in densely wooded country, that it is a question in my mind whether the result obtained by the employment of such heavy ordnance in the field will, in most parts of eastern Canada, outweigh the expense and difficulty of the transport with which it is necessary to furnish them.

FIELD HOWITZER BATTERIES.

There appears to be only one howitzer brigade in the Dominion. It is armed with a 5-inch gun which is very suitable.

I have elsewhere expressed the opinion that the full proportion of howitzer batteries, as laid down in Imperial divisional organizations, should be provided in Canada.

It seems to me that the vertical fire of howitzer batteries might be very effective in the kind of country in which they will have to act.

HORSE AND FIELD ARTILLERY.

The armament adopted is similar to that used in the Imperial Army, and the rearmament of the batteries is, I understand, progressing very satisfactorily.

I have remarked elsewhere upon the absence of field telephones with batteries, and I think that such an important essential should be provided as speedily as possible.

RIFLES.

Having regard to the trials which are now going on in all the great military centres of the world of a proposed automatic rifle I have no remarks or recommendations to make on the subject of the difference in armament between the Canadian and Imperial Forces.

It is to be noted, however, that the most important essential is assured in the similarity of the ammunition used by the Ross rifle and that used in other parts of the Empire.

AMMUNITION.

I understand there is a reserve of shrapnell shell ranging from 500 to 1,000 rounds per gun. I am of opinion that this is not enough and that it should be at least double. There is, also, in my opinion, a considerable deficiency in small arm ammunition. I am told that 40,000,000 rounds are now in store. This amount should be doubled before the position can be considered satisfactory.

BAYONETS.

I have nothing to add to the few remarks which appear under the heading of 'Manufacturing Establishments.'

SWORDS.

I would call attention to the remarks of Major General Sir Percy Lake in his annual report for 1908-09 on this subject. I concur generally with the opinions he expresses.

In one or two of the cavalry regiments which I inspected in this country I have seen such excellent cavalry material, both as regards men and horses, that I feel assured, when they had been together for a few weeks after mobilization, they would be capable of acting effectively with the *arme blanche* in small bodies on a sudden emergency.

I should like to have equipped such regiments with the sword, but I am aware that many other conditions are involved, and I do not, therefore, feel myself in a position to do more than put forward the suggestion.

(L)—ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.

I saw some Canadian Army Service Corps Companies at Niagara and Petawawa. They were doing the transport and supply work of those large camps in a very efficient and satisfactory manner.

The principal of enlisting special expert skill and talent into the military service is also apparent here, and very good progress is being made in this branch of the administrative services.

The Canadian Army Medical Services is also receiving much care and attention. I inspected several Field Ambulances and Hospitals at the various camps, and was much struck by the energy, skill and efficiency everywhere displayed.

Although it has no bearing upon the subject immediately under report, I cannot help remarking that full value cannot be derived from the satisfactory condition of the administrative services in the absence of a sound system of peace organization in war divisions.

(M)—FORTRESSES AND ARMED POSTS.

I inspected the fortress at Halifax on June 8, 9 and 10, and on June 10 I saw shell practice from Sandwich battery. The practice from the 6-inch guns was only fair, observation being faulty. The practice from the 12-pr. guns, at short range, was good.

On June 8 and 10, I visited all the defence works. The batteries are in good condition; the armament, equipment and ammunition in good order, and as complete as is possible pending the execution of certain alterations. I consider that the defences are sufficient to protect the harbour from attack by sea.

On the evening of June 9, I saw the electric lights at work. They are powerful and effective; well placed and well worked. The tugs which were employed to run past the lights into the harbour were easily discovered and clearly shown up. A detachment of active militia artillery manned the guns at Fort Hugonin during this operation, and fired blank against the tugs. The drill was well carried out; the arrangements for warning the battery worked effectively and the whole practice was highly satisfactory.

On June 9 I inspected the 'movable armament,' and considered the question of land defence.

In my opinion the arrangements for land defence have not been sufficiently worked out, and are incomplete. The battery at Sandwich Point offers a tempting objective for a sudden raid, and the possible capture of Halifax might well induce an enemy to undertake land operations on a large scale.

Considering the nature of the country the 'movable armament' is probably sufficient, but the infantry immediately available for defence consists only of six companies of permanent troops and three militia battalions. This force cannot be considered sufficient to ensure the safety of the fortress.

On June 9 I visited the barracks, hospital, A. S. C. establishments, engineer lines and workshops, and citadel. I found everything satisfactory.

I am not quite satisfied that the mobilization arrangements are as complete as they should be, especially with regard to the provision of a sufficient number of fortress engineers.

I visited the forts on the St. Lawrence on May 31.

The batteries designed for the defence of the St. Lawrence channel appear to be suitably placed and will be sufficiently armed when completed. A suitable force must be detailed for their defence by land.

The forts erected about 1870 for the protection of Lévis from attack by land from the south may prove to have some value as 'points d'appui' for the garrison of Quebec, but I do not recommend that any further expenditure be incurred upon them.

The necessary arrangements can be embodied in a Quebec defence scheme.

(X)—SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

I inspected the School of Garrison Artillery at Halifax. This establishment is well equipped and I consider that useful instruction is given to officers and non-commissioned officers.

I saw two schools of instruction for infantry at work at Quebec and Toronto. The instructors and the officers under instruction appeared to be applying themselves with diligence to their work, but I am not satisfied that these courses are as valuable as they ought to be. At both places the classes which I saw were engaged in purely ceremonial work, and the instruction was given by old fashioned methods. I think that more might be done in the way of lecturing and teaching the principles of field manœuvre and fire action. Care should also be taken that the instructors do not yield to the temptation to make their work easy by rattling off memorized extracts from the drill book—which any officer can read for himself—instead of by personally illustrating the manner in which the instructions of the text books should be carried out, and explaining the intentions of the various exercises and the military end for which they are designed.

I consider also that simple tactical schemes might be carried out with great benefit to the officers who attend these courses.

Speaking generally, more attention might be paid to the essentials of war training and less time given up to non-essentials.

I saw a class at the Cavalry School at Toronto, and artillery classes at Kingston and Quebec, but was unable to make any detailed inspection of them.

I understand that the School of Signalling produces satisfactory results, and I anticipate that the proposed system of instruction in musketry will have a beneficial effect.

I inspected the Arsenal at Quebec on May 31. This establishment appears to be under very capable management, and I was much struck by its orderly and business-like arrangements. I consider it to be a valuable asset in the military resources of the Dominion, and I should judge that, by judicious expansion, its value may be

materially increased. In certain respects, Canada is not yet, in a military sense, self-supporting, and, although it may not be necessary for the Dominion to be entirely independent of outside supply, yet every advance in this direction is an addition to security.

Some structural alterations and enlargement in the arsenal buildings appear to be necessary.

I visited the Ross Rifle Factory at Quebec on May 31. The buildings and plant appear to be in excellent order.

The inspection branch appears to be efficient and well managed. Its officers brought to my notice what appeared to be a defect in the specifications governing the hilt of the present bayonet, but I understand that this question is already receiving your attention.

PART II.—WESTERN CANADA.

I visited the places in western Canada on the dates mentioned in the itinerary. (See Appendix 'A').

I am unable to report as to the military situation in detail, as in the case of eastern Canada, because military organization in this part of the country has been undertaken comparatively lately, and is only in process of development.

Whether it is keeping pace with the economic progress of western Canada is a question upon which I do not feel myself competent to judge, but when the enormous area under cultivation in the western part of the Dominion is considered, and the greatly enhanced value of property, it would appear that the forces maintained for its protection are, comparatively, very small in number.

The military relations of western Canada to the rest of the Dominion may be likened to a great open plain which lies under the partial protection of a fortress.

The west will, of course, always be liable in time of war to raids, and the adequate defence of the Canadian Pacific and other railways have to be provided for.

The character of the country between Winnipeg and the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains is admirably adapted to the employment of mounted rifles supported by horse artillery.

A certain amount of infantry and, perhaps, heavy artillery, will be necessary to defend Winnipeg and other important centres, to hold posts on the railway lines, and to act as rallying points to mounted rifles.

This appears to be the principle upon which the organization of the military defence of the west is proceeding, and I am of opinion that it is in accordance with the needs of the situation, excepting as regards the paucity of numbers alluded to above.

At the headquarters of Military District No. 13, at Calgary, I saw the camp established there under Lieut.-Col. Cruikshank.

I was present when a manœuvre was carried out in the adjacent country by the following troops:—

15th Light Horse.
19th Mounted Rifles.
21st Hussars.
23rd Alberta Rangers.
One Squadron, Light Horse.
25th Battery, C. F. A.
Corps of Guides (M.D. No. 13).
Signalling Corps (M.D. No. 13).
No. XVII Cavalry Field Ambulance.

The men were of excellent physique and rode, generally, well.

The horses were of a good stamp, and admirably suited to the work they were doing.

The officers had the makings of good cavalry leaders, and there appeared to be an excellent understanding between them and their men.

The manœuvre, however, revealed many shortcomings, and showed a considerable lack of training and knowledge.

The principal fault lay in failure to use ground to the best advantage and to secure cover from firing.

There was much undue exposure to led horses when the men were taking a position dismounted.

The artillery, however, was very well worked.

The camp and horse lines were well laid out and well kept, and both officers and

men displayed considerable aptitude in the care and management of horses in camp, qualifications which are so essential to the efficiency of mounted troops in the field.

On the whole I think the troops of No. 13 Military District are progressing in a right direction, but I must point out that there is considerable room for improvement in their methods of handling and working mounted riflemen in the field.

On June 29 I visited the camp at Sewell, composed of troops of No. 10 Military District, under the command of Colonel Steele, C.B.

I witnessed a field manœuvre in which the following troops were engaged:—

12th Dragoons,
16th Light Horse,
18th Mounted Rifles,
20th Border Horse,
22nd Light Horse ('A' and 'B' Squadrons),
13th Battery, C.F.A.,
Corps of Guides (M.D. No. 10),
99th Regiment,
Signalling Corps (M.D. No. 10),
No. XVI. Field Ambulance.

At Sewell also I was greatly struck by the excellent material of which the cavalry in the west appears to be composed. Officers, men and horses, all seemed peculiarly adapted to the kind of fighting to which the country lends itself.

In the manœuvre exercises there were many mistakes and shortcomings, again due to lack of training and knowledge, but the same fine spirit of earnest desire to improve themselves was as manifest here as elsewhere.

The smart and efficient laying out of the camp lines was very remarkable in troops which had been together for so short a time.

Although the horses had been doing hard work in very hot weather for several days previously, they showed no sign of it, but looked hard and fit and thoroughly well cared for.

For reasons which I have stated above I am of opinion that the training of the cavalry in Canada is not long enough, but should be extended, like that of the artillery, to 16 days.

On July 1 I inspected the 79th Highlanders and the 90th Rifles at Winnipeg. They are a fine, well set up body of men, and their parade movements were very well carried out. I had no opportunity of testing their field training and efficiency.

Nearly all mounted regiments which I saw in the west came to camp very weak and in no case approaching their establishment. I am told that the reason for this is the paucity of horses, and that whilst heavy farm horses and other kinds of horses are bred in abundance the cavalry horse is getting scarce.

The defence of a country like western Canada so largely depends upon an adequate supply of horses suitable for cavalry and mounted riflemen that I would call particular attention to the question of horse supply.

I have had no time to go at any length into the subject and am, therefore, unable to make any definite proposal or recommendation, but it seems to me that the country lends itself in a peculiarly favourable manner to horse breeding generally, and that if some form of government encouragement and assistance were given to breeders a great industry might arise which would prove of great benefit, not only to western Canada, but to the Empire at large.

A training ground similar to that at Petawawa is badly needed in the west.

When at Sewell I was shown a large extent of suitable country, which it appears can be obtained without great trouble or expense.

I venture also to put forward this question as one of great importance to the efficiency of the troops in the west.

What I have remarked generally, under the various headings, as to the state and condition of the troops in eastern Canada, applies in a great measure to the west also.

PART III—SUMMARY.

I have endeavoured in this report to emphasize the necessity for a sound peace organization and a thoroughly well established staff system in order to ensure that immediate mobilization and prompt movement which alone can secure to Canada the initiative in a serious war.

It is upon their ability to do this effectively that a real and reliable estimate of the value of the Canadian Forces can be formed.

I am not called upon to express opinions on the subject of universal service, nor do I wish to do so, but I am not prepared, at present, to say that the volunteer system is inadequate to the requirements of the Dominion, because that system has not yet, in my opinion, had a fair trial.

It cannot be judged upon its merits until it is seen what results will accrue when the rules and regulations which are framed to give effect to it are strictly enforced.

An army which is maintained on a volunteer basis has certain decided advantages, and it is probably more suitable to a country like Canada than any other, if it can be made so efficient as to guarantee reasonable security.

But sound organization, good staff work and competent commanders are the first essentials for its success, and there must be the closest adherence to Regulations laid down.

The full measure of service and obligation which a volunteer, whether officer or private, takes upon himself must be exacted.

In a force raised and maintained on a volunteer system, nothing less than this will do, and anything less will mean inefficiency, failure, and, at last, disaster.

According to my judgment, these important requirements are not fulfilled.

I may summarize the principal shortcomings as lying in an insufficiently developed organization; inadequate knowledge in the higher command; in the test qualifications for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Active Militia laid down in Regulations, not being strictly enforced; and in the rank and file not being compelled to fulfil their engagements

Only when the regulations which govern the constitution and maintenance of the Canadian Militia are strictly enforced will it be possible to say whether the present system meets the defensive requirements of the country or not.

Judging from what I have seen of the excellent material and the fine spirit which is apparent in all ranks, and taking also into consideration the marked progress which has been made within the past few years, and the evident signs of its continuance, I should be inclined to think that, so long as the present condition of affairs on the North American Continent remains as it is, the existing system, if strictly administered on a sound basis of peace organization, should suffice to meet the needs of the Dominion.

We live, however, in times of great change and progress, and it behoves the intelligence department to keep a sharp eye upon the course of events so that the government may be kept *au courant* with any military changes in other countries which necessitate consideration of a more drastic military system on the part of Canada.

I may mention that, in the course of my tour of inspection, I have seen several bodies of cadets.

The movement seems to be making good progress throughout the Dominion, and I have been much struck by the fine physique and training of the boys and their smart and soldierlike bearing on parade.

I think much credit is due to those distinguished members of the scholastic and ecclesiastical professions who have done so much to foster this movement, which I regard of very great promise for the future of the Canadian Forces.

I cannot close this report without expressing my deep appreciation of the help rendered to me throughout the whole of my tour of inspection by Major General Sir Percy Lake, Inspector General of the Canadian Forces, Colonel F. L. Lessard, Adjutant General, and the other members of the Canadian Staff who have accompanied me throughout.

I must also express my warmest thanks for the kindness and cordiality with which I have everywhere been received.

I have been thrown so much during my service with the Canadian Forces in the Field, and I have learned to regard them with such admiration and esteem, that it has given me the deepest pleasure and satisfaction to renew my acquaintance with them.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. P. FRENCH, *General,*

Inspector General of the Imperial Forces.

APPENDIX 'A.'

Date.	Place.	Remarks.
May 21	Quebec	
" 21	"	Inspect 8th and 9th Regiments.
" 22		Leave for Toronto.
" 23	Toronto.	Inspection Toronto Cadet Corps by Governor General.
" 24		Unveiling South African memorial; inspection 2nd, 10th and 48th Regiments.
" 25	"	Inspect permanent corps, Toronto.
" 26	Hamilton	Inspect 13th and 91st Regiments.
" 27	"	Leave for Montreal.
" 28	Montreal	Inspect 1st, 3rd, 5th, 65th Regiments and Cadets.
" 29	"	Leave for Quebec.
" 30	Quebec	Inspect permanent corps, forts and arsenal.
" 31		Leave for Kingston.
June 1 and 2	Kingston	Inspect 14th Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and Royal Military College.
" 3		Leave for Ottawa.
" 4 and 5	Ottawa	Inspect the G. G. F. Guards and 43rd Regiment.
" 6		Leave for Halifax.
" 7 to 10	Halifax	Inspect permanent corps, fortifications, 63rd, 66th Regiments and 1st Canadian Artillery.
" 11	St. John	Leave for St. John; inspect 62nd Regiment and 3rd Canadian Artillery.
" 12		Leave for Niagara.
" 15 to 17	Niagara	Inspect troops in camp.
" 18	Kingston	Inspect troops in camp.
" 19 and 20	Petawawa	Inspect troops in camp.
" 23 to 25	Calgary	Inspect troops in camp.
" 25	Laggan	
" 26	Banff	
" 27 and 28	Regina	Inspect Royal Northwest Mounted Police.
" 29	Sewell	Inspect troops in camp.
" 29 to July 2	Winnipeg	Inspect 79th and 90th Regiments.
July 4	Ottawa	Hand in report to the Hon. the Minister.

APPENDIX B.

(Not printed.)

APPENDIX C.

Suggested organization in one Cavalry Division, Five Divisions, Two Field Forces and Garrisons.

Based on present establishment and distribution of Canadian Active Militia.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

(Organized only on mobilization, does not exist as such in peace.)

1st Cavalry Brigade—
- The G. G. Body Guard.
- 9th Mississauga Horse.
- 25th Dragoons.
- 9th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery.
- 1st Field Troop Engineers (non-existent yet).
- Cavalry Brigade T. and S. Column (No. 12 Co. C.A.S.C.).
- 13th Cavalry Brigade Field Ambulance.

2nd Cavalry Brigade—
- 3rd Dragoons.
- 5th Dragoon Guards.
- 'A' Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.
- Field Troop Engineers (non-existent yet).
- Cavalry Brigade T. and S. Column.
- 3rd Cavalry Brigade Field Ambulance.

3rd Cavalry Brigade—
- 6th Hussars
- 7th Hussars.
- 11th Hussars.
- 'B' Battery, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.
- Field Troop Engineers (non-existent yet).
- Cavalry Brigade T. and S. Column (No. 13 Co. C.A.S.C.).
- 6th Cavalry Brigade Field Ambulance (when raised).

5th Cavalry Brigade—
- 10th Hussars.
- 13th Dragoons.
- 26th Dragoons.
- Battery, Horse Artillery.
- Field Troop Engineers (non-existent yet).
- Cavalry Brigade T. and S. Column (No. 10 Co. C.A.S.C.).
- Cavalry Brigade Field Ambulance.

FIRST DIVISION.

Cavalry—
24th Grey's Horse.

Artillery—
Brigade, C.F.A.
Brigade, C.F.A.
Brigade, C.F.A.
1st Brigade, C.F.A. (Howitzer), (Guelph).
Heavy Battery (No. 3 Co. R.C.G.A., Quebec).

Engineers—
Field Company.
Field Company.
Telegraph Detachment.

Infantry—
1st Brigade (London, 22nd, 26th, 27th, 28th).
2nd Brigade (Guelph, 29th, 30th, 32nd, 33rd).
4th Brigade (Toronto, 23rd, 31st, 35th, 97th).

Army Service Corps—
T. & S. Column (No. 1 Co. C.A.S.C., Guelph).
T. & S. Column.
T. & S. Column.
T. & S. Column.

Medical Corps—
No. XIV. Field Ambulance (Sarnia).
No. XV. Field Ambulance (London).
Field Ambulance.

ARMY TROOPS (ATTACHED).

Mobile Column.

1st Hussars.
6th Battery, C.F.A.
19th Infantry Brigade (London, 7th, 21st, 24th, 25th).
No. XIX. Field Ambulance (Hamilton).

SECOND DIVISION.

Cavalry—
17th Hussars (Montreal).

Artillery—
6th Brigade, C.F.A. (Montreal).
7th Brigade, C.F.A. (Sherbrooke).
5th Brigade, C.F.A. (Quebec).
Brigade, C.F.A. (Howitzer).
2nd Battery Heavy Brigade (Montreal).

Engineers—
4th Field Company (Montreal).
Field Company.
Telegraph Detachment.

Infantry—
9th Brigade (Montreal, 11th, 64th, 80th, 83rd, 85th).
18th Brigade (Montreal, 1st, 3rd, 5th (2), 65th).
10th Brigade (Quebec, 4th, 17th, 18th, 55th).

Army Service Corps—
T. & S. Column (No. 4 Co. C.A.S.C., Montreal).
T. & S. Column (No. 6 Co. C.A.S.C., Sherbrooke).
T. & S. Column.
T. & S. Column.
Medical Corps—
No. IV. Field Ambulance (Montreal).
No. V. Field Ambulance (Montreal).
No. XX. Field Ambulance (Montreal).

ARMY TROOPS (ATTACHED).

3rd Cavalry Brigade.
5th Cavalry Brigade.
11th Infantry Brigade (Quebec, 61st, 87th, 89th, 92nd).
20th Infantry Brigade (Quebec, 8th, 9th, 53rd, 84th, 86th).
No. VI. Field Ambulance (Quebec).

THIRD DIVISION.

Cavalry—
14th Hussars (2 squadrons).
Prince Edward Island Light Horse (1 squadron).

Artillery—
3rd Brigade, C.F.A. (Sydney).
4th Brigade, C.F.A. (Woodstock) (less 1 battery).
Brigade, C.F.A.
Brigade, C.F.A. (Howitzer).
No. 1 Heavy Battery (3rd Heavy Brigade, St. John, N.B.).

Engineers—
1st Field Company (Woodstock).
Field Company.
Telegraph Detachment.

Infantry—
12th Brigade (St. John, 73rd, 74th, 82nd).
14th Brigade (Halifax, 68th, 69th, 78th, 93rd, 94th, with 76th Regt. to make two brigades).
Brigade.

Army Service Corps—
T. & S. Column (No. 7 Co. C.A.S.C., St. John, N.B.).
T. & S. Column (No. 8 Co. C.A.S.C., Kentville, N.S.).
T. & S. Column.
T. & S. Column.

Medical Corps—
No. VIII. Field Ambulance (St. John, N.B.).
No. IX. Field Ambulance (Charlottetown, P.E.I.)
No. 1 Field Ambulance (Halifax, N.S.).

Mobile Columns—

ARMY TROOPS (ATTACHED).

13th Infantry Brigade (Woodstock, 62nd, 67th, 71st).
8th Hussars (Sussex).
10th Battery, 4th Brigade, C.F.A. (Woodstock).
17th Infantry Brigade (Halifax, 63rd, 66th, 75th).
14th Hussars (2 squadrons).
Garrison artillery and engineers.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Cavalry—
2nd Dragoons.

Artillery—
2nd Brigade, C.F.A. (Hamilton).
10th Brigade, C.F.A. (Cobourg).
Brigade, C.F.A.
Brigade, C.F.A. (Howitzer).
Cobourg Heavy Battery.

Engineers—
2nd Field Company (Toronto).
Field Company.
Telegraph Detachment.

Infantry—
5th Brigade (Niagara Falls, 37th, 39th, 44th, 77th).
15th Brigade (Hamilton, 13th, 19th, 38th, 91st).
16th Brigade (Toronto, 2nd (2), 10th, 48th).

Army Service Corps—
T. & S. Column (Toronto, No. 2 Co. C.A.S.C.).
T. & S. Column (Hamilton, No. 9 Co. C.A.S.C.).
T. & S. Column.
T. & S. Column.

Medical Corps—
No. X. Field Ambulance (Toronto).
No. XI. Field Ambulance (Toronto).
No. XII. Field Ambulance (Hamilton).

ARMY TROOPS (ATTACHED).

1st Cavalry Brigade.
3rd Infantry Brigade (12th, 20th, 34th, 36th).

FIFTH DIVISION.

Cavalry—
4th Hussars (Kingston).

Artillery—
8th Brigade, C.F.A. (Ottawa).
9th Brigade, C.F.A. (Deseronto).
Brigade, C.F.A.
Brigade, C.F.A. (Howitzer).
Heavy Battery.

Engineers—
3rd Field Company (Ottawa).
5th Field Company (Kingston).
Telegraph Detachment.

Infantry—
6th Brigade (Clarke, 15th, 16th, 40th, 45th).
7th Brigade (Kingston, 14th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 57th).
8th Brigade (Ottawa, G.G.F.G., 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 56th, 59th).

Army Service Corps—
T. & S. Column (No. 3 Co. C.A.S.C., Kingston).
T. & S. Column (No. 5 Co. C.A.S.C., Ottawa).
T. & S. Column.
T. & S. Column.

Medical Corps—

No II. Field Ambulance (Ottawa).
Field Ambulance.
Field Ambulance.

ARMY TROOPS (ATTACHED).

2nd Cavalry Brigade.

WANTING TO COMPLETE.

Cavalry—

2nd Cavalry Brigade, 1 regiment.

Artillery—

Cavalry Division, 1 Battery, Horse Artillery, for 5th Brigade.
1st Division, 3 Brigades, Field Artillery.
2nd Division, 1 Brigade, Field Artillery (Howitzer).
3rd Division, 2 Brigades, Field Artillery.
1 Brigade, Field Artillery (Howitzer).
4th Division, 1 Brigade, Field Artillery.
1 Brigade, Field Artillery (Howitzer).
5th Division, 1 Brigade, Field Artillery.
1 Brigade, Field Artillery (Howitzer).
1 Heavy Battery.
Surplus—7 Batteries, Heavy Artillery.

Engineers—

2nd Cavalry Brigade, 1 Field Troop.
3rd Cavalry Brigade, 1 Field Troop.
5th Cavalry Brigade, 1 Field Troop.
1st Division, 2 Field Companies.
1 Telegraph Detachment.
2nd Division, 1 Field Company.
1 Telegraph Detachment.
3rd Division, 1 Field Company.
1 Telegraph Detachment.
4th Division, 1 Field Company.
1 Telegraph Detachment.

Army Service Corps—

Required, 4 Cavalry Brigade T. & S. Columns.
5 Divisional T. & S. Columns.
Available, 12 Companies, C.A.S.C.

Medical Corps—

Required, 4 Cavalry Field Ambulances.
15 Field Ambulances.
2 Field Ambulances for Mobile Columns.
Available, 3 Cavalry Field Ambulances.
14 Field Ambulances.

SUMMARY.

WANTING TO COMPLETE.

Cavalry—

1 Regiment.

Artillery—

1 Battery, Horse Artillery.
7 Brigades, Field Artillery,
4 Brigades, Field Artillery (Howitzer).
1 Heavy Battery.

Engineers—

3 Field Troops.
5 Field Companies.
4 Telegraph Detachments.

Army Service Corps—

12 Companies.

Medical Corps—

1 Cavalry Field Ambulance.
3 Field Ambulances.

SURPLUS.

Artillery—

7 Heavy Batteries.

In certain provinces there is a surplus of infantry, but in others there are deficiencies to be made up. Speaking generally the infantry is slightly in excess of requirements for this establishment.

APPENDIX D.

HORSES REQUIRED FOR CANADIAN MILITIA.

PEACE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Branch of Service.	No. of Horses.
Cavalry	7,636
Field Artillery	1,992
Garrison Artillery	1,414
Engineers	244
Corps of Guides	200
Infantry	509
Army Service Corps	1,259
Army Medical Corps	658
	13,912

WAR ESTABLISHMENT OF EXISTING AUTHORIZED UNITS.

Cavalry	14,336
Artillery	7,259
Engineers	598
Corps of Guides	400
Infantry	5,664
Army Service Corps	1,050
Army Medical Corps	1,364
	30,671

REPORT

UPON

THE BEST METHOD OF GIVING EFFECT TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF GENERAL SIR JOHN FRENCH, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., REGARDING THE CANADIAN MILITIA

BY

MAJOR GENERAL SIR P. H. N. LAKE, K.C.M.G., C.B.
INSPECTOR GENERAL

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REPORT

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BY

Major General Sir P. H. N. Lake, Inspector General, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence:

1. You have asked me, as your chief military adviser, for a memorandum upon the report, dated July 5, 1910, submitted to you by General Sir John French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Inspector General, Imperial Forces, as the result of his tour of inspection of the militia of the Dominion, with a view to considering how far and in what manner it may be most feasible and advantageous to give effect to his recommendations; with which, I may perhaps be permitted to say, I am, speaking generally, in complete accord.

ORGANIZATION.

2. The Imperial Inspector General, after stating that he deals with western and eastern Canada separately, begins by discussing the question of organization. He attaches the highest importance to the peace organization of the forces being identical with the organization contemplated for war.

3. In regard to Canada, west of the great lakes, he does not, in view of the rapid developments now taking place in that part of the country, make any definite recommendations in regard to organization. The following remarks, therefore, under this heading apply only to eastern Canada.

4. After stating, in forcible terms, the advantages to be derived from the harmonious working together of the different arms and their mutual support in war, he states, equally forcibly, the drawbacks which he perceives to exist in our present peace organization from its not being identical with our war organization.

5. Our present organization in commands being based rather upon areas than on the distribution of units, he points out that the correct proportion between the various arms in those areas does not usually obtain, and that existing corps have been raised according to local likings and idiosyncrasies. This is, of course, quite true, and indeed will usually be the case in voluntarily raised forces. Witness the great effort necessary in the United Kingdom before the scientifically organized territorial force could be called into being to replace the previously existing auxiliary forces, which were open to precisely these same criticisms.

6. He points out the difficulties from which our war divisions, to be formed as such only on mobilization, would suffer. He says that 'the annual camp trainings

are only a large collection of troops without any organization in formations of all arms,' and that 'the various arms do not apparently work to a sufficient extent in conjunction with each other.' In this remark, the case is, of course inadvertently, overstated, but the main contention may be accepted as correct.

7. The Inspector General considers that the staff should be organized upon a divisional basis. He concludes by saying that the present state of affairs would 'render a quick mobilization and prompt action.....impossible.'

8. The Inspector General's recommendations are entirely in line with the policy towards which, as you are aware, the Militia Council has consistently been working.

9. Since the Council came into being, when it found a large body of disconnected units which had grown up almost haphazard throughout the country, it has steadily worked towards the higher organization, beginning first with brigades of all arms. It has also endeavoured (though not always successfully) to turn local military aspirations in the direction of raising those units which were most wanted in that district for service purposes.

10. Similarly, the working together of the different arms has not been lost sight of, and forms part of the training syllabus—even if it has not been carried as far as was desirable—while the acquisition of training grounds where the three arms can be trained together has been consistently kept in view.

11. Lastly, as regards the staff. The report has not perhaps brought out quite clearly the points wherein our staff system falls short of the system in force in England. England, outside the War Office, is divided into commands. All general administration is carried out at command headquarters, where the heads of services and departments are located, while each command includes one or more complete self-contained divisions (or other organized bodies), whose staffs carry out simply their own internal business. In reality, each command staff in Canada approximates closely, both in composition and system, to the English command staff, though on a smaller scale; but with us, at present, each command staff also administers one of the districts of which the command is composed, and we have not been able, up to the present, to organize divisional staffs. This, however, is merely a temporary condition due to the shortage of staff officers. It has always been intended to have, eventually, a separate staff for each district within the command, and where that district finds a division for field service to form a staff which would be in practice the divisional staff.

12. It will thus be seen that the Militia Council has been working on correct lines towards the system which is in force in England and which the Inspector General recommends.

13. The question, therefore, for consideration is: How far is it possible, at the present moment, to take the further steps which he advocates towards the object which we are agreed in regarding as essential?

14. In his Appendix 'C' Sir John French shows how he would propose to organize the existing troops of eastern Canada. He does not state clearly whether he proposes the retention or abolition of command staffs, but, as the latter would mean a departure from the British system and also the disappearance of heads of services and departments, who are not allowed for divisional staffs, and, in view of the general trend of his propositions and the fact that our declared policy is to assimilate our system to that in force in England, I assume that he does not. He proposes to organize for service a cavalry division, five divisions, two field forces and garrisons. The first named is not to be organized in peace, while the field forces and garrisons are shown separately. To organize these five divisions he forms two from the troops in the present Western Ontario command, leaves Eastern Ontario, practically as it stands, to provide another, makes the province of Quebec furnish a fourth division and the Maritime Provinces a fifth.

15. So far there is no great difficulty, though I should have preferred to form six divisions rather than five; for, to accept the smaller number, will practically involve

Military District No. 7, Quebec, losing its identity and becoming merged in the fourth divisional command. For reasons of sentiment, this disappearance of one of the older and larger military districts seems open to objection.

16. The most important question to discuss is the provision of the necessary staff. The subjoined table shows the composition of a typical English command headquarters and a Canadian command headquarters side by side:—

England.	*Canada.*
1 G.O.C. in C. 1 Asst. Mil. Sec. 1 A.D.C.	1 G.O.C.
2 General Staff Officers. 1 General Officer in charge of Administration. 1 Officer Adj. Gen. Staff. 1 Officer Q.M.G. Staff.	1 C.S.O. 1 D.A.A.G.
1 Chief Engineer. 1 Staff Officer, Engineers.	1 Command Engineer.
1 Asst. Director Supplies and Transport. 1 Principal Medical Officer. 1 Staff Officer to P.M.O. 1 Principal Veterinary Officer. 1 Asst. Director Ordnance Stores. 1 Command Paymaster. 1 Dept. Asst. Director of Remounts. 1 District Barrack Officer.	1 Sen. A.S.C. Officer. 1 Principal Medical Officer. 1 Principal Veterinary Officer. 1 Senior Ordnance Officer. 1 Command Paymaster.

17. The following table shows the composition of the headquarters of an English territorial division and a Canadian military district side by side:—

England.	*Canada.*
1 G.O.C. 1 General Staff Officer. 1 Dep. Asst. Adjt. and Qr. Mr. General. 1 Administrative Medical Officer. 1 Sanitary Officer. 1 O.C.R. Artillery. 1 Staff Captain, Artillery. 1 O.C.R. Engineers.	1 D.O.C. 1 D.S.A. 1 P.M.O.

18. It will be observed that, while the Canadian command headquarters are by far the smaller, the two run on parallel lines, and the work of the office is similarly allotted. There would be no difficulty, therefore, in expanding the Canadian command headquarters as desired.

19. It will be seen that the same remark generally applies to the Canadian district headquarters as compared with an English division, but that the English organization has, in addition, an O. C. artillery and an O. C. engineers.

20. So far, therefore, as system goes, there is no difference in principle; and the Canadian command headquarters could remain as it is, with certain additions to its staff, principally an officer to perform the duties of the 'general officer in charge of administration.' Again, inasmuch as, in a division, the O. C. artillery would probably be a selected senior artillery officer of the active militia, and as the same course might be followed for the O. C. engineers, where no senior officer of the permanent force was available, a district headquarters might easily be transformed into a divisional headquarters.

21. The serious difficulty is that, while we perhaps have a sufficient total number of permanent staff officers, we have but a very few who are properly trained and fully understand a staff officer's duties. This is noticeable already where there are only four commands to be provided for, and the efficiency of the force already suffers thereby.

22. Had the minister an absolutely free hand, by far the best plan would be to import a number of selected staff officers from England to fill those of the more important command and staff posts for which trained Canadian officers are not available for the next four years, and to train, so to speak, 'understudies,' who should be capable of taking their places when they left. But this would involve displacing and superseding, for a time at least, a considerable number of senior officers, few or none of whom have yet earned their full pensions or reached the age limit. To deal with them would present many difficulties.

23. Assuming that the importation of a few English officers will be decided on, I suggest the following as the best method of procedure:—

(*a*) Decide upon 6 divisions in place of 5 as the number to be eventually formed.

(*b*) Leave the command headquarters as at present, deciding, however, to add an 'officer (say, lieutenant-colonel) in charge of administration' to each as soon as suitable officers can be made available.

(*c*) Form Military District No. 1 into the '1st division' and complete its staff by the addition of a general staff officer. It possesses only one brigade of artillery, so the lieutenant-colonel commanding the brigade would naturally be the 'O. C. artillery.' There are as yet no engineers. Transfer the 4th Infantry Brigade from Military District No. 2 to complete the infantry. Take steps gradually to organize the administrative services as required. Attach to it the Mobile Column with Headquarters at London.

(*d*) Form a '2nd Division' from the troops of M.D. No. 2 (called '4th Division' in the Inspector General's Report), transferring to it the 10th Bde. C.F.A., Cobourg, and Cobourg Heavy Battery, from M.D. No. 3. Organise the administrative services as required.

Complete its staff by appointing an officer to command it (perhaps a senior Militia officer), a General Staff Officer, a D.A.A. & Q.M.G., a senior Field Artillery Officer (also from the active Militia) and an O.C. Engineers. Headquarters would be at Toronto.

The 1st Cavalry Brigade already exists and would remain directly under the Command Headquarters.

(*e*) Leave the Eastern Ontario Command as it is (after detaching the Artillery at Cobourg), but organize the troops therein into the '3rd Division' (called '5th' in the Inspector General's Report). The '2nd Cavalry Brigade' already exists and would remain under the Command Headquarters.

Complete the staff by appointing an 'Officer in charge of Administration,' who would have the heads of Services and Departments under him, and an 'O.C. Artillery' and 'O.C. Engineers' for the Division. In course of time separate the Command and Divisional Staffs. Organize the administrative services as required.

Abolish Military District 4 and its Headquarters.

(*f*) Treat the Quebec Command similarly to the Western Ontario Command, forming two Divisions, Nos. 4 and 5, with Headquarters at Montreal and Quebec, respectively, and completing the Montreal Division for war by the 3rd Infantry Brigade from M.D. No. 2.

(*g*) Leave the Maritime Provinces Command as it is, for the present, but organize the troops as far as may be as—

6th Division.

Army Troops.

The troops of the 6th Division could seldom train together as a Division, but attempts should be made to bring them together from time to time, and give them the feeling that the formation really existed. The D.O.C., M.D. No. 8 might command the N.B. Mobile Column and the District, training the 12th Brigade with the former in Sussex Camp.

MOBILIZATION.

24. The Imperial Inspector General next discusses the question of mobilization, and urges early completion of the reserves of horses, stores and equipment required on mobilization, as well as the completion of the necessary mobilization regulations and plans for concentration.

25. He urges a closer supervision over the 'Service Rolls' kept by Squadron, Battery, Company and Corps Commanders, and recommends partial test mobilizations from time to time.

26. He points out the extreme importance of prompt mobilization and concentration of troops when an emergency arises, and recommends the establishment of a 'Railway War Council' to be charged with drawing up the necessary 'Time Tables.'

27. He declares that the number of Staff Officers available for working out the necessary mobilization arrangements is quite inadequate, and urges the early employment of a number of trained and selected officers for this purpose.

28. Nothing but want of funds and the scarcity of trained Staff Officers has prevented the Council from carrying out this work already. So far as the one Staff Officer available has been able to spare time from his other duties, the preliminary arrangements have, already, been tentatively framed. But there can be no doubt that this is a matter of urgent importance. So soon as ever the general plans take definite shape—but not, I think, before—the Railway War Council should be constituted.

29. The scarcity of trained Staff Officers constitutes the real difficulty of dealing with mobilization. The attempt to work out mobilization questions without really competent officers is mere waste of time. I should recommend the following procedure—First, obtain from England the two trained General Staff Officers whom the Inspector General states to be required at Headquarters. Name a selected Canadian officer to work with them as Administrative Staff Officer, and form the three into a Standing Mobilization Committee. Then let them proceed to frame the mobilization plans, under the supervision of the C.G.S., keeping in constant touch through him, with Commands and Districts outside Headquarters. Then, as opportunity offers, attach to them selected Staff Officers of Commands or Districts, whom they should train to carry out and keep up to date the local mobilization work.

TRAINING.

30. Turning to the subject of training, the Imperial Inspector General considers the standard of training efficiency reached by the Permanent Force to be satisfactory, but points out that the peace establishment of the various units is not large enough to enable them to attain really perfect field efficiency, and, at the same time, properly supervise the training and instruction of the Active Militia.

31. He, therefore, recommends additions to the strength of the Royal Canadian Dragoons and Royal Canadian Horse Artillery. As you are aware, I have, in my reports, frequently represented this aspect of the case—and I am persuaded that the other branches of the Permanent Force, the infantry especially, are equally in need of augmentation.

32. Turning to the training of the Active Militia, Sir John French appears to have been favourably impressed with the system of training of and degree of efficiency reached by the Artillery, so far as he was able to see it, but he was struck by the absence of uniformity in the standard reached by the other arms.

33. He thinks that the proper rôle of cavalry in a country like eastern Canada has not been correctly appreciated by the force itself, and hence its training has

been on wrong lines—inasmuch as 'shock' action is practically impossible in such close country, and cavalry would have to act as Mounted Rifles. Their training should, therefore, tend towards securing efficiency in this direction.

34. With this I am entirely in accord. The Militia Council has, for the last five years, aimed at training the cavalry upon these lines—the fact that the cavalry are not given a sword but are armed with rifle only should afford sufficient proof of this.

35. He also finds that squadron officers generally are not sufficiently acquainted with their work, and that nothing like enough troop and squadron instruction is given. Great care should, he says, be taken in the selection of young officers and N.C.O.'s, and they should receive a much more extensive preliminary training than now, with constant supervision.

36. He, therefore, strongly recommends that the annual training should be increased from 12 to 16 days for the cavalry, and that a definite syllabus of training should be laid down and enforced. This extension of the period of training was advocated by me for all arms of the service in my last annual report, while a syllabus of training, such as is recommended, is already laid down and is carried out.

37. While he was not favourably impressed with what he saw of the training methods of the Infantry, yet he remarks that the manœuvring power displayed at the field exercises was better than he had expected.

38. He animadverts strongly upon the excessive attention given by the Infantry, especially in City Corps, to ceremonial exercises and evolutions. His criticism is, no doubt, just, and I have, at all my inspections, consistently discouraged merely ceremonial drill. But old habits die hard, and it is natural, as Sir John French himself perceives, that the weaker commanding officers should prefer the easy road to ceremonial smartness to the hard and less showy work involved in attaining service efficiency.

39. He recommends a revision of the syllabus of training and the devotion of more time to company drill and manœuvre. According to the 1910 syllabus of training in camps, only half a day of the whole available time is now allotted to battalion ceremonial drill, and the same amount to the whole of brigade drill, including ceremonial drill. This might, perhaps, be still further reduced, but does not appear excessive It should, perhaps, be added that at only one camp did the Inspector General actually see infantry ceremonial drill in progress, and that merely because it happened to be the afternoon allotted for that drill.

40. He lays special stress upon the importance of strict attention to company training as the basis of all real efficiency, and points out that commanding officers have failed to realize this. I have made almost precisely the same criticisms in every one of my annual reports upon training. He considers that the instructors at the Infantry Schools should devote more attention to tactics and less to ceremonial drill than is at present the case. This is perfectly sound, but it requires constant supervision to make sure that the instructions on this subject are strictly adhered to.

41. He considers that more telegraph companies of engineers should be raised. I understand that steps in this direction are already in progress.

42. In short, we are already working on the lines which Sir John French recommends and can cordially concur in his proposals.

CAMP GROUNDS AND DRILL HALLS.

43. The Imperial Inspector General considers the acquisition and establishment of the camp at Petawawa to be the most important step yet taken towards efficiency for war. It should be fully utilized, especially as all the other camp grounds seen in use are far too restricted in area.

44. At no camp which he visited in the east did he find sufficient ground available for training the troops, but, at the same time, more practicable allotment by the camp

staff of the training ground which did exist was desirable. He lays stress upon the necessity for ample rifle range accommodation.

45. He remarks upon the drawback from which nearly all city corps suffer, viz.: that they have no open space available on which to drill within easy reach of their drill halls. This has been remarked upon in my annual reports.

46. He most strongly urges that the attendance of city corps in camp from time to time is essential, and considers that the fact that these corps do not attend camp leaves them behind the rural corps in service efficiency.

47. The acquisition of larger areas for training has always been part of the policy of the Militia Council, and should certainly be continued in the future, as funds are available. The acquisition of areas in Western Canada is now receiving special attention.

COMMAND AND STAFF.

48. The remarks of the Imperial Inspector General upon the subject of Command and Staff are of a highly important nature.

49. Discussing, first, the position of the Inspector General, Canadian forces, he is clearly of the opinion that the Inspector General ought not to be, as the present holder of the office is, a member of the Militia Council. He considers that the training of the troops has suffered thereby.

50. As you are aware, there were special reasons for giving the present holder of the office, myself, a seat upon the Council. There will be no difficulty in following Sir John French's advice in future appointments.

51. He recommends that the officers commanding the permanent cavalry, artillery, engineers and infantry, respectively, should act as inspectors of those arms in the militia, and 'should be entirely under the orders of the Inspector General.'

52. While I agree that technical inspection of the infantry would be an advantage, I should regard it as impossible for one officer to inspect all infantry corps—two, at least, would be required. I also consider that, as now, inspectors are required for each branch of the artillery, horse and field, heavy and fortress artillery respectively. And I confess that I do not see how the officers commanding the several permanent corps can be '*entirely* under the orders of the Inspector General.' They must, as Commandants of Schools of Instruction and organized units, be principally under the orders of the Officers Commanding Commands and Districts.

53. He found but little opportunity of testing the abilities of the higher officers in the duties of command, and, while saying that efficient commanders are essential, expresses a very guarded opinion as to their fitness for the higher commands which he recommends.

54. He comments upon the absence, in two cases, of the brigadier concerned and his staff from his inspection of city corps, and considers that brigadiers should be held responsible for the efficiency of the units under their command. Under present conditions, the brigadier, as a rule, attends such inspections voluntarily. To make it obligatory upon him to do so, and to hold him responsible for the efficiency of his brigade, is mainly a matter of finding money for drill pay and travelling allowance. It is no doubt desirable.

55. As regards staff officers, the Imperial Inspector General considers the officers employed 'to be well selected and to perform their various duties in a satisfactory manner,' to be well informed in administrative matters, but incomplete in their education as regards general staff duties. He recommends their being given special instruction in these duties—this last is already being partially done, and the system should be further extended.

56. He comments severely upon the ignorance of those critics in the public press who consider the number of officers employed on the staff to be too great. In

his opinion a large and sufficiently trained body of staff officers is indispensable, and he says that, at present, 'the militia staff is numerically inadequate for the amount of work required to be done and that the efficient staff officer is underpaid.'

57. I concur in the whole of these comments. In another part of his report he remarks that 'the staff at present maintained at headquarters and in the commands appears to me absurdly inadequate.' As already seen, he has recommended an addition to the present staff of probably 10 officers for mobilization purposes alone. The divisional organization which he has recommended will involve certain further additions to the staff.

58. The Militia Council always has been well aware how largely the modern developments of war and military science have increased the demands for additional staff officers and for highly trained ones. But it has been obliged to cut its coat according to the cloth—the supply of qualified staff officers was limited, funds were limited, and it was not thought desirable to draw upon the British Army for all the staff officers which were required, but rather to try and develop existing material in the permanent staff and force.

59. With the strongly expressed views of Sir John French before the public, it is to be hoped that the additions to the staff which he recommends may be concurred in and provided for by Parliament in the Annual Estimates at an early date.

60. But it must be clearly understood that General Staff duties and mobilization preparations demand highly trained and experienced staff officers. Every qualified Staff Officer belonging to the Dominion forces is already employed at staff work. And, until more are trained, the additional Staff Officers can only come from the Imperial Army. I estimate that, to fulfil the Imperial Inspector General's recommendations 15 additional General Staff Officers (2 at headquarters for mobilization, 1 for each Command, 3 for Western Canada and 1 for each Division), and 7 additional Administrative Staff Officers (1 D.A.G. at Headquarters for mobilization and 1 D.A.A. and Q.M.G. for each Division), will eventually be required. The developments of the staff will of necessity take time, and, meanwhile, additional Canadian officers are being trained at the Staff College. How most effectually to expand the staff and obtain the officers needed will be best left to be dealt with by the new Chief of the General Staff. Personally, I should recommend the importation of two or three officers and a wide extension of the system of Militia Staff Courses, with advanced instructions to those officers who show special ability.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

61. Sir John French was very favourably impressed with the Royal Military College at Kingston.

His main criticisms are—Lack of dormitory accommodation sufficient to give each cadet a room to himself, a much needed improvement. Lack of a good Reading Room—Lack of a covered Riding School and covered Skating Rink.

62. His recommendations are—

(1) That either the Inspector General or the Chief of the General Staff should always be a member of the Board of Visitors.

(2) That, in the Military History Course, some special campaign should be studied each year.

(3) That the graduates of the College should be called upon to repay the country some portion of the money spent upon their education, by serving for a term of years in some Active Militia unit after graduation.

(4) That the defects above mentioned should be rectified; and lastly

(5) That the number of Cadets received at the College should be largely increased.

63. Of these recommendations, the third is already being carried out; the first and second can easily be adopted; while the remainder are concurred in but must depend upon the money provided in Estimates for building purposes.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

64. The remarks which the Imperial Inspector General makes on the subject of regimental officers may be summarized as follows:—

(*a*) As regards Commanding Officers, he considers that, provided the tests prescribed by regulation are strictly enforced, their qualifications ought to be sufficient. But he gathers that these are not always enforced. And he notices that Commanding Officers do not enough realize the supreme importance of thorough squadron and company training(and do not appear competent themselves to supervise such training by Squadron and Company Commanders.

(*b*) As regards Squadron, Battery and Company Commanders, he considers that there is generally much room for improvement. They often do not know how to teach their men, and they do not inculcate or maintain discipline. He thinks that here too the tests must have been relaxed.

65. Practically the points here raised are the same, viz., the failure to enforce the tests laid down by regulation. This charge is largely true. I have several times pointed out the danger of allowing the examination standards to be relaxed, especially in Provisional Schools. The reply given to me has been that, if they were enforced, nine out of every ten officers would fail at the examination, because the length of course they were prepared to undergo was too short for them to learn all that the regulation standard required. To which the answer, of course, is 'Then let them fail; only in that way can they find out how much there is to learn.'

66. Undoubtedly our critic is right, and qualification tests ought to be strictly enforced. The remedy appears to be simple.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

67. Scarcely less importance is attached by the Imperial Inspector General to the selection and qualification of N.C.O's, in whom he has observed many deficiencies. He recommends great care in selection and every assistance as regards instruction. The Council have long been fully alive to the importance of the non-commissioned ranks and the necessity for better qualified N.C.O's. But it is a question fraught with many difficulties, and the solution has not yet been found.

68. He was, on the whole, favourably impressed with the men in the ranks. His only recommendation is that the fulfilment of the three years' term of engagement should be insisted upon. This question is also one of some difficulty. I am inclined to think that, after fair warning being given, judicious enforcement of the law would have a good effect.

HORSE SUPPLY.

69. The Inspector General discusses the question of the supply of horses required for war, and finds that satisfactory arrangements for it do not exist. He points out that, within three months of the outbreak of a war, 33,000 remounts would be needed.

70. He recommends, to deal with the matter, the appointment of an Assistant Director of Remounts, with a suitable inspection and Veterinary Staff, whose duties he enumerates. He also suggests a small permanent remount depot to supply the needs of the Permanent Force.

71. He does not specify the number of officers whom he would recommend to assist the Assistant Director of Remounts, but I should think that four officers, one each for Ontario, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and the Northwest, would be sufficient in the first instance. But I agree in the advisability of the step. The officers appointed might be Veterinary Officers, but should be very carefully selected, as they would need to be men of general experience as well.

ARMAMENT.

72. As regards armament, Sir John French appears to consider the armament now in use, and under order, to be suitable. He doubts, however, whether the nature of the country offers sufficient scope for the number of heavy batteries we possess, and is in favour rather of the provision of a full proportion of howitzers. He notes the need for field telephones with field artillery. He considers the reserves of both gun and small ammunition to be insufficient, and recommends additions to both. The Council are aware of this requirement, and will, no doubt, add to the reserves so soon as finances permit.

73. He considers that the final settlement of the armament of the cavalry requires an early decision. I have always failed to understand why it has been so long delayed.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.

74. He was favourably impressed with the Administrative Services, and has no proposals to make in regard to them.

FORTRESSES.

75. He was satisfied with the defence works at Halifax, but considered that the arrangements for land defence had not been sufficiently worked out, and that not enough infantry is allotted to the defence. He also doubts whether mobilization arrangements are as complete as they should be, especially as regards engineers.

76. Upon both points he is probably right, though it may be remarked that the infantry garrison is now more numerous than during the Imperial régime. The point will, no doubt, engage the attention of the Chief of the General Staff. It is, perhaps, worth while remarking that the Halifax Defence Scheme is submitted yearly to the Colonial Defence Committee in London, and that their comments thereon do not seem to show that they regard the land defence as insufficiently provided for.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

77. Under the heading of Schools of Instruction he considers that the instruction is given too much by old fashioned methods, that too much ceremonial is taught, and that more might be done in the way of tactical instruction. This is quite realized at Headquarters, and that more has not been done is due solely to the paucity of supervising officers.

78. As regard Manufacturing Establishments, his opinion appears generally favourable. The point which he mentions in regard to the manufacture of bayonets has already been taken up.

WESTERN CANADA.

79. Part II. of the report is devoted to western Canada. Recognizing that its development is recent, has been very rapid, and is still going on, the Inspector Gener-

al feels himself unable to report on it in detail, but remarks generally that, while the existing forces are very small in proportion, the direction which the organization of the military forces generally is taking appears sound.

80. He remarks upon the two camps of instruction which he visited in the west. While criticising many shortcomings in their work, he was struck by the aptitude of both officers and men.

81. He repeats his recommendations that cavalry training should be extended to 16 days, and that the horse supply question should be studied, and strongly advises the acquisition of a training ground in the west like that at Petawawa. This has, I understand, already been arranged.

SUMMARY.

82. Part III. of the report is a summary in which he again urges the importance of a sound peace organization and staff system, competent commanders and enforcement of regulations, especially as regards insisting on the fulfilment of the full term of engagement, and he repeats that in these respects that our system fails.

83. From the foregoing remarks it will be seen that there are no proposals contained in Sir John French's report the adoption of which would involve any departure in principle from the policy which, under your direction, the Militia Council has pursued since its inception in 1904.

84. As has been shown, the most important of those proposals, the recommendations on the subject of organization, contemplate not a change of system, but a development such as naturally follows from the lines upon which our present organization is framed—indeed, one which was contemplated when that organization was decided upon.

85. Similarly, the recommendations regarding mobilization merely urge the early completion of measures and plans already in progress, viz.: the acquisition of the necessary reserves of material and the elaboration of the plans and arrangements for placing the militia force upon a field service footing when the emergency arises. The constitution of a Railway War Council is a step entirely in harmony with this policy.

86. As in the case of organization, so, in the matter of command and staff, the Imperial Inspector General's proposals involve no change of principle. The Canadian system of command and staff is based upon the Imperial one, and merely differs from it in that we have not yet reached the same stage of development, and that our number of staff officers is decidedly smaller. But the staff duties are conducted upon just the same lines. Indeed, at the Imperial conferences of 1907 and 1909 the Dominion government pledged itself to adopt the Imperial system of both organization and staff duties, and has been steadily working to this end; only conditions of finance and lack of trained personnel have delayed more rapid progress.

87. It is these considerations of expense and of the supply of trained staff officers which still, as pointed out in the body of my memorandum, govern the question of how far Sir John French's main recommendations, *i.e.*, those connected with organization, mobilization, command and staff, can at once be carried into effect.

88. Of his other recommendations, those regarding the question of horse supply, the acquisition of satisfactory training areas and the expansion of the Royal Military College also involve material expenditure, and of these the first named is almost inseparably connected with the subject of mobilization.

89. In all these cases the extent to which progress in carrying out his recommendations can be made and the period which must elapse before they can become effective depends entirely upon how far Parliament is prepared to provide for the expenditure necessary.

90. His recommendations under the headings of Training, Supply and Qualifications of Regimental Officers, N. C. Officers and Men, and Schools of Instruction are

all matters mainly of administration, upon which his valuable suggestions can at once be adopted and put into effect.

91. That the adoption of his recommendations will lead to greatly increased efficiency cannot be doubted.

PERCY LAKE, *Major-General,*

Inspector General.

September 14, 1910.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1910

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1910.

[No. 36—1911]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., &c., Governor-General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the Honour to forward to Your Excellency the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, all of which is respectfully submitted.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,

1910.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
OTTAWA, May 25, 1910.

To the Honourable W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P., C.M.G.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

On May 19, 1909, the following bill, introduced in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, received the royal assent:—

AN ACT RESPECTING THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Labour Department Act.*

2. There shall be a department of the Government of Canada which shall be called the Department of Labour, over which the Minister of Labour for the time being, appointed by the Governor-General by Commission under the Great Seal, shall preside.

(2) The Minister of Labour shall hold office during pleasure, and shall have the management and direction of the department.

(3) The salary of the Minister of Labour shall be seven thousand dollars per annum.

3. The Governor-in-Council may also appoint an officer who shall be called the Deputy Minister of Labour, and such officers, clerks and servants as are requisite for the proper conduct of the business of the department, all of whom shall hold office during pleasure.

4. The Minister of Labour shall be charged with the administration of *The Conciliation and Labour Act* and *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act*, 1907, and with such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Governor-in-Council.

On June 2, the portfolio of Minister of Labour was assigned to Mr. Mackenzie King, member for North Waterloo, in the House of Commons, and former Deputy Minister of Labour. Up to that date the Department, which was established in 1900, had been administered by a member of His Majesty's Privy Council administering one of the other departments of the Government. For the most part the Minister of Labour heretofore had been the Postmaster-General.

The year has thus been of more than ordinary significance for the Department, circumstances having now for the first time since its establishment permitted its affairs to receive the undivided attention of a Minister, an advantage necessarily of the greatest value in the systematic development of its work. The removal of the Department to more commodious and better equipped premises, a change effected during the summer of 1909, has been a further feature conducive to growth and efficiency.

Economic conditions during the year 1909 were more buoyant than at any time since 1906, when industrial activity and prosperity in Canada reached a higher level than had been before known; the crisis of 1907 caused a slight panic, which had a depressing effect, it will be remembered, throughout a large part of 1908. The spring of 1910 was exceptionally early and has induced an activity which encourages the hope that the favourable conditions of 1909 will be equalled if not surpassed during the present year. A continued rise in the cost of living was a feature of the past year. Rising wages and no serious unemployment were other characteristics. The immigration for the year 1909 was 25 per cent larger than in 1908 and promises for 1910 to reach the high figure of 1907, though there is now a much more rigorous process of selection. The immigration from the United States showed a specially large increase, which is continuing in 1910. The expenditure in railway construction through 1909 was heavy, being estimated at $28,000,000. Foreign trade showed a large expansion during the year.

The administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, has been again a leading feature of the work of the year and there appears to be no reason, in the light of the additional experience gained, to modify in any way the conclusions expressed in previous years as to the general efficacy of the measure in aiding in the adjustment of industrial disputes, with a special view to the prevention of lockouts and strikes. There were 30 disputes referred under the provisions of the Act during the year.

The *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly publication of the Department, has made satisfactory progress during the year. The monthly circulation has now passed into the fifteenth thousand, and the Department is continually in receipt of calls on its stock of extra copies, several hundred of which are printed monthly. While the free list of the *Labour Gazette* is considerable, it must be remembered that it comprises all the labour unions in the Dominion, a copy of the publication being sent free to the Secretary of every labour organization. It may be added that every possible care is taken by watching the trade papers and the general press, and by constant correspondence with the various trade organizations to keep the departmental roster of trade unions accurate and complete. The paid circulation is largely with the business community, with leading representatives of the industrial classes, and with students of social economy; it is an interesting fact in this connection to note that various banking institutions are responsible

for a total of 1,117 subscriptions, showing an apt appreciation by this important class of the monthly statements and statistics of the *Labour Gazette* relating to industrial and economic conditions.

The general correspondence of the Department has been of wide range and interest, including, apart from departmental routine, communication with numerous notable public bodies, members of governments and distinguished officials in foreign countries, who have as a rule sought information as to the position of Canada with regard to some problem of sociological import, and in this respect the origin and operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, continue to occupy a leading place in public interest.

SPECIAL REPORT ON COST OF LIVING.

The increasing cost of living has been during the year the subject of almost universal discussion. In the United States, boycotts of meat and other articles of food of which the price had risen violently were instituted at many points, and extended in some cases to Canada, though the prices had not as a rule reached the same high level in this country. In the United States various investigations were instituted into the question, the most important being that undertaken by the United States Senate; while inquiries of a comprehensive character were also undertaken by Massachusetts, Ohio and other states of the republic. In Canada the Minister of Labour, recognizing the vital relation to the public welfare of the cost of living, caused an inquiry to be undertaken by the Department into the subject. The task was entrusted to Mr. Robert H. Coats, assistant editor of the *Labour Gazette*, and although at the close of the financial year the report had not been issued, most of the manuscript and charts had been placed in the hands of the printers, and the work relative to the same fell substantially within the past fiscal period.

The report, which is now about to be issued, is a volume of several hundred pages, illustrated with numerous charts in colour and containing detailed information showing the fluctuations in wholesale prices of 230 leading commodities. Nothing of a similar nature having been, it is believed, ever before attempted in Canada, the task entailed researches of an extensive character in the files of the daily newspapers and trade journals for the two past decades, a work carried on almost exclusively by Mr. Coats or by other officers of the Department under his direction. Much of the information necessary for the compilation of the report was procurable only from the records of leading wholesale firms and entailed a large amount of correspondence; the firms concerned evincing as a rule a warm interest in the work in hand, and taking frequently the greatest pains to supply accurate and useful information. The inquiry was undertaken without any desire to prove or disprove any theory or view, commercial or economic, the object being simply that of securing reliable data which may serve in the future as a sound basis for comparisons; no attempt has been made to assign the causes for the price fluctuations.

The information elicited in the report bears not only on the articles consumed by the masses of people from day to day, and entering obviously into what is popularly termed the cost of living, but, striking deep into the economic

life of the people, deals also with products, raw and finished, of almost every conceivable kind; the report is, therefore, of equal interest and value to manufacturer and workman, to the economist and the man of commerce. One important result of this completed inquiry is that it will be for the future possible to gauge accurately the rise and fall of prices in Canada from year to year, as has long been customary in other countries, by means of an index number. This process, of the greatest value to the United Kingdom as practised by the London Economist, and to the United States as practised by the commercial agencies, has been hitherto impracticable in Canada because of the lack of material for comparison on any scale of importance with previous years. This difficulty having been now overcome the fluctuation of prices can be accurately traced henceforth in Canada also, and will be indicated from month to month in the *Labour Gazette* by the use of an index number, after the method used by the institutions above named. The special departmental report on prices will, therefore, prove of permanent and continuous value to the Dominion in an economic sense, while it will appeal also to the average citizen as an authentic statement on the most vital topic of the times.

THE COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.

Although not strictly entering into the work of the Department for the past year, it will be in place to mention at this point as a matter allied in a measure to that of the cost of living, the Combines Investigation Act, 1910, introduced into the House of Commons by the Minister of Labour during the past session and which became law at the close of Parliament. This measure, which has as its object the prevention of injury to the public from undue restriction of competition and unfair exactions arising out of the business methods and existence of combines, trusts, monopolies or mergers, will be administered by the Department of Labour and may be expected to add materially to the work of the Department during the coming year. The basic principle of the measure is similar to that of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, namely, the providing of machinery to get at the facts and to effect a concentration of public opinion on methods or practices which are inimical to the public weal; this concentration is secured by an investigation before a Board organized and constituted closely on the lines of the measure named, save that in the case of the Combines Investigation Act an investigation can be held only on the order of a Superior Court Judge before whom a preliminary inquiry shall already have taken place; also in the case of the Combines Investigation Act the Chairman of a Board of Investigation must be a judge of a court of record. Several penalties are provided in the event of any evils brought to light by investigation not being definitely and speedily corrected by the process of publicity.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The departmental records and charts of industrial disputes are prepared for the calendar year, rather than the fiscal, as being in this way of wider service for comparative purposes. The number of disputes during the calendar year

1909 was 69, identical with that of the year 1908, this figure being greatly lower than in any previous year since these statistics have been recorded in Canada. The statistics show a considerable increase over 1908 in the time lost in trade disputes, this being attributable mainly to the occurrence of several serious strikes in the coal mining industry; one, extending for a period of three months in the late spring affecting numerous mines in eastern British Columbia and southern Alberta, other strikes concerning Nova Scotia mines at Glace Bay and Springhill and continuing from the time of declaration in the summer months to the close of the fiscal year, though operations at Glace Bay, according to the Company's statement ceased to be effective after the close of navigation in November last.

No other important industry was seriouly affected by disputes during the year, but at Fort William in the month of August a strike of longshoremen brought about an unfortunate encounter between the strikers and a number of special constables in which several on both sides were wounded. The strike was of brief duration and the difficulty was settled by a board established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, of the existence of which the strikers, who were practically confined to foreigners of limited education, claimed to have been ignorant when they ceased work.

The disputes in the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia and that among the longshoremen at Fort William were, under the Minister's instructions, made the subject of special investigations by the Deputy Minister, abstracts of whose reports on these subjects are included in the present volume.

A dispute of some importance, though not noticeable in a statistical sense, occurred between the fishermen and fish-merchants of Gaspé, resulting in some disorder, the question at issue being the prices paid for fish, which practically resolved itself into a wage dispute. Mr. Victor DuBreuil, one of the fair wages officers of the Department, was, by the Minister's instructions, despatched to Gaspé to inquire into the matter.

An investigation also of considerable interest was that undertaken, by the Minister's direction, by Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the fair wages officers of the Department, into the rate of wages paid workmen on a section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway under construction in western British Columbia. Abstracts of the reports of Messrs. DuBreuil and McNiven are included in the present volume.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

A review of the proceedings of the year under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, is included in the report, as also a statement covering the operations of the Act from its inception three years ago. In the appendix of the volume will be found also the text of each report received from a Board of Conciliation and Investigation during the fiscal year. The total number of disputes referred under the Act during the year was thirty, the total referred during the three years of life of the measure being eighty-two.

The past year was marked by four instances in which the strikes threatened before the provisions of the Act were invoked were not averted. In all cases the industry concerned was that of mining, two of the disputes referring to coal mines in Nova Scotia and two to mines in British Columbia. The question in dispute

in each instance was that of union recognition, and arose, in the case of the Nova Scotia coal miners, from friction between the Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia and the United Mine Workers of America, which latter body demanded recognition by different coal companies in the province. In the British Columbia cases the disputes were of a more local and restricted character, but, as stated, turned, in both instances, on union recognition.

It is worthy of special note that the only cases throughout the year in which the Act, when invoked, failed to avert a threatened strike, were disputes of this particular class, where the issue involved is one less susceptible than ordinary matters of difference to the principle of investigation or conciliation, a complete surrender by one party or the other of ideas widely divergent affording apparently the only hope of settlement. It may be added that in the case of the strike by the employees of the Dominion Coal Company, which lasted from early in July, 1909, to the close of April, 1910, the employees finally returned to work substantially under the conditions approved by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which passed upon the dispute in March, 1909.

The strike among the coal miners of eastern British Columbia and southern Alberta, referred to on a preceding page, was declared without reference to the Act, and contrary to its terms. A Board was eventually established on request of the men and the ultimate settlement was on the general basis recommended by the Board. Here, too, the question of union recognition, or of the degree of recognition to be granted, entered largely into the dispute, though it was less directly the issue than in the Nova Scotia disputes cited.

At Inverness, C.B., also, a strike of coal miners occurred without reference to the Act and contrary to its provisions, the strike in this case being, however, limited in its effectiveness to a few days. Recognition of the union was again the issue involved. One of the officials of the organization controlling and supporting the strike was charged before the local magistrate with an infringement of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and was convicted and fined; the conviction was appealed to the court of appeal of Nova Scotia, and judgment on appeal had not been given at the time of writing.

AMENDMENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

A Bill amending the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in some minor respects was passed at the session of Parliament lately completed. The amendments had reference to the machinery of procedure and were made in response to representations which had been frequently laid before the Minister by labour organizations, especially organizations including railway workers, upon whom there seemed reason to believe the Act in its original form bore somewhat severely. The point on which the principal amendment bore was that which required the applicants for a Board to make a sworn declaration, when making application, that the necessary authority to declare a strike or lockout had been obtained. It was pointed out that in the case of a body of railway employees, extending through a number of Provinces, as is the case with the great trunk lines of Canada, the taking of a vote over the system became a serious and expensive matter, in some cases involving an expenditure of several thousand dollars. The amendment,

therefore, simplified the machinery of the Act in this respect by providing an alternative, of which applicants under certain conditions might avail themselves. A further amendment had as its object the placing on the party proposing changes from existing conditions as to wages or hours the onus of making application for a Board when the proposed changes were not accepted by the other party. Under the law as it originally stood the onus of applying for a Board might be allowed to fall upon the party subjected to the changes, and instances were cited before the Minister, and in correspondence with the Department, alleging a certain measure of injustice from the former condition. The only other amendment was one making a slight increase in the fees paid to members of the Board other than the Chairman. A copy of the Act in its amended form is printed with the present report.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

A matter which was a subject of action during the late session of Parliament, and may have a bearing of some importance on the future work of the Department, is that of Technical Education. Early in the session Mr. Guthrie, M.P., for South Wellington, moved a resolution urging action by the Dominion Government looking to the establishment by the Dominion Government of a Royal Commission with power to inquire into the whole subject of Technical Education and to make recommendations for subsequent action. The Minister of Labour, replying for the Government, admitted the vast importance of the subject and expressed himself as being in the fullest sympathy with the desire that no opportuntiy should be neglected of securing for Canada the fullest possible measure of equipment in technical education. The Minister pointed to the necessity in the meantime of bearing well in mind that the subject of education was one which the federal system left in the hands of the provinces, and suggested that before definite action was taken the views of the several provincial governments should be obtained as to the desirability of the Dominion Government appointing a commission which should investigate the needs of the Dominion with respect to technical education and the systems and methods obtaining in other countries, and prepare a report to be placed at the disposition of the authorities of the several provinces. Later in the session the Minister informed the House that he had received from the Prime Ministers of all the provinces letters favourable to the establishment of a royal commission for the purpose indicated. It was determined accordingly to appoint a royal commission on technical education and in the closing days of the session a vote of $25,000 was taken on account of the commission. The personnel of the commission was announced shortly after the close of the session.

FAIR WAGES WORK.

The fair wages branch of the Department has during the year prepared 148 schedules of wages relating to contracts affecting all sections of the country, and has conducted a score of special investigations into cases of alleged non-observance by contractors of the labour conditions of different contracts. In the great ma-

jority of cases investigated, the grievances were sustained and the contractor was required to effect a settlement. It may be added that the total number of fair wages schedules prepared by the Department since this work was commenced in 1900 reached 1,625 at the close of the past financial year. The various departments of the Government have entered heartily into the spirit of the fair wages resolution and the Department of Labour has encountered no unreasonable difficulty in performing this aspect of its work.

STATISTICAL AND OTHER WORK.

The statistical work of the Department has continued throughout the year. This work, it may be pointed out, becomes increasingly valuable as time passes, and renders the figures of the past available for purposes of comparison. In the important realm of industrial disputes, it should be noted, there is no record, other than that compiled by the Department, which, however, is now available for almost a decade, extending back to the year 1901. It will be obvious that the compilation of statistics of this nature entails much research and correspondence. The disputes are as a rule first brought to the attention of the Department by press references, and each dispute is then carefully watched until it is definitely closed, inquiries from both parties being made systematically and on forms prepared for the purpose, the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* also being required to investigate disputes when necessary; the utmost regard is paid, both in the compilation and the analysis of the figures, to the question of accuracy.

The growing industrial importance of Canada renders it increasingly desirable that the fullest information should be available as to the cause and nature of all industrial disputes, also as to the duration, manner of settlement, loss of time, and other particulars in each case. By endeavouring to secure this information it is believed the Department is not only performing a service of direct, immediate value to the public, but is itself brought more intimately into touch with the whole subject and is the better enabled to administer the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and to lend its good offices in other ways as occasion may require.

What has been said of the statistics gathered with regard to industrial disputes applies largely also to the figures compiled with regard to industrial accidents, a field of statistical inquiry not comprehensively covered until the work was undertaken some years ago by the Department. The figures now available in this direction must have an important bearing on any proposals looking to legislation on this subject.

It has been already pointed out that the first point of contact between the Department and the events included within the scope of its statistical bureau is the press. It is necessary that researches made for these and other purposes to be really effective should be very thorough and comprehensive, and this branch of departmental work has been therefore very carefully organized. The Department receives 110 daily and weekly newspapers, mostly Canadian, besides all the trade and industrial journals of the country, or relating to trade organizations to which Canadians may belong. All these journals are read and clipped by the Department. Obviously, however, when a clipping system is once established

and so many sources of information are laid under tribute, it is possible by a slight extension of operation to add greatly to the value of the results achieved. So the clipping bureau of the Department has been extended and developed until it has been made an important factor in building up a great and ever-increasing departmental library embracing every variety of sociology, and the newspapers are read and marked and clipped not only for particulars as to industrial disputes and industrial accidents, but for information as to fires and other interruptions to industry, as to new industries, as to organizations of either employers or employees (the last head embracing trades unions), as to industrial movements generally in Canada or elsewhere, as to social and moral reform, co-operation, profit sharing, technical education, shorter hours, wage reductions or increases, trade agreements, old age pensions, cost of living, as to anything in fact that may have a bearing on the lives of industrial workers. Many such matters become the subject of further inquiry for the purpose of the *Labour Gazette* or otherwise for the use of the Department, and, particularly when it becomes necessary to make any official calculation or statement as to matters first brought to the attention of the Department in this way, no pains are spared in the effort to learn as far as possible the precise circumstances.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL OF STAFF.

The principal change in the staff of the Department during the year was the appointment of Mr. E. Vincelette as translator in sucession to the late Mr. Philcas Lanctot, deceased. Mr. Vincelette was designated by the Civil Service Commission, to whom under the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, application was made for an officer to fill the vacant position.

The estimates for the year 1910-11 contained provision, it may be noted, for an accountant for the Department. Hitherto the Department has been without an accountant of its own, the necessary work in this direction being performed by the accountant of the Post Office Department, who was remunerated accordingly. With the expansion of the Department and particularly since the administration by the Department of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, this arrangement, always necessarily inconvenient, became extremely difficult; the further addition to the work of the Department of the duty of administering the Combines Investigation Act made the appointment of an accountant a matter of immediate necessity. Shortly before the close of the financial year the Civil Service Commission held a competitive examination, as a result of which Mr. E. A. Thomas, who headed the list of successful candidates, was designated for the vacant position and was appointed from April 15 last. Mr. Thomas had had several years' experience in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. F. W. Giddens, who had been for a number of years in the service of the Department and had acted as secretary to the Deputy Minister was appointed by the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King as his private secretary shortly after Mr. King's appointment as Minister of Labour.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF OF CORRESPONDENTS.

The following changes in the staff of correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* occurred during the year, *viz.*:—

E. E. Cinq-Mars, to be correspondent for Hull, Que., and district, to replace Rod. Laferrière, deceased.

John Markey, to be correspondent for Woodstock, Ont., and district, to replace M. W. N. McElheran, resigned.

W. B. McNeil, to be correspondent for Regina, Sask., and district, to replace Hugh Peat, resigned.

Edwin Howell, to be correspondent for Calgary, Alta., and district, to replace George Howell, resigned.

J. P. McMurphy, to be correspondent for New Westminster, B.C., and district, to replace D. J. Stewart, resigned.

Mr. George Ritchie, Barrister, Toronto, was appointed Legal Correspondent, filling the position vacated by Mr. E. Douglas Armour, who had been compelled by ill-health to resign during the preceding financial year.

I.—THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The *Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department, was issued monthly during the past year in both French and English, as previously. In general scope and character the journal was much the same as in preceding years.

Beginning with the January, 1910, issue, an important new feature was added, namely, a table showing retail prices of some thirty leading articles of consumption in the more important centres of population throughout Canada. During the session of the Parliament of Canada, also, a review of the various Bills, Motions, Debates, &c., affecting labour was published from month to month, this being a second new feature of the year.

In the main the contents of each issue of the *Labour Gazette* fall under the three following headings.

I. A comprehensive *review of industrial and labour conditions* throughout the Dominion during the preceding month. This matter is further sub-divided into (a) a general summary covering the Dominion as a whole, this being the opening article of each number; and, (b), a series of reports from the local correspondents of the Department residing in the several cities of the Dominion.

II. *Special articles* embodying the results of investigations conducted by the Department, or having reference to current events of importance.

III. *Statistical and other monthly returns and statements*, including separate articles dealing with immigration and colonization, trade disputes, industrial accidents, recent legal decisions, proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 with the text of the findings of Boards thereunder, and reviews of blue books and other official publications received by the Department. The text of important industrial agreements received from time to time, and a periodical return of changes in wages and hours of labour may also be included under this heading.

1.—MONTHLY REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL AND LABOUR CONDITIONS.

In previous annual reports a detailed description has been given of the scope and plan of the general summary of industrial and labour conditions which constitutes the opening article in each issue of the *Labour Gazette*, as well as of the method in which the material embodied therein is collected by the Department. In like manner the procedure followed by the several correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in preparing their monthly reports has been fully described. The reader is referred in particular to pages 16 to 18 of the annual report for the financial year ended March 31, 1909, for complete information on these points.

2.—SPECIAL ARTICLES.

(1) Industrial Disturbances in the Coal Fields of Nova Scotia.

Of the labour disputes of the year, the protracted series of strikes which occurred in the coal fields of Nova Scotia caused a greater amount of loss through

this cause than any other development of the year, involving as they did several thousands of employees. The disturbances arose primarily out of a struggle between two rival labour organizations, namely, the Provincial Workmen's Association and the United Mine Workers of America, concerning the enrollment of members and the question of recognition by the employing companies. Three strikes resulted from this conflict, namely, among employees of the Dominion Coal Company at Glace Bay, N.S.; among employees of the Inverness Railway & Coal Company at Inverness, N.S., and among the employees of the Cumberland Railway & Coal Company at Springhill, N.S. In two of the above disputes, namely, the first and the third mentioned, the points at issue between the parties had been previously dealt with by Boards appointed under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In recording the proceedings and findings of these Boards the *Labour Gazette*, accordingly, contained a detailed description of the origin and causes of the dispute. In addition, after the declaration on July 6, of the strike at Glace Bay by the United Mine Workers of America, a special article dealing with the immediate circumstances and progress of the dispute was published. In view of the protracted nature of their conflicts and the importance of the matter to the community, a special investigation into conditions in the coal mining industry throughout the Province of Nova Scotia was conducted by Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, by direction of the Honourable the Minister of Labour, during the first half of September. Mr. Acland visited every important centre of the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia and discussed the current situation in its general bearing, with the Managers of the leading collieries, with representatives of the workmen affected, and with prominent citizens in the thirteen cities and towns mostly interested. His report appeared under date of September 25, and was presented by the Honourable the Minister of Labour to Parliament in blue book form in the closing week of November. Opening with a brief statistical survey of the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia, the report reviewed at some length the origin and history of the struggle and the circumstances attending the three strikes then in existence. A comprehensive review of the report containing a reprint of the more important findings was published in the *Labour Gazette* for December, 1909.

(2) Special Investigation into Wholesale Prices in Canada During the Past Twenty Years.

During the past year a comprehensive investigation was carried out by the Editorial Staff of the *Labour Gazette* into the course of wholesale prices in Canada during the past twenty years, namely, from 1890 up to the end of the year 1909. The results were issued in a special blue book, a detailed review of which is given in a separate chapter of the present volume, showing the purposes and methods of the investigation and the nature of the results which it revealed. Prior to the appearance of this report certain portions of its subject-matter were published in the *Labour Gazette*. Thus, the issue for February, 1910, contained the results of the investigation insofar as prices of animals and meats during the period 1890–1909 were concerned, the complete statistical matter collected by the Department in this case and the charts based thereon being published. Accompanying this

matter were two special articles of an introductory and interpretive character briefly describing the investigation which had been made and outlining the method in which price statistics would be dealt with in future by the Department. In the March issue of the *Labour Gazette* the results of the investigation into the wholesale prices of grains and fodder were given. For complete details as to these and other phases of the investigation see chapter V of the present report.

(3) The Combines Investigation Act.

On January 18, the Honourable the Minister of Labour, moved for leave to introduce Bill No. 101 to provide for the investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers which may enhance the price or restrict competition to the detriment of consumers; and in so doing furnished to the House an outline of the proposals contained in the Bill, as well as a brief statement of the reasons which suggested its preparation. The remarks of the Minister were reprinted in the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1910, page 888.

(4) Commission of Inquiry re Technical Education.

On January 28, an announcement was made by the Honourable the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons outlining the policy of the Government regarding the appointment of a Commission to investigate the needs of Canada in respect to technical education. The opinion of the Government, he stated, was that in the national interest a Commission on Technical Education should be appointed and that considering the importance of the subject the proposed Commission should have an opportunity of visiting other countries to study the systems and methods of technical education obtaining there.

On December 13, a communication was addressed by the Minister of Labour to the Premiers of the several Provinces in which the latter were asked whether the appointment by the Federal authorities of a Commission on Technical Education would meet with the approval of the Provincial Government, and also whether exception to such a course would be taken on grounds of jurisdiction. The letter of the Minister of Labour in this connection and the replies received from the several provinces were reprinted in the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1910.

(5) Dispute Among the Fishing Population of Gaspé. -Special Investigation by Fair Wages Officer of Department.

During the month of September, 1909, a disturbance arose among the fishing population of the peninsula of Gaspé, Que., with reference to the prices paid for fish by the local merchants. The dispute led to rioting among the fishermen and two Government steamers were despatched to the vicinity for the purpose of restoring order. Inasmuch as the industry affected is of importance, and as information with regard to the condition involved was difficult to obtain through the ordinary channels, owing to the extent and remoteness of the territory affected, the Honourable the Minister of Labour instructed Mr. Victor DuBreuil, one of the fair wages officers of the Department, to proceed to the scene of the disturbance in order to make investigation as to the causes and to report thereon to the Depart-

ment. After an inquiry of some days' duration Mr. DuBreuil presented a written report to the Minister, which was printed in full in the *Labour Gazette* for November, 1909. The report dealt with the nature of the industry, the localities concerned, the character of the population, the causes of the disturbance, involving the price of fish, the profits of local merchants, the use of the "truck" system and the employment of inadequate weighing methods. The report also gave details as to the average earnings of the fishermen and the origin, progress and results of the disturbance.

(6) Other Investigations by Fair Wages Officers.

Several investigations were made during the year by the Fair Wages Officers of the Department into complaints of alleged violations of fair wages schedules. A reference to the nature and result of these investigations may be found in special articles in the December, 1909 and February, 1910, issues of the *Labour Gazette*.

(7) Wages of Railway Employees, Agricultural Labour and Unskilled Labour.

With the increasing industrial activity which marked the advance of the season of outdoor activity during 1909, there was a considerable increase in the demand for labour in connection with railway construction, farming operations, civic improvements, &c. This was reflected in the wages of these classes, which showed at some points a considerable advance compared with rates prevailing earlier in the season. During the month of October the Department obtained from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* a return relating to the rates prevailing in their respective districts for the classes in question. In connection with railway employees information was also sought from the leading contractors engaged in the construction of railways throughout Canada. The material collected in this way was presented (in the *Labour Gazette* for November, 1909, pages 593-599) in a tabular statement in which, in addition to the rates quoted, a column of remarks was included in which the tendency of wages since the opening of the spring in the several localities was noted. It was shown that the general tendency had been upward as a result of the increasing activity of labour accompanying the steady revival of trade and industry.

(8) Building Operations in Canada, 1908.

The Department repeated during the opening months of 1909, the investigations made in 1907 and 1908 into the nature and extent of building operations throughout Canada during the preceding calendar year. The article is intended to afford an index of the building activity of the year, and to throw light thereby not only on the amount of employment rendered available to workingmen in the building trades and in the manufacture of building material, but on the general character of industrial development in Canada during the period covered.

One of the most noteworthy features of the seasons of 1906 and 1907 in Canada was the marked activity in building operations. This received a check during 1908, as the result of the financial stringency of the autumn of 1907. As showing the extent of the check, the value of buildings erected in forty-four cities decreased

from a total of $56,305,792 in 1907 to $49,452,238 in 1908. The year 1907, it will be remembered, also showed a decrease compared with 1906 in the principal cities of the Dominion, though to a less extent than that which occurred in 1908.

Altogether the Department secured detailed information with reference to building operations in seventy-three localities in 1908, the return being complete for all localities having a population of 8,000 or over. The total value of buildings erected in these localities was $51,223,398.

The article contained a detailed statement showing the nature and extent of building operations during 1908 in all of the more important centres of population throughout Canada, this being accompanied by a tabular statement in which the returns were analysed according as they related to new buildings or to alterations or repairs.

(9) Labour Organization in Canada During 1909.

The usual statistical review with reference to the formation and dissolution of labour organizations in Canada during the preceding calendar year was published in the March, 1910, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, page 991. A full list of the unions formed and dissolved was given, with details relating to each based on information collected during the year from the daily press, journals of labour organizations, secretaries of trade unions, correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, and others.

According to information received by the Department up to the end of February, 1910, the total number of labour organizations formed in Canada during 1909, was 162, and of organizations dissolved, ninety. The following table taken from the article shows by industries and groups of trades the number of labour organizations formed and dissolved in Canada during the past six years:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, X., A. R., No. 1.

TABLE SHOWING BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES, THE NUMBER OF LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS FORMED AND DISSOLVED IN CANADA DURING 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 AND 1909.

Industries of Groups of Trades	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909	
	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.	Unions formed.	Unions dissolved.	Unions formed.	Union dissolved.
Agriculture...		1										
Fishing.....			5	12		1	1			2		
Lumbering.....						1			1			1
Mining...	14	4	3	1	7	5	19	2	13	10	25	19
Building.....	35	25	22	13	44	18	41	6	30	27	29	24
Metal..	25	12	11	13	18	14	43	13	22	10	24	15
Woodworking.....	1	13	54	8	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1
Printing.....	9	1	12	2	5	3	9	3	13	1	14	1
Clothing.....	20	3	7	4	7	6	8	4	7	8	5	2
Leather..	1		2	2	3		1	1		1	1	2
Textile.....					11		11	3	1	1	2	2
Food and tobacco preparation.....	2	11	7	4	1	1	6		8	5	3	1
Hotel and restaurant employees[1].....							8		7	5	3	
Railway employees..							51	20	61	16	28	11
Street railway employees[2]..							2	1	2		1	1
General transport	21	18	18	50	19	18	5		4	1	1	2
Navigation.											4	3
Civic employees...											1	
Miscellaneous.....	14	14	6	11	13	13	17	3	20	4	9	3
General labour.....	5	7	4	2	4	2	5		2		5	
Trades and labour councils..	5		2	1	8	2	3		5		3	2
	148	104	103	105	154	85	232	58	196	90	162	90

[1]Included under "Food and Tobacco Preparation" in 1904, 1905 and 1906.
[2]Included under "General Transport" in 1904, 1905 and 1906.

The article also contains tables showing the number of organizations formed and dissolved according to provinces and months. A table showing the number of charters issued and withdrawn in Canada by the leading international organizations during 1909 is added.

(10) Renewal of Agreement Between Western Coal Operators' Association and Employees.

The agreement concluded in 1907, between the Western Coal Operators' Association and the United Mine Workers of America, covering the majority of the mines in Alberta and Eastern British Columbia came to an end in March 31, 1909. In connection with the renewal of this agreement a cessation of work occurred in some of the mines. The circumstances under which the negotiations for the new agreement were conducted and the suspension of operations took place were described in a special article in the *Labour Gazette* for April, 1909. The August, 1909, issue contained the text of the new agreement as officially ratified between the Western Coal Operators' Association and the employees of the several companies.

(11) Co-Operation.

Several special articles dealing with co-operation were published during the past year. The organization at Hamilton, Ont., of the co-operative Union of Canada was dealt with in the April, 1909, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, the constitution of the Union being reprinted and an outline given of the proceedings of the convention. In the same number a reference appeared to a discusssion on co-operation which took place in the House of Commons on March 10. A summary of the first annual report of the Trail Rochdale Co-operative Association of Trail, B.C., was also given. In the issue for July, 1909, a brief report of the annual meeting of the Co-operative Congress of Great Britain was printed. The first semi-annual meeting of the New Westminster Co-operative Association was reported in the September *Gazette*, while the October and November issues contained a complete list of the Co-operative or Peoples' Banks now established in the Province of Quebec, over thirty in number. The annual statement of the Peoples' Bank of Quebec was published in the November issue, which contained in addition articles on the work of the Co-operative Society of Valleyfield, Que., and of the Canadian Co-operative Concern of Hamilton, Ont. In the December issue an experiment in co-operative lobster packing on the Nova Scotia coast was dealt with in a special article. The July, 1909, issue contained a reprint of a paper read before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston on co-operative banking, by Mr. Alphonse Desjardins, President and Manager of the Peoples' Bank of Levis, Canada. The ninth annual report of the bank of which Mr. Desjardins is president was reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for February, 1909.

(12) Legislation Affecting Labour.

The *Labour Gazette* contained during the past year as in previous years a series of reviews of the legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the Legislatures of the several Provinces during 1909 affecting industrial and labour conditions. Nine special articles were published in this connection.

(13) Special Reports of Important Meetings of Trades and Labour Congresses, Manufacturers' Associations and Other Public Bodies.

Special reports were published during the past year of the following meetings: the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held at Quebec, Que., September 20-24; the first annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Labour, held at Ottawa, Ont., September 28, October 1; the thirtieth annual convention of the Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association, held at Halifax, N.S., September 21-24; the fifth annual meeting of the Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax, during September; the forty-second annual congress of the Trades' Unions of Great Britain, held at Ipswich, England, September 6-11; the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labour, held at Toronto, Ont., November 8-20; the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held at Hamilton, Ont., September 14-17; the eleventh annual meeting of the Canadian

Mining Institute held at Montreal, Que., March 3-5; the third annual convention of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities, held at Moncton, N.B., March 10-11; the fourth quinquennial congress of the International Council of Women, held at Toronto, Ont., June 24-30; the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Association of Officials of Bureau of Labour Statistics of America, held at Rochester, N. Y., June 15-18; the twenty-third annual convention of the International Association of Factories' Inspectors, held at Rochester, N. Y., June 15-18; the third annual meeting of the Western Canada Irrigation Company held at Lethbridge, Alta., August 5-6; the Interstate Conference on industrial accidents held at Atlantic City, N. J., July 23-31; the twentieth annual convention of the Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers held at London, Ont., July 27-30; the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Dominion Grange held at Toronto, Ont., during November; the inaugural meeting of the Canadian Conservation Commission held at Ottawa, Ont., January 18-21; the fifth annual conference on Child Labour held at Chicago, Ill., January, 1909.

Separate reports were also published of interviews held by representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Canadian Federation of Labour with the Dominion Government for the purpose of presenting resolutions and other views expressed at the meetings of these bodies above referred to. An interview during November of the Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen with the Honourable the Minister of Labour was also reported under a separate article in the *Labour Gazette*, as was an interview granted by the Minister to a deputation from the Canadian National Association of Builders, which asked for the application of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, to the building trades. A joint committee representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and the Toronto Trades and Labour Congress had an interview with the Government of Ontario respecting night work for women; this interview was also specially reported in the *Labour Gazette*.

(14) Other Special Articles.

The following is an enumeration of the subjects in addition to those above mentioned which were dealt with in special articles in the *Labour Gazette* during the past year:—

1. *Public Ownership of Interior Elevators.*—A statement of the reply of the Interprovincial Council of Farmers' Association of the Prairie Provinces to a joint pronouncement made by the premiers of these provinces during January. (*Labour Gazette*, April, 1909, page 1104).

2. *Factory Inspection in New Brunswick.*—A review of the annual report of the Inspector of Factories for the Province. (*Labour Gazette*, April, 1909, page 1101).

3. *Increases to Employees of Government Railways.*—A statement made by the Honourable the Minister of Railways and Canals in the House of Commons showing the increases granted to the employees, on the Intercolonial Railway system during 1907-1908. (*Labour Gazette*, April, 1909, page 1,117).

4. *Rural Mail Delivery in Canada.*—A review of the regulations issued by the Post Office Department of Canada. (*Labour Gazette*, April, 1909, page 1118).

5. *School Savings Bank, St. Louis, Que.*—Financial statement of the Economie Scolaire de la Ville de St. Louis, Que. (*Labour Gazette*, April, 1909, page 1118).

6. *Protection of Railway Employees.*—Copy of a regulation issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners with reference to train equipment, qualifications of train crews, &c. (*Labour Gazette*, April, 1909, page 1211).

7. *Progress on National Transcontinental Railway.*—A table dealing with the eastern section of the road was presented to the House of Commons by the Honourable Minister of Railways and Canals during March, 1909. (*Labour Gazette*, April, 1909, page 1122). A similar review dealing with the progress of the entire system was presented by the Minister in February. (*Labour Gazette*, March, 1909, page 1008).

8. *Insurance of Immigrants.*—A notice of an arrangement adopted by the Salvation Army International Immigration Office of London, England, whereby immigrants are insured against loss of luggage, sickness, accident and unemployment. (*Labour Gazette*, April, 1909, page 1134).

9. *Establishment of British Trade Agencies in Canada.*—A reference to the establishment of a system of British trade agencies throughout Canada, with a review of a report by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner of the Dominion of Canada dealing with British trade prospects in Canada. (*Labour Gazette*, May, 1909, page 1247).

10. *Old Age Pension Fund of International Typographical Union.*—A brief descriptive article. (*Labour Gazette*, May, 1909, page 1247).

11. *The Canadian Tobacco Industry.*—Reference to the action of the Department of Agriculture, Canada to encourage the curing and proper treatment of Canadian tobacco. (*Labour Gazette*, June, 1909, page 1341).

12. *Penny Bank of Toronto, Ont.*—A review of the third annual report. (*Labour Gazette*, June, page 1341).

13. *The British Welcome League, Toronto, Ont.*—A review of the second annual report. (*Labour Gazette*, June, 1909, page 1342).

14. *The Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia.*—A list of the lodges in good standing. (*Labour Gazette*, June, 1909, page 1342).

15. *Toronto Free Employment Bureau.*—A reference to the establishment by the Associated Charities of a bureau as an agency for receiving work for the unemployed during the winter. (*Labour Gazette*, June, 1909, page 1343).

16. *The Massachusetts Bureau of Labour.*—An extension of this, the oldest State Department of Labour on the continent, was carried out in May, 1909. (*Labour Gazette*, June, 1909, page 1344).

17. *Dominion Steel Workers' Mutual Benefit Society.*—A review of the annual report. (*Labour Gazette*, June, 1909, page 1344).

18. *Resuscitation from Apparent Death from Electric Shock.*—Reprint of a circular issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada giving instructions in the latest methods of resuscitation from the effects of electric shock. (*Labour Gazette*, June, page 1345 and July, 1909, page 111).

19. *Welfare Work of the Lake Carriers' Association of Cleveland, Ohio.*—A description of the action of this Association in providing assembly rooms, funeral expenses, relief, &c., for its members. (*Labour Gazette*, June 1908, page 1353).

20. *Factory Legislation and Inspection in Canada.*—A list of the Factory Acts of the Dominion and the names and addresses of the inspectors at present on the staffs of each province. (*Labour Gazette*, July, 1909, page 130).

21. *The Montreal Street Railway Company's Mutual Benefit Association.*—A review of the annual statement. (*Labour Gazette*, August, 1909, page 242).

22. *International Arrangement re Deep-sea Fisheries of the British Columbia Sea Coast.*—A description of the action of the Customs Department of Canada to confine in the future the privilege of obtaining bait by the American fishing vessels to those who entitle themselves to the same by bonding their fish from Canadian ports. (*Labour Gazette*, August, 1909, page 243).

23. *Forest Fires in Canada During* 1908.—An estimate by the Department of the Interior of the loss caused by forest fires in Canada during 1908. (*Labour Gazette*, September, 1909, page 326).

24. *Rehabilitation of the Oyster Fisheries of the Maritime Provinces.*—A report of a meeting of representatives appointed by the Governments of the three Maritime Provinces for the purpose of discussing the question. (*Labour Gazette*, October, 1909, page 491).

25. *Welfare Work by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.*—A detailed description of the Welfare Work undertaken by this Company for the benefit of its employees numbering over 70,000 men. (*Labour Gazette*, October, 1909, page 488).

26. *Canadian Government Annuities Act*, 1908.—An address on the Act by the Superintendent of Annuities. (*Labour Gazette*, October, 1909, page 483).

27. *Canadian Peace Arbitration Society.*—An article dealing with the steps taken to organize the society and to circulate a petition in memory of the Century of Peace between Canada and the United States. (*Labour Gazette*, October 1909, page 480).

28. *Mining Disaster at Extension, B.C.*—A report of a disaster by which thirty-two miners lost their lives by an explosion in the coal mines at Extension, B.C. (*Labour Gazette*, November, 1909, page 600).

29. *Ontario Milk Commission.*—A report of the proceedings of the Commission appointed by the Government of Ontario to investigate the milk supply of the Province. (*Labour Gazette*, 1909, page 584).

30. *The Canadian Export Bureau.*—A statement with reference to an index of Canadian manufacturers, exporters and producers being compiled by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada. (*Labour Gazette*, November, 1909, page 580).

31. *Government Chilling and Packing Plants in Alberta.*—A statement descriptive of the situation following the presentation of a report by a committee appointed by the Government of Alberta to report upon and investigate this matter. (*Labour Gazette*, November, 1909, page 583).

32. *Civic Federation of London, Ont.*—Report of action taken at London, Ont., looking to the formation of a civic federation. (*Labour Gazette*, December, 1909, page 693 and March, 1910, page 1010).

33. *The Railroad Young Men's Christian Association.*—A description of the work of this organization throughout Canada. (*Labour Gazette*, January, 1910, page 811).

34. *Pension Fund for Employees of the Michigan Central Railway Company.*—A review of pension arrangements which went into effect on January 1, 1910. (*Labour Gazette*, February, 1910, page 914).

35. *The Edward Medal.*—A reference to the extension by His late Majesty, King Edward VII., of the scope of the Edward medal so as to admit of its being awarded to those who in the course of any industrial employment endanger their lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils in connection with such employment. (*Labour Gazette*, March, 1910, page 1068).

36. *Dominion Coal Company, Limited, Employees relief Fund, Reserve Branch.*—The fourteenth annual statement. (*Labour Gazette*, April, 1909, page 1118).

37. *Dispute in the Boot and Shoe Trade, Quebec, Que.*—An account of the settlement of a number of differences by the formation of a joint conciliation Board to which all matters in dispute, present or future, are to be referred. (*Labour Gazette*, December, 1909, page 900).

(15) Special Reviews.

Several publications received at the Department were reviewed in special articles as being of particular interest to industry and labour. The following publications were reviewed in this way:—

1. The ninth annual report of the Department of Labour, describing the work of the Department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.

2. An exhaustive report by a special Labour Commissioner of the State of California on the subject of remedies for strikes and lockouts, recommending the enactment of a law following closely the lines of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

3. The report of the Nova Scotia Commission on hours of labour. A progress report of this Commission was also reviewed.

4. A booklet issued by the Superintendent of Government Annuities, descriptive of the plan whereby employees may be insured by employers under the Canadian Government annuities system.

5. The report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws of the United Kingdom, dealing with the administration of the Poor Law, the Unemployed Workmen Act and the Old Age Pensions Act.

6. The Year Book, 1909, of the Builders' Exchange of Montreal.

7. A bulletin issued by the Department of Mines, Canada, dealing with the peat bogs and peat industry of Canada, by Erik Nylstsom.

8. A special report of the Department of Mines, Canada, dealing with the iron ores of Nova Scotia, by Dr. J. E. Woodman.

9. The report of the British Board of Trade on strikes and lockouts and the proceedings of Conciliation Boards in Great Britain during 1908.

10. A report on public health and social conditions in Great Britain by the Local Government Board of the United Kingdom.

11. An estimate by Mr. J. B. Challies, C.E., of the Department of the Interior, Canada, on the water powers of Canada, prepared for the purpose of the North American Conservation Conference.

12. Report of the Royal Commission of Great Britain on the administration of Poor Laws and the Relief of distress.

13. Report by Mr. Cyril Jackson on Boy Labour in Great Britain, being an appendix to the report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and the relief of distress in the United Kingdom.

14. Sixteenth report of the Labour Department of Great Britain on trade disputes.

15. Report of an investigation conducted by the British Board of Trade into the cost of living in French towns.

16. Report by the British Board of Trade on the earnings and hours of labour of workpeople in the textile trades of the United Kingdom during the year 1906.

17. Report of the United States Commissioner of Corporations on the history and development of the tobacco industry in the United States.

18. Report on the binder twine industry of Canada, by Mr. J. L. Haycock, Dominion Inspector of Binder Twine.

19. Bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office of the Department of Agriculture, Canada, dealing with the beet sugar industry of Canada.

20. Report of a Departmental Committee appointed by the Home Office of Great Britain to inquire into the operation of the Truck Act.

21. Report of the Board of Trade, Great Britain, upon matters connected with the establishment and working of Railway Conciliation Boards.

22. Report of a Royal Commission appointed by the Government of the Province of Quebec under a special statute passed in 1907, to inquire into the question of responsibility in connection with accidents to workmen.

23. Report of the Commission of inquiry into the use of opium in the Straits Settlement and the Federated Malay States.

24. Report of a special officer of the Department of Customs of Canada on the woollen industry in Great Britain.

III. STATISTICAL AND OTHER PERIODICAL RETURNS AND STATEMENTS.

1. Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour.

Departmental arrangements for securing the publication of a detailed statistical report of current changes in wages and hours of labour throughout Canada were continued during the past year. A brief reference was made in each issue of the *Gazette* to the more important changes of the preceding month, the final statistical anaylsis being reserved for treatment in special articles.

Wages during the first six months of 1909 were for the most part stationary throughout Canada. During the opening months of the year, there was a tendency in certain branches towards lower levels, though the rates of the preceding winter were, on the whole, maintained. On the opening of activity in the spring, the schedules for 1908 for skilled labour were, for the most part, renewed, but unskilled labour in the railway construction camps and elsewhere started on lower rates than had prevailed in the autumn of 1908. River drivers in the Ottawa valley obtained a higher rate than in the preceding year. As the season advanced, however, and the increase in general industrial activity became pronounced, the wages of employees in several branches, chiefly among unskilled

labourers and railway construction employees, showed a strong upward tendency. Among railway operatives, also, the upward tendency which characterized the wages of these classes in 1897 and 1898 was maintained. Civic employees and various skilled trades, including the building, metal and woodworking trades, reported wages firm to upward, but with very few important changes except in the printing trades where improved conditions with respect to wages and hours were secured in several localities. The increased activity of manufacturing had completely arrested the downward tendency in wages which was marked in 1908.[1]

2. Immigration and Colonization.

Publication was continued of the latest statistical information available from month to month with regard to immigration and colonization, the materials for the article being obtained from the Department of the Interior under an arrangement first completed in 1904. The returns published in the article relate to immigrant arrivals, the number of homestead entries made, the nationality of homesteaders and the area of Dominion lands patented. Certain statistical information issued monthly by the Board of Trade of Great Britain with reference to emigration from Great Britain to British North America, is also reviewed monthly, together with a return of land sales of certain companies operating in Canada.

During the calendar year 1909, a total of 184,281 immigrants entered Canada. This shows a considerable gain compared with 1908 when the total was 148,700, the increase being made up almost entirely in arrivals from the United States. The year however, was still considerably below 1907, the most active immigration year reported in Canada, when the number of immigrants was 277,376, being an increase of about 22 per cent as compared with the returns of 1906.

Homestead entries during 1909 totalled 37,061, compared with 38,559 in the preceding year.

By an Order-in-Council the head tax of $500 on Chinese wishing to come into Canada to take up higher branches of study was removed during May, 1909, so as to permit of *bona fides* students to come and go freely on proof of good faith.[2]

3. Industrial Accidents.

The record of industrial accidents, begun some years ago in the *Labour Gazette*, was continued during the past year, the form of the monthly article and the method in which the materials were collected being unchanged from preceding years.[3] An analysis of the record of accidents, both fatal and non-fatal, is published as a separate chapter of the present volume.

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[1] A table showing the rates for farm hands, railway construction employees and unskilled labour throughout Canada was published in the *Labour Gazette* for November, 1909, pages 594–6. From detailed statements with regard to wages' changes uring 1909, see the *Labour Gazette* for September, 1909, page 363, and for March, 1910 page 1046.

[2] A reference to the Order-in-Council is published in the *Labour Gazette* for June 1909, page 1357.

[3] For a description of the manner in which this material is presented, see the annual report of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909, page 42.

4. Trade Disputes.

Similarly, the monthly article dealing in detail with strikes and lockouts throughout the Dominion has been continued, the form and scope of the article being unchanged. The main feature of the article is a statistical table giving full details with regard to every strike occurring in Canada, classified in a form convenient for reference, and accompanied by a descriptive article and tabular analysis in which the disputes are shown according to trades, provinces, causes, methods of settlement and results, together with an estimate of the approximate number of workmen affected and the aggregate loss of time in working days.

In the January, 1910, issue of the *Labour Gazette* (page 796) a review was published of the trade disputes occurring during the calendar year 1909. The total number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during 1909 was sixty-nine, the same number as in 1908, but much less than in any previous year of which the Department has a record. There was, however, a considerable increase in the loss of time to employees caused by trade disputes, as a result of the strikes among coal miners in Nova Scotia, Alberta and eastern British Columbia, which deprived a large number of miners of work for several months. There were approximately 17,881 employees involved directly and indirectly in trade disputes in 1909, compared with approximately 26,232 in 1908. The loss of time in working days was approximately 842,275 in 1909, compared with approximately 718,443 in 1908. In 1907 there were 34,694 employees involved in trade disputes and the loss of time in working days was 603,986.

5. Retail Prices of Staple Articles of Consumption.

With the January, 1910, issue of the *Labour Gazette*, publication was begun of a monthly table of retail prices of staple articles of consumption throughout Canada. For some time previous, the opening article of each issue contained a paragraph in which reference was made to fluctuations in prices both in reflecting current industrial conditions and as bearing on the cost of living. In accordance with the decision of the Department to deal in future in a more comprehensive and systematic way with the subject of prices, wholesale and retail prices will be given separate treatment, the former being regraded as especially indicating industrial and trade sentiment and the latter as more directly reflecting the cost of living to the individual. The manner in which the statistics regarding wholesale prices will be presented is described in detail elsewhere in the present report.

With regard to retail prices, the table which now forms a feature of each issue is designed to show the prices prevailing on or about the fifteenth day of each month of the commodities entering chiefly into the cost of living. As these prices vary to a degree according to local conditions, separate statistics are given for nearly all localities having a population of 10,000 and upward throughout Canada, the information being furnished by the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* under detailed instructions as to sources of information, quality of goods to be quoted, etc. The list of commodities consists of twenty-eight varieties of food, with fuel and coal oil. A statement is added in each case of the rental of a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class in the quarter most

occupied by workingmen. The exact quality for which quotations are given is set forth in the table for each commodity and every care has been taken to ensure that the quotations refer throughout to the same class of commodity, in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison. It is the intention of the Department to analyse these statistics as a way to show fluctuations in the cost of living throughout the Dominion as a whole, as well as the comparative cost of living in different centres.

6. Recent Industrial Agreements.

Since the year 1906 the Department has published from time to time in the *Labour Gazette* the text of the more important agreements concluded between employers and employees in the different trades throughout Canada; this practice was continued during the past year. Agreements effected under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and published in the *Labour Gazette*, are referred to in the portion of this report dealing with the administration of the Act. Other agreements published in the *Labour Gazette* during the year were as follows:—

1. Agreement between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and its employees.
2. Agreement between the Master Builders' Association of Hamilton, Ont., and the Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 1, of Hamilton.
3. The tariff governing the wages of boatmen at Quebec, Que., during the season of 1909.
4. Agreement between the Master Builders' Exchange of Edmonton and the Bricklayers' International Union of Edmonton, Alta.
5. Agreement between the Employing Printers of Ottawa and Ottawa, Ont., Typographical Union, No. 102.
6. Agreement affecting the wages of printers at Hamilton, Ont.
7. Agreement between the shipping companies of Montreal, Que., and the longshoremen of that Port for the season of 1909.
8. Agreement between the Builders' Exchange of the County of Waterloo, Ont., and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Unions at Berlin, Galt, Preston and Hespeler, Ont.
9. Agreement between the Master Builders' Association of Ottawa and the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' Unions of Ottawa, Ont.
10. Agreement between the Quebec, Railway, Light & Power Company and trainmen in its employ.
11. Renewed agreement between the Dominion Coal Company, Sydney, N.S., and the Provincial Workmen's Association.
12. Agreement between employing printers of Quebec, Que., and Typographical Union, No. 302 of Quebec.
13. Agreement between the employing printers of Quebec, Que., and the Printing Pressmen & Assistants' Union, No. 152 of Quebec.
14. Agreement governing Granite Workers at Beebe Plain, Que.

7. Reviews of Official Reports and Blue Books.

In addition to the publications above mentioned as having been specially reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* a considerable number of official reports and blue books of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour were reviewed as in previous years under the heading of "Reports of Departments and Bureaus"

which appeared in each issue of the *Gazette*. A complete list of these reports classified according to the governments by which they were issued is given below. Altogether the publications noticed in this way numbered eighty-three, of which thirty-one were issued by the Dominion of Canada; twenty by the various provinces of the Dominion; ten by Great Britain; five by Australia; two by New Zealand; fifteen by the United States and one by France.

CANADA.

1. Railway statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ending June 30, 1908.
2. Annual report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908.
3. Criminal statistics for the year ended September 30, 1907.
4. Third report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada for the year ended March 31, 1908.
5. Department of Railways and Canals; canal statistics for the season of navigation 1908.
6. Summary report of the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines for the calendar year 1908.
7. Summary report of the Mines' Branch for the nine months ended December 31, 1908.
8. Abstract of statements of insurance companies in Canada for the year ended December 31, 1908.
9. Department of Mines, Mines' Branch: Report on the iron ore deposits of Nova Scotia, Part I by J. E. Woodman, 1908.
10. Department of Mines, Mines' Branch, Bulletin No. 1: Investigation of the peat beds and peat industry of Canada during the season 1908–9 by Erik Nylstrom and S. A. Anrep, M.E., 1908.
11. Department of the Interior: Annual report of the Topographical Survey Branch, 1907–08.
12. Special grain reports of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, 1909.
13. Report of the Department of Customs, containing tables of imports, exports and navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909.
14. Reports, returns and statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1909.
15. Annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1909.
16. Report of the Postmaster-General for the year ended March 31, 1909.
17. Report of the Superintendent of Forestry: Part VIII of Annual report of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, 1909.
18. Report of the High Commissioner for Canada for the year ended March 31, 1909.
19. Report of G. Bogue Smart, Inspector of British Immigrant children and receiving homes for year ended March 31, 1909, Part II, annual report of the Department of the Interior.
20. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.
21. Annual report of the Department of Railways and Canals for the fiscal year from April 1, 1908 to March 31, 1909.
22. Report of the Minister of Agriculture, Canada, for the year ended March 31, 1909.
23. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, for the fiscal

year ended March 31, 1909. Part IV. Canadian trade, miscellaneous information.

24. Report of the Minister of Justice as to penitentiaries of Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.
25. Department of Mines, Geological Survey Branch: The coal fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Eastern British Columbia, by D. B. Dowling, Ottawa.
26. Report on the iron ore deposits along the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers by Fritz Cirkel, M.E., Mines Branch, 1909.
27. A descriptive sketch of the geology and economic minerals, Canada, by G. A. Young; introduction by R. W. Brock, Director of Geological Survey, Ottawa, 1909.
28. Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for the year ended March 31, 1909.
29. Railway statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1909.
30. Annual report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.
31. The production of iron and steel in Canada during the calendar years 1907 and 1908, by John McLeish, B.A., Department of Mines, Ottawa.

NOVA SCOTIA.

1. Report of the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia for the years ended September 10, 1907 and September 30, 1908.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. Report of the Department of Agriculture of the Department of New Brunswick, 1908.

QUEBEC.

1. General report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour of the Province of Quebec for the year ending June 30, 1908.

ONTARIO.

1. Ninth report of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario for the year ending December 31, 1908.
2. Report of the re-forestation of waste lands in Southern Ontario, 1908.
3. Seventeenth annual report of the Bureau of Mines of Ontario, 1908.
4. Sixteenth annual report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario for 1908.
5. Report of the Minister of Education of Ontario for the year 1908.
6. Third annual report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board to December 31, 1908.
7. Thirtieth annual report of the Ontario Agriculture and Experimental Union, 1908.
8. Thirty-ninth annual report of the Inspector of prisons and public charities upon the hospitals, charities, &c., of the Province of Ontario for the year ending September 30, 1908.
9. The silver areas of Gowganda and South Lorrain; eighteenth annual report of the Bureau of Mines, 1908, Vol. XVIII, Part 2, 1908.
10. Second annual report of the Game and Fisheries Department, 1908.

11. Forty-first annual report of the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities upon the common gaols of the Province of Ontario for the year ended September 30, 1908.
12. Report of the Minister of Public Works of the Province of Ontario for the year 1908.
13. Appendix to general reports of the Dairymen's Associations of Ontario: List of cheese factories and creameries in operation in Ontario during the summer of 1909.
14. Eighteenth annual report of the Bureau of Mines of Ontario, Part 1, 1909.

SASKATCHEWAN.

1. Final report of grain crops and live stock of the Province of Saskatchewan for 1908.
2. Fourth annual report of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Saskatchewan, 1908.

ALBERTA.

1. Annual report of the Department of Public Works of the Province of Alberta for the calendar year 1908.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Statistical abstract for the British Empire from 1893 to 1907.
2. Report by the Board of Trade respecting proceedings under the Railway Regulation Act, 1893, during the year ended July 27, 1909.
3. Mines and quarries: General report with statistics for 1908 by the Chief Inspector of Mines, Part 1, District statistics.
4. Mines and quarries: General report and statistics for 1907, Part IV, Colonial and foreign statistics.
5. Annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, compared with four preceding years.
6. Report of Mr. Cyril Jackson and Rev. J. C. Pringle on the effect of employment or assistance given to the unemployed since 1886, as a means of relieving distress outside the Poor Law.
7. Statistics on compensation and of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act of 1880, during the year 1908.
8. Report of changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in the United Kingdom in 1908, with previous statistics for 1899–1907, 1909.
9. Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31, 1909: Part B, Industrial and Provident Societies.
10. Royal Commission on the Poor Law and relief of distress: Appendix, Vol. XII, Memoranda by individual commissions on various subjects, 1909.

AUSTRALIA.

1. Third annual report of the Director of Labour, State Labour Bureau of New South Wales, for the year ended June 30, 1908.
2. Official statistics, Commonwealth of Australia, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics; Transport and Communication, Bulletin No. 2; Summary of Commonwealth statistics on transport and communication for the years 1901 to 1908.
3. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics: Population and Vital Statistics; Bulletin No. 14; Vital Statistics of the Commonwealth for the year 1908.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36.

4. Report of the working of the Factories and Shops' Act, Early Closing Acts; Shearers' Association, Act, &c., &c., during the year 1908.
5. Shipping and oversea migration of the Commonwealth of Australia for 1908.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. Eighteenth annual report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand, 1909.
2. Report on Workers' Dwellings by the Honourable Minister of Labour, 1909.

UNITED STATES.

1. Report of proceedings of the Child Labour Conference held at Hartford, Conn., December 4, 1908.
2. Twenty-first report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey, for the year ending October 31, 1908.
3. Twenty-third report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of Connecticut for the two years ending November 30, 1908.
4. Thirty-eighth annual report of Statistics and Labour of Massachusetts for 1907.
5. Twenty-first annual report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics of Rhode Island, 1908.
6. Sixth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics and Factory Inspection of the State of Washington, 1907–08.
7. Thirteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics of Wisconsin; Part IV. Factory Inspection, child labour permits and free employment office for 1907–08.
8. Fifteenth annual report of factory inspection, Rhode Island, for 1908.
9. Eleventh biennial report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics for the State of Nebraska, 1907–1908.
10. First annual report of the Department of Labour for the State of Oklahoma, 1908.
11. Fourteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics (second report) Wisconsin, 1908.
12. Report of New York State Department of Labour Vols. I and II, 1908.
13. Annual report of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the year ended December 31, 1908.
14. Tenth annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the Illinois Free Employment offices for the year ended September 30, 1908.
15. The Industrial Directory of New Jersey, compiled and published by the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey, 1909.

FRANCE.

1. Statistique des grèves et des recours à la conciliation et à l'arbitrage survenus pendant l'année 1907.

8. Legal Decisions Affecting Labour.

The record of current legal decisions affecting labour has been continued in the *Labour Gazette* during the past year, as established in the earliest issue of the journal. Altogether there were 178 legal decisions recorded in the *Gazette* during the year past, a statement being given in each case of the more important points at issue and the nature and effect of the decision, together with the Court in which the case was tried, the time and place of the trial, the names of the presiding judge and of the plaintiff and defendant. Important British or United

States cases were described where the principle involved was of interest to the industrial population of Canada.

Among important decisions of the courts during the past year reference may be made to the following: Two judgments of far-reaching importance to union labour in connection with the right of picketting were delivered at Winnipeg in March, 1909, by Mr. Justice Mathers of the Manitoba Court of Appeal and by Mr. Justice Perdue of the same court, respectively, in the case of the Vulcan Iron Works Company *v.* the Winnipeg and Fort Garry lodges of the International Association of Machinists, and in the case of Cotter Bros. *v.* the Winnipeg Plumbers' Union. The last mentioned case was subsequently carried to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which gave judgment against the employees. Several convictions of railway operatives for negligence while on duty were made. Of interest from a trade union standpoint, also, were the various actions brought in connection with the affairs of the Provincial Workmen's Association. In connection with the strike of employees of the Dominion Coal Company, legal proceedings were taken by the Company against certain of the strikers for alleged improper picketting, and for the purpose of evicting others from premises owned by the Company. The constitutionality of the provincial Sunday observance law in the Province of Quebec and of the Early Closing Law in Montreal were subjects of decisions in the courts. The enforcement of the Act regulating the sale of opium, passed during the session of the Dominion Parliament of 1908, by several police magistrates throughout Canada were recorded. The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of Osborne *v.* the Amalgamated Society of Railway servants and others, involving the question whether it was competent for a trade union to provide for the maintenance of a parliamentary representative by means of a compulsory levy on its members, was one of several British judgments reported in the *Labour Gazette*. Among important United States decisions of the year were, the approval by the Court of Appeal of the District of Columbia of the sentences of imprisonment pronounced against the president, vice-president and secretary of the American Federation of Labour, and the imposition of a fine of $222,000 upon 200 hat makers at Danbury, Conn., being members of the United Hatters' Union of North America.

Other subjects dealt with in the legal decisions reported in the *Labour Gazette* were, violations of the Alien Labour Act; employers' liability and workmen's compensation for injuries; contributory negligence; wrongful dismissal; the application of masters' and servants' Acts; the enforcement of mechanics' liens; violations of factories Acts; rioting; conspiracy in restraint of trade; damage for negligence of employers and employees; liability of hotel and restaurant keepers; Sunday labour; violation of mines' Acts; employment of alien labour; adulteration of milk; fraud on the part of employment agents; defective performance of work; negligence of contractors; damages under accident insurance policy; enforcement of bread by-law; enforcement of peddlers' by-law, &c., &c., &c.

9 Monthly Statement of Proceedings under The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

As required by section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act reports and recommendations of Boards established under the Act for the adjustment

of industrial disputes, together with any minority reports, were published without delay in the *Labour Gazette*, a considerable amount of space being devoted from month to month in reporting proceedings of Boards and in connection with applications received at the Department for the establishment of Boards. A detailed statement with reference to proceedings under the Act during the calendar year, all of which has been dealt with in the *Labour Gazette*, will be found as a separate chapter of the present report.

In addition to the above matter, several special articles were published on subjects of interest in connection with the administration of the Act. The text of a judgment by Mr. Justice Taylor in the Superior Court of Alberta in connection with an alleged infringement of the Act was printed in full (*). During the month of May, 1909, a Bill modelled somewhat closely on the lines of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada was introduced in the Transvaal Parliament and was duly passed, two articles being devoted to the subject in the *Labour Gazette* (‡). A reference was also published in the *Labour Gazette* (†) to a measure modelled on the Canadian Act introduced into the Legislature of the State of New York and the State of Wisconsin. The *Labour Gazette* also contained references to the adjustment of disputes between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its locomotive engineers and maintenance-of-way employees after coming before Boards appointed under the Act (**).

10. Fair Wages Schedules in Government Contracts.

Publication was made in each issue of the *Labour Gazette* of the fair wages schedules prepared by the officers of the Department and inserted in contracts by different Departments of the Government of Canada during the month preceding the date of issue. Altogether, 107 schedules of wages were published in this way during the year, the information, apart from its immediate significance, being of general interest as showing the rates of wages prevailing in the building trades and among other employees in different parts of the Dominion.

* The *Labour Gazette* for April, 1909, page 1101.
‡ The *Labour Gazette* for August, 1908, page 226 and for October, 1909, page 459.
† The *Labour Gazette* for June, 1909 page 1333.
** The *Labour Gazette* for September, 1909, pages 362-3.

II.—THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

The past fiscal year was the third since the enactment of this measure. The number of disputes dealt with during the year under the provisions of the Act was thirty, and the total references under the Act since its enactment has reached the figure of eighty-two.

With this added experience of the Act there is no reason to depart from the conviction expressed in former years regarding the effectiveness of the measure as a factor in the adjustment of industrial disputes, while on the other hand, there is abundant evidence that the principles on which the Act is based are obtaining continually a wider recognition, both in Canada and elsewhere.

The best evidence of this growth of favourable sentiment within the Dominion is found in the first place in the applications received by the Minister for the extension of the Act to industries other than those to which it now relates, and in the second place in numerous letters received by the Minister during the year from leading representatives of important railway organizations, expressing their approval of certain amendments to the Act effected at the recent session of Parliament and their general endorsation of the measure in its amended form, expressions of opinion of particular value in view of the attitude towards the Act which had been assumed at the time of the enactment of the measure by representatives of the same organizations.

AS TO EXTENSION OF SCOPE OF ACT.

With reference to the question of the extension of the scope of the Act, it will be remembered that the Trades and Labour Congress, at its annual convention held at Winnipeg, in September, 1907, six months after the Act had come into operation, passed a resolution declaring by a large majority in favour of its extension to all industries; the resolution has never been rescinded, and at subsequent conventions of the body discussions on the Act have centered mainly around the question of certain amendments to the machinery of the Act of the nature now effected, the endorsation of the general principle of the Act, together with the view that it should be extended to other industries, being tacitly continued from year to year. The Canadian Federation of Labour, sent a deputation to the Minister urging an extension of the Act to all industries, while the Builders' Exchange, representing a large proportion of the employing builders of Ontario and Quebec, has on several occasions urged the immediate extension of the Act to the building trade, perhaps the most important of all industries outside of those now within the scope of the Act. It may be added that no action was taken on this point during the recent session of Parliament, it being deemed prudent to give the public some further opportunity of familiarizing itself with the principles and general nature of the Act in the more limited sphere which it at present controls; the amendments actually effected during the past session will be discussed immediately.

INTEREST IN THE ACT ABROAD.

Referring to the growth of favourable opinion outside the Dominion, reference should be made in the first place to the extent to which legislation based on the Act is being projected or has been actually accomplished in other countries. Inquiries, it may be remarked, continue to reach the Department almost daily from different parts of the world for the fullest information as to the operation of the Act, showing on the one hand how universal is the trouble to which it relates and on the other hand how ineffective existing legislation on the subject in most countries is conceived to be. The Act has been for the last year or two a favourite subject of debate in high schools, colleges and universities, in the United States perhaps to a larger degree than in the Dominion itself, and innumerable have been the requests received in the Department for information showing the exact procedure and the degree of success or failure achieved under the Act. Similar inquiries have been received from state officials all over the United States and from many foreign countries. It is doubtful if any Canadian Act has ever before been scanned with such intensity and has, on the whole, received such general eulogy. The Minister and the Deputy Minister have been many times requested to address gatherings or to furnish papers discussing the work of the Act, though circumstances have seldom permitted compliance with such requests. Professor Adam Shortt, also, who it will be remembered was Chairman of numerous Boards established during the first eighteen months of the life of the Act, has frequently by request addressed gatherings in Canada and in the United States as to the principles and operation of the Act.

INTRODUCTION OF SIMILAR MEASURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

During the recent session of the Massachusetts Legislature an Act embodying the principles of the Canadian measure and modelled closely on its lines was before it for consideration and an active discussion on its merits took place in the United States press; the measure was eventually deferred until the following session for final action.

The Canadian Act and its operations were a factor of the first moment in the discussion of the Bill. The *Springfield Republican*, for instance, after outlining the general character of the measure, remarks: "This plan has proved very effective as applied to public service industries in Canada. It has, as our news columns have already stated, reduced to an almost insignificant total the number of disputes which have been carried on beyond and against the report of a public arbitration board. It would undoubtedly prove effective if applied generally in this State; and if we could succeed in obtaining an arbitration or investigating board, whose personnel commands general confidence, the effectiveness of the plan would be greatly enhanced."

The *New York Sun*, discussing the measure, closes an article in which the measure is carefully summarized with the following somewhat skeptical comment: "Does it follow that because the Canadian law has worked well in its limited sphere a comprehensive law, as proposed by Mr. Luce (the author of the Massachu-

setts measure) would realize his hopes in Massachusetts, where laws are less observed and the police power is less respected and feared than in Canada?" It is worthy of note that the only ground urged for skepticism as to the applicability of the principle of compulsory investigation in Massachusetts involves the payment of a high compliment to the people of Canada.

PRINCIPLES OF ACT ADVOCATED IN CALIFORNIA.

In the State of California also the principle of the Canadian Act has been endorsed in an elaborate report presented to the Governor of that State by Mr. Harris Weinstock, a special labour commissioner who was commissioned to investigate the labour laws and labour conditions of foreign countries generally in relation to strikes and lockouts. Mr. Weinstock's report, which is an able document of over 150 printed pages, setting forth concisely the laws on this subject in all civilized communities, strongly recommends legislation on the lines followed by Canada and contains the draft of a measure closely approximating the Canadian Act. It is a curious fact that Mr. Weinstock had been, by independent observation and inquiry, led, as his report states, to the conclusion that the principles forming the basis of the Canadian Act, of which he had at the time never heard, offered the most hopeful and practicable method for dealing with industrial disputes. The closing sentences of Mr. Weinstock's report, as bearing on this point, are specially worthy of note:

> It is generally conceded that public opinion is a most important factor in the settlement of labour disputes, more especially when they are of a character likely to affect public convenience or comfort or profit. It is rarely, if ever, that a strike or lockout can succeed that has public sentiment against it. The problem, however, has ever been how, properly, to enlighten public opinion and how to place before it the actual facts involved in a labour dispute as found by a disinterested inquirer in whom the public would have confidence.
>
> With these thoughts in mind it seemed to me that an important stride would be made in the direction of industrial peace, if legislation was created calling for a public inquiry in labour disputes before they had reached the serious stage of strike or lockout.
>
> I realized, however, that any legislation along such lines, in a country such as ours, must at best be experimental. While in that stage, I feel that the proposed legislation should be confined to disputes likely to arise in the conduct of public utilities, since it is strikes and lockouts in these activities that, as a rule, more seriously affect the public welfare. Should the proposed legislation after a fair trial prove a success it would then be in the interest of all concerned to broaden it so that all industries might be brought under its influence.
>
> This conclusion having finally been reached on my part, I forwarded it on paper while in Brussels, Belgium, in the nature of a rough draft of a porposed law.
>
> On arriving in Paris a few days later, I found awaiting me there a packet of printed matter sent me by the Canadian Labour Department through the courtesy of Mr. Doherty of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, whom some months before I had met while in Rome.
>
> Looking over this printed matter, I was surprised to find that my idea had been anticipated by the Deputy Minister of Labour of Canada, Mackenzie

King, who had recently formulated and had succeeded in getting the Canadian Parliament to pass a public inquiry act. My satisfaction can be understood when I found among other documents in his collection the first annual report just issued by the Canadian Labour Department of the operation of the Act which showed that ninety-seven per cent of the labour disputes submitted to a public inquiry had been amicably adjusted, and that in only three per cent of cases inquired into had there been strikes after an award was made.

Here we have a most striking illustration of the difference in effectiveness between voluntary arbitration and public inquiry. Under *Voluntary Arbitration*, having behind it all the machinery and influence of the State, there are strikes and lockouts in about 97 per cent of cases and peaceful settlement without cessation of work in about 3 per cent of cases. Under *Public Inquiry* we find the very first year of its trial in Canada, when at best the system could not yet have been perfected, 97 per cent of peaceful settlements without cessation of work and but 3 per cent of strikes. Whatever doubts or misgivings I may have had as to the desirability or the practicability of the proposed public inquiry law were removed by the showing made by Canada as the result of an actual application of the principle. Surely, if in California we can, through the medium of public inquiry, adjust peacefully 97 per cent of labour disputes, we shall have accomplished a most important work, and shall have come as near establishing industrial peace as under our system of government is possible.

Sailing from Egypt to India it was my good fortune to meet Mr. Mackenzie King, the framer of the Canadian public inquiry act, to whom I am indebted for valuable hints and suggestions embodied in the following recommendations, which I have the honour to submit herewith to Your Excellency.

It is understood that the California measure was held in abeyance for some time on account of the alleged unconstitutionality of certain of its provisions. This point has, however, been since waived and the measure will now shortly be dealt with in the legislature.

THE STATES OF WISCONSIN AND OHIO.

An Act similar in character has been introduced into the Wisconsin legislature, again after consultation with the Department of Labour of Canada, and in this case also has been held pending the consideration of the question of constitutionality. The decision in California will, no doubt, affect the situation regarding the Act in Wisconsin, and the action of the legislature of Massachusetts will probably also have its due effect in both cases. The State of Ohio has been in active communication with the Department, various officials and public men having indicated a desire to see whether similar legislation might not be made effective in that State.

THE POSITION OF ILLINOIS.

In the case of Illinois it is not understood that any definite action has been taken in the direction of legislating along the precise lines of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, but at a convention of officers of conciliation boards and boards of arbitration in Washington in January last, which was attended by the Deputy Minister of Labour, the special representative of the Governor of Illinois,

in the course of a paper on Compulsory Arbitration contributed by him to the proceedings of the conference, spoke in the most cordial terms of the principle on which the Canadian Act is based and strongly commended its general features. Mr. C. J. Doyle, the gentleman indicated, said on this point:

> It is the hasty, ill-advised strike that causes most of our trouble and at least, half of them could be averted if both sides were required to submit to an impartial investigation and full publicity as to the merits of the controversy. After such investigation the public, which is discriminating in such matters where the facts are known, would soon end a strike were one to take place. It is doubtful if any corporation or labour union would have the hardihood to fly in the face of an educated, enlightened public opinion and for that reason I believe publicity is the strongest weapon that can be used for the maintenance of industrial peace.
>
> The experience of Canada with its Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 has been most gratifying. Industrial conditions in Canada do not differ materially from those in the United States. The organized workers in both countries belong to the same International Unions. The Canadian Act has not prevented strikes in every instance. It was not expected that it would, but in the first year of its operation 32 disputes out of 35 referred under the law were satisfactorily adjusted. The number of men involved in the controversies referred to was between 25,000 and 30,000. The actual number of boards constituted under the law during the first year of its operation was twenty. That record proves that the Canadian law is well adapted to present-day conditions.
>
> It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to say much about the Canadian law as you doubtless are all familiar with its provisions. It was enacted on the recommendation of the Deputy Minister of Labour following a prolonged strike of coal miners which caused a coal famine throughout Saskatchewan. Briefly, it prohibits any strike or lockout in any industry affecting a public utility until an investigation has been made and allows a period of thirty days in which to make such investigation.
>
> After the investigation has been completed by an official board created for that particular case and the result of its findings made public, the employer or the union is free to engage in a strike or lockout if they choose. Of course, the board does everything possible to effect an amicable settlement, as well as conduct an investigation and its official report is in the nature of recommendation to one or the other of the parties, or to both. Generally speaking, those recommendations have been accepted without recourse to a strike. Where they have not been and a strike has been called, the same recommendations have sometimes been accepted later to settle the strike.
>
> Though the Canadian law does not in every case prevent strikes, it furnishes an easy and sensible method for adjusting industrial disputes, if either one side or the other has an honest desire to settle. If they have not, there is no law, compulsory or otherwise, that will prevent strikes.
>
> It has been my experience, however, that in a large majority of cases both sides are anxious to avert strikes if a middle ground can be found, and neither one required to forego any principle. In matters pertaining to hours and wages, usually some compromise is possible; in cases where a principle is at stake it is more difficult. Even then, though it is impossible to arbitrate or compromise on a question regarded by either side as a fundamental principle, it frequently is possible by means of intelligent discussion and argument to present a situation in a very different light from that in which it may have been viewed by one side or the other. For that reason the Canadian law of compulsory investigation previous to a declaration of war in industries affecting public utilities, seems to me an admirable one which possesses ad-

vantage not possessed by the compulsory arbitration laws of Australasia. No edict of a court will convince either a workingman or an employer that he is wrong and the court is right. If he is open to reason and conviction an intelligent argument may convince him that his position is untenable and he will acquiesce cheerfully, where in the other case he might submit rather than go to jail, but would still be dissatisfied.

SIMILAR MEASURE ADOPTED IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Turning to the other side of the world, South Africa, again we find the influence of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in a marked degree. The legislative authorities of the Transvaal had been in close touch with the Department of Labour for a year or two regarding labour legislation generally and on September 27 last, the Minister of Labour received the following letter from the Honourable Jacob de Villiers, Minister of Mines of the Transvaal, saying that a measure had been enacted in that country modelled closely on the lines of the Canadian Act:

> I have to thank you for your letter of the 24th July last, and also for the very interesting documents which have been forwarded by Mr. Acland, the Deputy Minister of Labour.
>
> I enclose a copy of the Industrial Disputes Act, as passed in the Transvaal Parliament at its last Session. I regret that I am unable to forward you the official reports of the Debate, as they are not at present available, but will do so later.
>
> The Bill, as you will see, is modelled on practically identical lines with the Canadian Act; changes being made merely to suit differences in local conditions. The Bill received the support of all sections of Parliament, the principle of conciliation and investigation being accepted in preference to that of compulsory arbitration.
>
> In preparing and introducing the Bill I was much assisted by the valuable reports published by your Department.
>
> I wish to tender you the thanks of my Government for your kind offer of co-operation and assistance, which I greatly value and reciprocate.

EXPERIENCES OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

The interest taken by foreign countries in the Canadian legislation furnishes ground, perhaps, for turning aside for a moment from the discussion of the Canadian Act to glance at the recent experiences of some other countries with respect to industrial disputes. The brief outline given of some of the greater industrial troubles of the world will show how fortunate by comparison has been the experience of Canada, despite the fact that in Canada the year has included several disputes of a more than usually difficult character. The almost universal prevalence of this problem in its keenest aspects constitutes also the strongest reason for continual inquiry and comparison as to practices and methods employed in other countries in dealing with the subject, and it is no slight ground for satisfaction that at the present time there is such widespread testimony to the superiority of the Canadian Act.

THE PHILADELPHIA STREET RAILWAY STRIKE.

In the annual report of the Department presented last year reference was made to the disastrous strike then just concluded on the part of the street railway employees of Philadelphia, and a contrast was drawn between the method, or more properly speaking, absence of method, of dealing with a dispute of this nature in the great American city, and the method being at the same moment applied to a similar type of dispute in the Canadian city of Winnipeg. Both disputes fell within the financial year just concluded, and were mentioned in the previous report only by a slight anticipation with respect to dates. Reference is again made to the matter because it is possible by so doing still further to illustrate the special usefulness of the Canadian law. The Winnipeg dispute was without cessation of work or obstacle of any kind satisfactorily adjusted before a Board over which presided Rev. Dr. Gordon, the eminent Presbyterian divine and noted novelist (Ralph Connor); the Philadelphia dispute, after tragic street scenes and long continued disorder, was quieted without being adjusted, only to be renewed more violently than ever during February and March of the present year. Again the streets of the city became the scene of pitched battle, in the progress of which many scores of citizens were killed and wounded. State troops, cavalry and infantry, were called to the scene and thousands of special constables were sworn in. Hundreds of street cars were wrecked, some being subsequently burned, and the total losses by destruction of property and interruption to work were placed at not less than half a million dollars daily. At the end of a couple of weeks, the turmoil continuing, the Central Labour Union of Philadelphia called a general strike of its members. The membership was placed at 125,000 and had the whole number obeyed, the consequences are incalculable. The number of strikers was, however, largely augmented, and the scenes of violence were renewed. There was further talk of a state strike, but this was not attempted. Eventually, after a month of disorder, the situation began to clear, but it was not until a second month was well advanced that the men were back at their posts. No permanent or amicable adjustment had been effected, even at the date of writing, and the soreness arising from the terrible strike must long remain unhealed. Throughout the struggle it was impossible to secure the consent of both parties to formal arbitration or to a joint discussion before any Board or tribunal, and it is impossible not to believe that much, if not the whole of the disaster would have been averted, had it been possible, as under the Canadian law, to compel such an inquiry before any interruption of work occurred.

If this reference to events in Philadelphia appears to be of undue length, it may be perhaps excused because of the direct interest in the Canadian Act which the troubles aroused in the minds of many leading men of Philadelphia, and elsewhere in the State of Pennsylvania. Many inquiries reached the Department, being frequently accompanied by expressions of hope that it might prove practicable to have enacted by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania legis[ation similar to that of Canada. Among the inquiries were one of the editors of a leading daily newspaper; the Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of North America; the representative of the Canadian Pacific Rail-

way Company in Philadelphia; the counsel of the Public Defense Association of Pittsburg, Pa.; the pastor of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia; and the editor of the *Pittsburg Legal Journal*, this publication, it may be added, had been so impressed by the Canadian Act that it decided to reprint the measure and circulate copies to its subscribers. One of the latest inquirers on the subject from this State is Rev. Dr. J. L. Levy of Pittsburgh, Pa., pastor of one of the largest and most influential churches in that city and a member of the Public Defense Association; Dr. Levy, early in the month of May, after correspondence on the subject, came personally to Ottawa to discuss the various aspects of the Act with the Minister and officials of the Department, his visit being part of a larger inquiry in the interests of industrial peace legislation which he proposed making on behalf of the Association named.

OTHER UNITED STATES STRIKES.

Of other disastrous strikes in the United States of recent date the most notable is that of the miners of bituminous coal in the United States. On April 1, over 200,000 men employed in this industry in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and the southwestern States were called out by the U. M. W. A. organization for the purpose of making new schedules with the operators, negotiations to that end having broken down. Most of the men remained out throughout the month of April, but agreements were negotiated in most districts before the end of the first week in May, enabling a resumption of work to take place; the strikes, though brief, represented a loss of several million dollars. A dispute of unusual magnitude was the strike of the waist makers of New York, in which from thirty to forty thousand women and girls were concerned. The strike lasted many weeks and excited great public interest. The cost of the strike to firms and employees was placed in round figures at $4,000,000.

Great strikes of steel workers at McKee's Port, Pa. and Bethlehem, Pa., the former accompanied by scenes of violence and bloodshed, and a strike of sailors on the Great Lakes, which seriously hampered the shipping business throughout the whole of last season are also among the notable industrial disputes of the year in the United States.

NOTABLE DISPUTES IN EUROPE AND ELSEWHERE.

In several other countries during the year there have been strikes of world-wide interest which, like those mentioned in the case of the United States, are worthy of passing reference as indicating how relatively unimportant have been hitherto the most serious industrial troubles of the Dominion.

Early last year came the strike of postal and telephone employees of Paris, and the order of a general strike by the officers of the syndicates, which in France take the place of trades' unions. The strike of postal and telephone employees caused the greatest inconvenience for many days and there was some street turbulence. The general strike was, however, a failure, being ineffective from the start. During the year 1909 also, a dispute among the sailors at the port of Marseilles deranged the shipping trade to such an extent as to entail an estimated loss

of $30,000,000. The trouble was repeated during the present spring, continuing for several weeks, again with great loss to the parties and the public. This year a general strike was ordered at Marseilles, which was more successful than that ordered in the case of the postal and telephone employees at Paris, business at the port being for some days reduced to a standstill. The government was compelled to take vigorous action, and proceedings were taken against the leading officials of the controlling labour organization. Ten were sentenced to brief terms of imprisonment. Several others were arrested, and information was laid against in no fewer than 550 cases. After a period of turmoil extending over about three weeks the strike collapsed as an active factor, though at the date of writing it remained without a formal settlement. M. Millerand, the Minister of Public Works and Postmaster-General in the present French government, is among those to whom by request a statement was sent during the year giving the fullest information as to the nature of the Canadian Act and as to all proceedings thereunder.

A general strike which was the most effective of its kind yet anywhere attempted, took place in Sweden, being called throughout the entire country, in which several hundred thousand men, the bulk of the working population of the country in fact, joined. The business of the country was paralyzed for weeks and chaos ruled everywhere as a result of this disastrous experience. The Government of Sweden is reported as a result to be meditating a law regulating agreements between employers and their workmen, fixing five years as the limit of such contracts, and declaring strikes or lockouts during the term of such agreements to be illegal, and providing for the revision of agreements in the light of changed economic conditions at the expiry of the agreements. It should be added that the general strike ordered by the Central Labour Union of Sweden in this case was the outcome of a lockout of some 40,000 employees in the pulp, timber and textile industries.

In Germany, during the present spring, the agreement between the masons and joiners having terminated, and the representatives of either side being unable to come to terms for the renewal of terms, a lockout took place on April 15 of over two hundred thousand men, which continued for several weeks.

In Australia the compulsory arbitration laws were not effective in preventing a great strike of coal miners in the Newcastle and Maitland District of New South Wales, when over 12,000 men ceased work. The strike lasted from the month of November until the month of February last. A special Act of Parliament was passed enabling proceedings to be taken against several strike leaders, five of whom were sentenced to imprisonment for considerable terms. Coal rose greatly in price during the strike and there was talk of a resort to a general strike; general industrial conditions were greatly disturbed during the progress of the dispute. Eventually the strike was settled by the instrumentality of the compulsory Wages' Board of New South Wales.

In Great Britain the year passed without any relatively great strike, but for weeks the country was in a state of trepidation over a threatened tie-up of the whole coal industry. The miners of South Wales refused to accept the terms of the mining operators and the miners of England and Scotland decided to support them in a strike. The strike, which would have involved considerably over a

million men and worked untold damage to industrial interests generally, was narrowly averted.

It will be seen, therefore, as suggested at the outset of this sketch of foreign labour troubles, that Canada has wholly escaped the severer form of industrial disputes and that many of the most serious of the troubles of other countries would have been largely, if not wholly, avoided by virtue of an Act such as the Canadian measure. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of foreign industrial disputes is the growth of the theory and practice of the general strike, a phase of the industrial problem with which Canada has not yet come into contact.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ACT.

During the past session the Act was amended in some important respects, the amendments affecting, however, the procedure only and not touching in any way the principles. The amendments effected had been the subject of frequent representations to the Minister of Labour, since the enactment of the measure.

The amendments included three points, viz: (1) to relieve employees under certain circumstances from the necessity of stating on oath that the necessary authority to declare a strike had been obtained; (2) to place the onus of invoking the Act on the party proposing a change in wages or hours where any such proposed change results in a dispute, this being effected by providing that no such change should become operative unless by mutual consent until it had finally been dealt with by a Board; (3) to increase slightly the remuneration paid to members of the Board other than the Chairman.

These amendments are substantially identical with those urged on the then Minister of Labour, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, during the session 1908-09, by an important deputation representing jointly the Trades and Labour Congress, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and other important railway organizations. Mr. Alphonse Verville, M.P., at that time President of the Trades and Labour Congress, and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Parliamentary Solicitor for the Trades and Labour Congress, accompanied the deputation, which included also Mr. Calvin Lawrence, the legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Mr. J. Harvey Hall, who at that time represented the Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers, and other prominent representatives of leading railway organizations.

THE RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCE.

The points most strongly urged on the Minister on this occasion were that the requirement from the employees of a sworn statement that the necessary authority to declare a strike had been obtained was the occasion in some cases of considerable expense. Railway men, it was alleged, were particularly affected and therefore specially needed relief. The special explanation of the grievance in their case lay in the fact that railway men concerned in an industrial dispute may frequently be stretched along a transcontinental line of three or four thousand miles, and the work of securing a strike vote under such circumstances is carried on only with much expenditure of time, labour and money. The Minister of that date re-

quested that a written statement might be submitted setting forth the reasons for the proposed change and indicating in some detail the expenditure necessitated by the then existing procedure, and to obviate which the amendment was designed.

Subsequently a statement was submitted on behalf of the deputation by the Parliamentary Solicitor of the Trades and Labour Congress, setting forth the following as a statement of the expenditure which the then existing method of procedure had entailed on the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in the case of a reference under the Act.

The Joint Protective Board of the Brotherhood, numbering thirty members, paid at the rate of $7.00 per day, had to be called in, requiring men to come from the East and West of the Dominion and necessitating expenditure as follows:—

Convening Board, 5 days at $120 per day	$ 1,050.00
In session 2 days at $2.10 per day	420.00
Out on line getting vote, 7 days at $2.10 per day	1,470.00
Printing, postage and telegrams	487.00
	$ 3,427.00

In September, 1909, the Trades and Labour Congress, meeting at Quebec, passed a resolution suggesting amendments to the Act substantially identical with the changes effected, both as to the grievance specially urged on behalf of the railway employees and as to other points.

On November 9th, 1905, a deputation representing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen waited on the present Minister of Labour, being introduced by Mr. Ralph Smith, M.P., and repeated the suggestions looking to an amendment of the Act on this point. The spokesman of the railway men on this occasion was Mr. James Murdock, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and a resident of Toronto. Mr. Murdock stated it was not the wish of the deputation to depreciate in any way the value of the Act. The members of the deputation, he said, realized that the measure had been productive of great good in many ways and that, moreover, it was an Act which was destined to remain on the statutes of Canada; they believed, however, that such an organization as that represented by the deputation was somewhat severely handicapped by the provision requiring the statement on oath as to the authority to declare a strike. It was pointed out that the organization concerned represented no less than 8,600 men in Canada, extending from Victoria, B.C., to Sydney, C.B. On the Canadian Pacific Railway Company line alone there were no less than 2,200 members. Such a vote as that required under the Act would cost the Brotherhood on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company not less than $4,000, the branches being scattered from one end of the country to the other, and it being necessary to take a vote of each of the several local unions. This deputation, it may be added, included representatives from Ottawa, Windsor, Toronto, Depot Harbour, Fort William, Port Arthur, Havelock, and Lindsay, in the province of Ontario; from Sherbrooke, Montreal, and Quebec, in the province of Quebec; from Vancouver, B.C.; Calgary and Medicine Hat, in Alberta; Moosejaw, in Saskatchewan; Brandon, Manitoba; Moncton and St. John, in New Brunswick; and Halifax and Glace Bay, in Nova Scotia.

With regard to the special grievance of the railway employees, the amending bill obviated the difficulties set forth by providing an alternative method of application in the case of disputes directly affecting employees in more than one province, the alternative machinery providing that when such employees were members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees, and so recognized by the employers, the necessary statutory declaration provided for under the Act might be signed by the president or chairman and by the secretary of such committee.

THE QUESTION OF ONUS.

With regard to the amendment by which it is sought to place the onus of demanding a Board on the party proposing changes in wages or hours, where such changes are not acceptable to the other party, instead of leaving the onus on the party affected by the change, the point was met by providing that in addition to the requirement that thirty days' notice of any such change should be given, no such change would go into effect until any dispute growing out of the proposals had been dealt with by a Board. This change had the effect of placing the onus of making the application for a Board on the party proposing a change in wages or hours, the alternative being the abandonment of the intended change. This latter change in procedure necessitated a further modification of the section prescribing the mode of making application. Under the law as it stood originally, the employer when submitting an application was required as in the case of employees, to include in his sworn declaration the statement that the necessary authority to declare a lockout or strike had been obtained. It is obvious that the employer, when making application on account of a proposed change intended on his own part, might not be prepared either to state that the necessary authority to declare a strike had been obtained or that a lockout was likely to occur. The Act therefore was further amended in this respect to provide that an employer when making application on account of an intended change proposed by himself as to wages or hours, is relieved of the necessity of making this statement.

The terms of the Act in its unamended form as to the onus of the application were claimed to represent under some circumstances some injustice to the employees, and it is conceivable that under certain circumstances the unamended Act in this respect might have represented also an injustice to the employer. The experience of the Department has not shown, it is believed, that any definite grievance has grown out of the original form of the Act, save perhaps in the case of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its mechanics, in the summer of 1908. In this case it will be remembered that the Company proposed a new schedule, and the men, being unwilling to accept the proposed changes and being unable to reach an adjustment with the Company by negotiation, found it necessary to call for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The findings of the Board were not accepted by the men and a strike followed, during the course of which the criticism was occasionally seen in the newspapers that the employees, having called for a Board, should have been morally bound to accept the Board's findings and recommendations. As to this, it is of course the intent of the Act that the efforts of a Board should be devoted to the adjustment of the dispute referred

to it, and it is highly desirable that where an actual adjustment is not effected, the findings of the Board should be accepted by both parties; but there is no ground properly speaking for the view that the party calling for the Board is, any more than the other party, bound morally to accept the findings, and any criticism suggesting this view is based on an imperfect study and appreciation of the Act. The men concerned in the case cited however, felt the criticism as being a genuine grievance and it was thought desirable to take advantage of the amending of the Act in other respects to remove ground for future complaint from either on the same score.

The remaining change effected by the amending bill is one increasing to twenty dollars a day the amount paid to members of a Board other than the Chairman, the figure of the fee payable to the Chairman remaining unchanged: previously the Chairman had received $20.00, the members of the Board, $15.00. This amendment also had been requested by the Trades and Labour Congress, indeed, the Trades and Labour Congress had recommended a somewhat higher figure, namely $25 for both Chairman and members. Originally the fee payable to the Chairman was placed at a somewhat higher figure than that paid to other members on the ground that in the conduct of negotiations as between the parties and otherwise apart from formal Board proceedings, the Chairman's duties might be considerably more arduous than those of other members; experience, however, has shown that while a certain type of duties remains peculiar to the Chairman, yet other duties not less important pertaining vitally to the successful issue of the enquiry are peculiar to the members nominated by the respective parties, and must be performed by them apart from the formal labours of the Board. It has been considered desirable, therefore, to make the fees uniform at the figures named.

CHANGE OF ATTITUDE TO ACT ON PART OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

It may be of interest in connection with the discussion of these amendments to note the general change of attitude towards the Act on the part of railway employees. As has been mentioned, the attitude of the railway employees was in part one of opposition to the measure on account of certain of its feature. To what extent this attitude has changed is best shown by letters received from them by the Minister and read by the Minister in the course of his remarks in the House of Commons on the occasion of the second reading of the amending bill, the writers heartily endorsing the amendments then under consideration and cordially accepting the principles of the whole measure in its amended form.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MINISTER AND RAILWAY MEN'S REPRESENTATIVES.

The letters interchanged between the Minister and the representatives of the various organizations, as read by the Minister before the House of Commons, were as follows: —

From the Minister.

"Department of Labour, Canada,
"OTTAWA, March 5, 1910.

"Dear Sir, I am inclosing a copy of proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, which have been framed, after

consulation with yourself and others, with a view of meeting what seem to me very reasonable requests made on behalf of the working men of this country through some of their representative labour bodies and officers, and in particular with a view of removing the possibilities of certain injustices which have been alleged on behalf of railway employees as existing, in so far as the provisions of the measure are applicable to them.

"I wish you would kindly look carefully over the amendments proposed, and let me know whether in your opinion, they are satisfactory, and whether if adopted by Parliament they would bring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act into a form generally satisfactory and acceptable to railway employees.

"Yours faithfully,

"(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING.

Replies.

"Windsor Hotel,

"OTTAWA, March 5, 1910.

"THE HONOURABLE W. L. MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.,

"Minister of Labour,

"Ottawa.

"Dear Mr. King,—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of March 5, together with a copy of the proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in reply, I am pleased to say, that I have very carefully looked over the suggested amendments and they appear to me to be very satisfactory and, in my opinion, if adopted by Parliament they should bring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907 into a form generally satisfactory and acceptable to railway employees; therefore, as representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, I can consistently endorse the Act when so amended, believing that it will, if amended as proposed, be a benefit not only to railway employees, but also to the public generally.

"I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to express to you the appreciation of myself and those I represent for the courtesy and consideration you have extended to me during our interviews regarding railway legislation.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Yours very respectfully,

"(Sgd.) CALVIN LAWRENCE,

"Legislative Representative B.L.E.

"OTTAWA, March 10, 1910.

"W. L. MACKENZIE KING, ESQ.,

"Minister of Labour,

"Ottawa.

"Sir,—

"I have your letter of the 9th instant with inclosed copy of proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

"I have gone carefully over the amendments proposed and I am of the opinion that they will be satisfactory should they become law as they are drafted. I am also of the opinion that the Industrial Disputes Investigation

Act, if it is amended as proposed, will bring the Act into a form that will meet with the general approval of the railway employees that I have the honour to represent.

"Thanking you for the many courtesies that you have extended to us in the past.

"I am, respectfully yours,

"(Sgd.) W. J. Dowell.

"Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen."

"Ottawa, March 10, 1910.

"Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,

"House of Commons,

"Ottawa.

"Honourable and Dear Sir,—

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 5, inclosing copy of the proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907.

"I have carefully read over the amendments, and wish to state, as a representative of the Trainmen's Organization, I find them entirely satisfactory, and in my opinion will bring about all desired results. I also feel if proposed amendments are adopted by Parliament, will bring the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act into a form satisfactory and acceptable to all members of the Trainmen's Organization.

"Respectfully yours,

"(Sgd.) John Maloney,

"Dominion Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen."

"Order of Railroad Telegraphers,
264 Rusholme Road,
"Toronto, March 14, 1910.

"The Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.,

"Minister of Labour,

"Ottawa,.

"Dear Mr. King,—

"Replying to your favour in reference to the proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, I desire to say that if these amendments can be obtained, the Act will be entirely satisfactory to our organization. In fact, we have felt the need of these amendments almost ever since the law has been enacted, and we are hopeful that Parliament will see the wisdom of them.

"Wishing you success, I am,

"Yours sincerely,

"(Sgd.) D. Campbell,

"Third Vice-President."

Mr. Harvey Hall, representing the Order of Railway Conductors, wrote in part as follows, under date of March 14: "This will acknowledge yours of March 9, with a draft copy of proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act attached. I have gone carefully over the proposed amendments, and believe they will, to some extent, relieve the railway employees of a very serious complaint, namely, delay and expense, when they are forced to apply for a board. * * * I must admit that the amendments proposed, if adopted, will certainly meet the views of the railway men as far as they go."

Mr. A. B. Lowe, President of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, writing to the Minister under date of March 11, 1910, said, in part, —"My opinion of the Act itself has never changed, that it is one of the best pieces of legislation that has been passed to my knowledge in the interest of industrial peace."

Again, on March 18, 1910, Mr. Lowe wrote the Minister: "I hope that the amendments proposed may be placed in the law."

AS TO CHANGES OF CONDITIONS.

It may be noted that the Act in its unamended form required that after a dispute had been submitted to a Board, no change could be made by either party with respect to changes in wages or hours until the dispute had been dealt with. This prohibition is not of course affected by the amendment, but is made positive and certain with regard to any such proposed change, instead of being left conditional on the reference of the dispute to a Board. It is desirable to add, however, that during the operation of the Act only one instance has been brought to the attention of the Department where it has been alleged that any change in conditions has been made or attempted during the progress of an inquiry. In the single instance in which such a change was brought to the attention of the Department, the Department explained the procedure necessary and nothing further was heard of the matter.

Representations had been made that the prohibition proposed under this section as to changes in wages and hours, should be extended to include changes in all conditions of labour, but after consideration it was not deemed desirable to enlarge the scope of the amendment to this extent. It is believed that no change of real importance can be proposed which does not affect either wages or hours or both, and it has not been deemed prudent to handicap either employers or employees by applying the same restrictions, therefore, to changes of minor importance as to changes of a more vital order. Should these minor changes, nevertheless, result in a dispute which cannot be adjusted by ordinary negotiations, the parties concerned may still, as in the past, avail themselves of the general machinery of the Act to secure the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Changes affecting such points as the use of lights in a coal mine, as to the wearing, say, of a particular uniform by railway conductors or street railway conductors, as to the method of presenting or discussing grievances, as to the question of apprenticeship, and as to many other such matters, important in themselves, though not as a rule vital in their bearing, are unlikely to offer serious difficulty in adjustment; on the other hand, it may easily happen that in some such matters there would be unjustice to one side or the other in surrounding the proposed changes with undue delays or restrictions.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

It will be in order now to review carefully the proceedings under the Act for the fiscal period, the year, namely, ending March 31, 1910.

In all twenty-seven applications under the Act were received during that period, as a result of which twenty-five Boards were established. In one of the remaining cases the matters in dispute were adjusted by mutual agreement whilst communications were passing with the Department, in respect of the establishment of a Board. In another case communications regarding the establishment of a Board had not been concluded at the end of the month of March, 1910. In addition to the twenty-seven cases above mentioned, proceedings under the Act, during the past year, occurred also in connection with three applications, which were received prior to April 1, 1909, making thirty in all dealt with during the year.

INDUSTRIES REPRESENTED.

The disputes dealt with under the Act, during the year, were distributed among the different industries as follows, namely:—

Coal mining	9
Metal mining	2
*Railways	12
Street railways	1
Freight handlers	2
Longshoremen	1
Teamsters	1
Civic employees	1
Industries other than public utilities	1
	30

*Among the classes of labour concerned in these twelve disputes were the following:—conductors, engineers, telegraphers, machinists, firemen, station agents, roundhouse employees, fitters, brakemen, baggagemen, yardmen, and maintenance-of-way employees.

During the year communications were received in respect of three disputes relating to industries other than public utilities, and in which Boards could, under the terms of the Act, be established only by the consent of all parties concerned. In two of these cases such consent was not obtained, so that no Boards were established in respect of the same. Correspondence was also exchanged between the Department and persons concerned in various disputes in which, however, the circumstances did not call for any formal procedure under the Act.

The total number of employees affected in the thirty disputes referred to above was estimated at 30,350, divided mainly among the various disputes as follows:—

Between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, 4,360; between the Dominion Textile Company, of Montreal, and its mule spinners, 70 directly and 3,000 indirectly; between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, 3,017; between the Dominion Coal Company, of Glace Bay, N.S., and

its employees, 3,000; between the various coal mining companies in the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia comprised in the Western Coal Operators' Association and their employees, 2,100; between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees, 1,100 directly and 700 indirectly; between the various Steamship Lines navigating to the Port of Montreal and the Syndicated Longshoremen of that Port, 1,800; between the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company and its employees, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 19 directly and 1,600 indirectly; between the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, of Springhill, N.S., and its employees, 1,550; between the Intercolonial Railway of Canada and its roundhouse employees, 20 directly and 1,000 indirectly; between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraph and station agents, 760; between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its freight handlers at Fort William, Ont., 700; between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and its employees, 600.

In other disputes referred during the year, some of them of an extremely complicated nature, the number of employees affected was smaller than in the cases above mentioned.

SETTLEMENTS RESULTING FROM INQUIRY.

The disputes investigated in which the threatened strike or lockout was averted directly or indirectly were in number eighteen, being as follows:—

I. Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company and telegraphers.

II. Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and employees.

III. Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, Sydney Mines, N.S. and, employees, members of the United Mine Workers of America.

IV. Dominion Textile Company, Montreal, and employees.

V. Canadian Pacific Railway Company and telegraphers.

VI. Western Coal Operators' Association and employees.

VII. Canadian Pacific Railway Company and freight handlers at Owen Sound, Ont.

VIII. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen.

IX. Canadian Northern Railway Company and maintenance-of-way employees on lines west of Port Arthur, Ont.

X. Canada West Coal Company, Taber, Alta., and employees.

XI. Corporation of Saskatoon, Sask., and labourers.

XII. Intercolonial Railway of Canada and roundhouse employees.

XIII. Canadian Pacific Railway Company and freight handlers at Fort William, Ont.

XIV. Intercolonial Railway of Canada and machinists and fitters.

XV. Edmonton Standard Coal Company, Limited, and employees.

XVI. James W. Blain, Cardiff, Alta., Coal company, and employees.

XVII. Grand Trunk Railway Company and telegraphers and station agents.

XVIII. British Columbia Copper Company, Greenwood, B.C., and employees.

There were in addition several other disputes, proceedings in connection with which were unfinished at the close of the financial year, strikes or lockouts in connection with which had been, however, in the meantime, necessarily postponed, if not finally averted.

SOME NOTABLE SUCCESSES.

In several instances the agreement or adjustment effected as a result of inquiry was a notable success and is worthy of special comment. The Winnipeg Street Railway Company dispute, adjusted early in the financial year, has been already, in the introductory chapter, cited as offering a pleasing contrast with the terrible scenes surrounding the dispute involving the Philadelphia Street Railway Company; the dispute in the latter case, moreover, because of an ineffective settlement, broke out even more fiercely a year later, involving large loss of life and immense damage to property. The Board which adjusted the Winnipeg dispute was presided over by Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, (Ralph Connor) the famous author of "Sky Pilot" and other novels. The report was unanimous, and the agreement is effective until May 1, 1911. The number of men concerned was 600.

A dispute involving delicate points, and necessitating particularly careful handling was that between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its telegraph operators to the number of 1,600. The dispute arose out of the alleged unfair dismissal of an employee, always a matter most difficult of adjustment. Mr. Justice Fortin, of the Superior Court of Quebec, who had already, as chairman of various Boards, effected several agreements under the Act, presided over the proceedings, and was again successful in averting a struggle, the Board presenting a unanimous report, which was accepted by both parties.

Two disputes between the Intercolonial Railway and its employees were adjusted during the year, before Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. One concerned the roundhouse employees, affecting directly and indirectly over 1,000 hands, the other, the machinists and fitters employed on the Railway, affecting in all about 400 men. The disputes involved, in each case, alleged discrimination against certain employees. Sir George Garneau, of Quebec, was chairman of the Board in the case of the roundhouse employees, and Judge Barron, of Stratford, Ont., in the case of the machinists and fitters. In each case, after a careful investigation and negotiation between the contending parties, a unanimous conclusion was reached, agreeable to each side and accepted as an adjustment of the matters at issue.

An instance of specially rapid and effective procedure in the constitution and operation of a Board was that in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its freight handlers at Fort William, Ont. As is set forth at some length in the report (printed elsewhere in this volume) of the special inquiry conducted by the Deputy Minister, a strike had been entered upon by the employees without reference to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and in ignorance, as they subsequently stated, of the features of the Canadian law; the strikers were, as a matter of fact, mostly foreigners not long in Canada. The strike declared, friction between the parties grew rapidly, and on the third day a serious encounter occurred between the strikers and a number of special constables who had been engaged by

the Company to protect the men who had gone to work. The Minister of Labour had been, in the meantime, in telegraphic communication with the Mayor of Fort William, with a view to having the dispute referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the men returning to work meanwhile, and this was effected at the end of a week's strike, the men resuming work as agreed. By the Minister's direction, Mr. Acland had in the meantime left for the scene of the dispute, and facilitated the constitution and procedure of the Board. The application was formally received on August 18, the members recommended by the different parties were appointed by the Minister, by telegraph, and Mr. S. C. Young, of Fort William, was appointed chairman, on the joint recommendation of these gentlemen. The Board met for business, August 21, and, Sunday intervening, continued its labours until Tuesday, August 24, sitting all night of Monday, August 23. A unanimous agreement was eventually reached, both parties accepting, and no further trouble ensued. A satisfactory feature of the proceedings was the resolution passed by the committee representing the men stating that had they been aware of the existence of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act they would not have failed to comply with its provisions. It will be seen that the actual time occupied in the establishment and procedure of the Board was six days only, though the formal report was not received by the Minister until a few days later. The case is an excellent example of the expedition with which the Act may be operated in case of emergency. The time, it may be added, might have been yet further shortened, but for the fact that one member of the Board had to travel from Winnipeg, and could not leave without a day's notice.

A further case that may be cited, though falling only in part within the financial year that has closed, is that of the dispute between the Shipping Companies of Montreal and the longshoremen of the port. It will be remembered that one of the first disputes arising after the enactment of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was between the shipping companies and the longshoremen, the latter having gone on strike before, apparently, it had been understood that the new Act would apply to their industry. It may be added that difficulties between the parties during the preceding few years had not infrequently ended in strikes. The difficulty of May, 1907, after a week's strike, was, by the intervention of the Deputy Minister of Labour referred to a Board, and an adjustment effected, which adjustment with slight modifications, was made the working basis for the succeeding seasons of 1908 and 1909. In the spring of 1910, however, the men sought a substantial change in the arrangement, and failing to secure this by negotiations demanded a Board. The Companies protested against the establishment of a Board, on various grounds, but the objections being over-ruled, both parties went into the inquiry with a spirit of apparent conciliation. Mr. Justice Fortin was chairman of the Board, and his previous experience in this capacity, noted above in a reference to the settlement effected in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its telegraph operators, proved invaluable in the attempt to procure an adjustment in the present case. The proceedings of the Board, which occurred at the beginning of the financial year 1910–11, resulted in an agreement acceptable to all the Companies and to the employees; a particularly satisfactory feature being that it was made effective for the period of five years, while an arrangement was made for the reference, in the meantime, of any disputes as to the working of the agreement to a

permanent Board of Arbitration established by the parties jointly. It should be added that each party deposited with the Royal Trust Company, of Montreal, a sum of $2,000, in token of good faith, and as a guarantee of the due performance of the agreement. This agreement promises to give the parties concerned a long cessation from serious friction and affords a pleasant contrast with the condition of constantly recurring strikes that formerly existed. It is believed also that the example may not be without its effect in the case of longshoremen elsewhere, as well as in the case of disputes affecting workmen in other lines. The number of men concerned in this dispute was 1,800, but this number, considerable as it is, represents an interest relatively slight, when compared with the overwhelming interest of the public in the regular continuance of labour in connection with the loading and unloading of ships at the great port of Montreal.

OTHER BENEFITS ACCOMPLISHED.

As an illustration of the beneficial nature of the work frequently accomplished by Boards of Conciliation and Investigation may be cited the dispute between the Alberta Coal Mining Company and its employees at Edmonton, Alta., regarding the settlement of which Mr. George S. Montgomery, General Manager of the Company, in the course of a letter to the Department dated April 9th, 1910, stated as follows:

> "The differences between the parties were caused by misunderstandings, and were exaggerated by outside parties, and so far as the management of the mine is concerned there will be no further trouble.
>
> "We are pleased to be able to refer differences to such a Board as is established under the law, for without this recourse there would have been either a strike or a lockout and the mine would have been idle during the busy portion of the year."

It has been on previous occasions pointed out that in addition to the direct effect of the Act through Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, there is what may be termed the more silent influence exerted without the actual establishment of the Board. Evidences come to the Department from time to time of many such cases, though obviously much influence is being continually exerted without knowledge of the same necessarily reaching the Department at all. Illustration of the good effects of the Act otherwise than through the establishment of a Board is furnished in the case of a dispute between the Michigan Central Railway Company and certain of its employees employed in Canada as maintenance-of-way men. In this case an application reached the Department, but, being held because lacking certain essentials required by the Act, a correspondence followed between the Department, the railway management, and the employees, respectively, as a result of which a settlement was effected without the establishment of a Board. Writing on the subject under date of May 3, 1910, Mr. A. B. Lowe, President of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, stated as follows:

> "I am giving the Lemieux Act full credit for this increase and for the fact that the committee was met, and that there can be no doubt about the Lemieux Act deserving the credit which I am giving it. I

may state that on the United States side of the line where we have no such act in force, but where by far the largest part of the Michigan Central is located, no committee was asked for their opinion about what they should get for their labour, although they have been pressing for a meeting, but they were simply given the rates agreed upon on the Canadian side. 'Tally one' for the Department of Labour and the Lemieux Act!"

FOUR STRIKES AFTER INVESTIGATION.

In connection with each of the thirty disputes dealt with by the Department sworn statements were furnished to prove that, failing an adjustment of the differences or a reference of the same under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a strike or lockout, as the case might be, would be declared.

From the table which is published herewith it will be seen that there were only four cases in which the strikes were not either averted or ended. Three of these were in the coal mining industry, two of the number relating in the main, not to rules or hours of labour, but to the question of the recognition of certain labour unions. One of the disputes occurred in the metal mining industry and was mainly concerned, like the cases above mentioned, with the subject of union recognition. In each of the remaining disputes referred under the Act, the investigation before the Board resulted either in a direct agreement between the parties, or in effecting such an improvement in their relations that no cessation of work occurred.

It may be said, also, that in cases where members of the Board disagreed in their findings, or where one of the parties to a dispute stood apart from the inquiry as far as voluntary action was concerned, inquiry has none the less resulted in a clear understanding of conditions on the one side or the other, and a change of attitude, which has been effective in averting the threatened trouble.

The four cases in which strikes were not either averted or terminated during the third year's operation of the Act were briefly as follows:

1. A dispute between the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company and its employees to the number of 150, in which the latter went on strike whilst proceedings were pending for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and the mines were closed down until after the investigation was finished, when operations were resumed, the men being engaged under new conditions. In a letter from the Company, dated June 15, 1909, to the Department, it was stated that an understanding, which is understood to have been promoted by the inquiry, had been reached between the management and the men.

2. A dispute between the British Columbia Copper Company and its employees to the number of 225, a strike being declared on June 26, 1909, in which the employees demanded recognition of the Western Federation of Miners, and continuing until July 24, 1909, when a settlement was effected.

3. A dispute between the Dominion Coal Company of Glace Bay, C.B., and

certain of its employees, to the number of 3,000, in which the latter refused to abide by the finding of the Board, a strike being declared on July 6, 1909, in which recognition was sought for the United Mine Workers of America. A considerable number of the Company's employees, members of the Provincial Workmen's Association, declined to participate in the strike, and on December 31, 1909, renewed for a period of two years the agreement which the Dominion Coal Company had entered into with that organization on March 16, 1908, which was based on the award of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It is claimed by the Company that the output of coal from its mines, during the winter months, had practically ceased to be affected, although a considerable number of workmen, members of the United Mine Workers of America, still remained on strike. The strike was continued, however, until April 28, 1910, when the men, then numbering about 1,300, returned to work, substantially on the lines recommended in the report of the Board. A further statement of the circumstances of this important strike and of that mentioned in the next paragraph (at Springhill, N.S.) will be found in that portion of the present volume dealing with the special report of the Deputy Minister on industrial conditions in the coal fields of Nova Scotia. The report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation also will be found in the appendix.

4. A dispute between the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, of Springhill, N.S., and its employees to the number of 1,700, relating in the main to recognition of the United Mine Workers' organization, to which the employees in question belonged. A strike was called on August 9, 1909, which resulted in the closing down of the Company's mines. Operations were resumed on a limited scale early in the month of March, 1910, but a considerable number of the Company's former employees still remained on strike at the close of the fiscal year, and matters had not materially changed at the time this report was written.

It may be desirable to indicate at this juncture what has been already briefly mentioned in the introductory chapter, the general character, namely, of the disputes in which occurred the strikes above mentioned. It will be noticed that in each case the direct issue was the recognition of the union, and not any questions involving wages or hours or conditions of work. There is probably no other question in which the parties concerned are so little susceptible to the process of conciliation or where investigation can hope to accomplish so little, as in disputes of this nature. A complete surrender by one side or the other of ideas wholly divergent would appear to be the only means of settlement, and the main achievement of an inquiry under such circumstances is likely as a rule to be that of placing before the public a plain impartial settlement of the case, with findings accordingly. In the event then of lockout or strike the public is in a position to determine as to the degree of responsibility attaching to either party. Experience has shown so far that the disposition of the public is to uphold the findings of the Board and that a lockout or strike declared in face of such findings fails of public support and is foredoomed as a rule to failure as a consequence. It is possible that con-

tinued experience of the present Act will demonstrate to the parties to a dispute the futility of opposing the carefully considered judgment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

STRIKES OCCURRING BEFORE OR WITHOUT INQUIRY UNDER THIS ACT.

There remain to be noticed instances in which strikes were declared without reference to the Act, though in some cases a Board was subsequently established.

On March 31, 1909, a strike was declared of coal miners, to the number of 2,100, employed in the mines controlled by the members of the Western Coal Operators' Association, in Alberta and in British Columbia, on the expiry of the agreement, under which they had previously been employed. On May 3, 1909, application was made to the Minister of Labour for the establishment of a Board, the report of which was received in the Department on June 21, 1909. The Department was shortly afterwards informed that a two years' agreement was signed between the parties on June 30, 1909, which was based on the report of the Board.

On April 23, 1909, a strike was declared of coal miners to the number of 300, employed by the Canada West Coal Company, Limited, of Taber, Alberta, in consequence of failure to agree upon the terms and conditions of a working agreement to take the place of an agreement which had expired on March 31, 1909. On June 10, application was made to the Minister of Labour for the establishment of a Board, the report of which was received on July 19. The Department was advised on August 2 that, on receipt of the Board's report, negotiations were resumed between the parties and an agreement was reached on July 31, effective to March 31, 1911.

A strike occurred on May 7, 1909, of longshoremen to the number of 200, employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Owen Sound. The strikers returned to work on May 10, 1909, when application was made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The report of the Board provided for increased rates of wages to the employees concerned, and was accepted by both parties to the dispute.

On July 9, 1909, a strike of employees of the Inverness Railway and Coal Company, of Inverness, C.B., was declared, without any reference under the terms of the Act. This strike was one of the series growing out of the friction between the United Mine Workers of America and the Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia, and is fully discussed in the chapter of the volume in which is printed the report of the special inquiry conducted by the Deputy Minister of Labour into the industrial conditions in the coal mines of Nova Scotia. The strike was effective for a few weeks only, but a number of the former employees remained in receipt of strike relief for several months, and during October an action was brought by the employing Company against David Neilson, the agent at Inverness of the United Mine Workers of America, on the grounds that he was supporting the strike contrary to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Mr. F. A. MacEchen, stipendi-

ary magistrate, convicted Mr. Neilson of an infringement of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and imposed a penalty of $500 or three months' imprisonment. The conviction was appealed to the Court of Appeal, and a decision on the appeal had not been given at date of writing.

A strike occurred on August 9, 1909, of 1,200 freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Fort William. The strikers, the great majority of whom were foreigners, returned to work on August 16, 1909, when application was made for the establishment of a Board, the strikers in their application stating that the strike was declared in ignorance of the Canadian law. The report of the Board, providing for increased rate of wages to the employees, was accepted by both parties to the dispute. The report of a special inquiry conducted by the Deputy Minister into this dispute is printed elsewhere.

On March 12, 1910, the attention of the Minister of Labour was drawn to statements appearing in the press, representing that certain freight handlers in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, at Toronto, had gone on strike without the matters in dispute having first been investigated by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and an officer of the Department, Mr. J. D. McNiven, was immediately dispatched to Toronto to represent to the employees concerned the requirements of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, so that they might not, in ignorance of such requirements, take action contrary thereto. Mr. McNiven, in conversation with the local officials of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, to which the employees in question belonged, learned that the parties concerned were ignorant of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and was also informed that a reference of the dispute to a Board under the Act would be considered as greatly preferable to a general strike, and that if the matter was not satisfactorily adjusted otherwise, it would be referred to a Board for inquiry on the lines required by the Act. The strike occurred on March 11, and lasted only a portion of the afternoon. Negotiations for settlement were then resumed, and there has been no recurrence of trouble since. An increase of one per cent per hour was granted by the Grand Trunk management to the freight handlers and checkers in its employ at Toronto.

PROCEEDINGS IN PROGRESS.

At the close of the fiscal year reports had not as yet been received in the following cases in which applications had been received, and Boards had been in most instances established, namely:—

Alberta Coal Mining Company, of Cardiff, Alta., and its employees, to the number of thirty-five, directly, and twenty-five, indirectly.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, to the number of 4,360.

Grand Trunk Railway Company, and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, to the number of 3,017.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, and its conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen, to the number of 101.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and its telegraph and station employees, to the number of 75.

Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, and its employees, to the number of four, directly, and twenty-five indirectly.

The Shipping Federation of Canada, comprising various lines of steamships navigating to Montreal, and the Syndicated Longshoremen of the port of Montreal.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR CANADA
STATISTICAL TABLE X, A. R., No. 2.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Table showing Proceedings under Act from March 31, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

	Applications concerning disputes in mines and public utilities.								Applications concerning disputes in industries other than mines and public utilities.	Total applications under Act.
	29[1]								1	30
	Concerning mines and smelters.		Concerning transportation and communication.					Concerning civic employees.	Disputes referred by consent of parties concerned under sec. 63 of I.D.I. Act, 1907.	
	11		17					1	1	30
	Coal mines	Metalliferous mines.	Railways.	Street Railways.	Longshoremen.	Freight Handlers.	Teamsters			
[2]Strikes averted or ended	6	1	12	1	2	1	1	1	1	26
Strikes not averted or ended	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

[1]The proceedings under the Act during this year included three cases in which certain proceedings had taken place also during the preceding year, viz.:— 1. a dispute between the Manitoba Cartage Company of Winnipeg, Man., and its employees; 2. a dispute between the Kingston & Pembroke Railway Company and its employees; and, (3) a dispute between the Dominion Coal Company of Glace Bay, Cape Breton, and its employees.

[2]At the close of the financial year results were still pending in connection with seven applications, namely: 1 application made on behalf of the Alberta Coal Mining Company of Cardiff, Alta., and employees; 2 application made on behalf of the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen of the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company; 3. application made on behalf of conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; 4 application made on behalf of conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen of the Grand Trunk Railway Company; 5. application made on behalf of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal and various Steamship Companies navigating to Montreal; 6. application made on behalf of telegraphers and station employees of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; and 7. application made on behalf of the employees of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company.

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE THREE YEARS, MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1910.

The total number of applications under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act received during the three years which have elapsed since the enactment of this statute in March, 1907, is eighty-two, of which thirty-five were received during the year ending March 31, 1908; twenty during the year ending March 31, 1909; and twenty-seven during the year ending March 31, 1910. The number of employees estimated to have been affected

in the eighty-two disputes is 85,500. Of the total number of applications thirty-four related to the industry of coal mining, six to metalliferous mining, thirty-eight to agencies of transportation, one to municipal public utilities, and three to industries other than mines and public utilities to which the Act primarily applies. The special trades or callings involved in these disputes included those of coal miners, silver miners, copper miners, conductors, locomotive engineers, station agents, railway telegraphers, brakemen, firemen, baggagemen, freight clerks, machinists, mechanics, (including boilermakers, blacksmiths, steamfitters and gas fitters); round house employees, maintenance-of-way employees, cabmen, freight handlers, longshoremen, lake seamen, street railway employees, teamsters, municipal employees, cotton mill operatives, and boot and shoe workers.

In the very large majority of cases the matters at issue related to hours, wages or conditions of labour; and in only two of the cases in which wages or hours were directly concerned have proceedings under the Act failed to avert the threatened strike. There have been in all six instances during the three years in which strikes have occurred after the reference of disputes under the terms of the Act. One of these six disputes concerned the railway industry, the other five related to the mining industry and in four cases had to do in whole or in part with the question of alleged discrimination against or the recognition of certain labour unions.

The six cases in question are as follows:—(1) Cumberland Railway and Coal Company of Springhill, N.S., and its employees; (2) Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its mechanical employees; (3) Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company of Middlesboro, B.C., and its employees; (4) British Columbia Copper Company of Greenwood, B.C., and its employees; (5) Dominion Coal Company of Glace Bay, Cape Breton, and its employees; and (6) Cumberland Railway and Coal Company of Springhill, N.S., and its employees. In No. 1, the strike lasted from August 1, 1907, to August 31, 1907, when the employees returned to work on the conditions recommended in the report of the Board. In No. 2, the strike lasted from August 5, 1908, to October 5, 1908, when the employees returned to work on the conditions recommended in the report of the Board. In No. 3 the employees went on strike on April 28, during the process of establishing a Board, and returned to work early in June on lines recommended by the Board. In No. 4 the strike lasted from June 28 to July 24; in this case several reports were put in by the members of the Board, and the settlement was on the lines substantially of the Chairman's recommendations. In No. 5 the strike lasted from July 6, 1909, to April 28, 1910, when the employees returned to work on the lines recommended in the report of the Board, with such modifications as had been made in the same by an agreement subsequently effected. In No. 6 the strike was declared on August 9, 1909, and was continuing at the date of writing; it should be noted that the parties concerned in Nos. 1 and 6 are identical. The four cases, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, included in the above and falling within the financial year 1909-10, have been dealt with somewhat more fully in the analysis of the disputes referred for inquiry during the fiscal year 1909-10.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Statistical tables follow showing:

(1) The proceedings under the Act from the date of its enactment, March 22, 1907, to the close of the financial year, March 31, 1910.

(2) Proceedings under the Act by calendar years, 1907 to 1910.

(3) Proceedings under the Act in detail for the three fiscal years covering the life of the Act, and ending respectively March 31, 1908, March 31, 1909, and March 31, 1910.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, X., A. R. No. 3.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

Table showing Proceedings under Act from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1910.

Applications concerning disputes in mines and public utilities.										Applications concerning disputes in industries other than mines and public utilities.	Total applications under Act.
79										3	82
Concerning mines and smelters.		Concerning transportation and communication							Concerning civic employees	Disputes referred by consent of parties concerned under sec. 63 of I.D.I. Act, 1907.	
40		38							1	3	82
Coal mines	Metalliferous mines.	Railways.	Street railways	Longshoremen.	Freight-handlers	Teamsters.	Sailors.				
*Strikes averted or ended	30	5	26	4	3	2	1	1	1	3	76
Strikes not averted or ended	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

*At the close of the financial year results were still pending in connection with seven applications, namely (1) application made on behalf of the Alberta Coal Mining Company, of Cardiff, Alta., and employees; (2) application made on behalf of the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company; (3) application made on behalf of conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; (4) application made on behalf of conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen of the Grand Trunk Railway Company; (5) application made on behalf of the Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal employed by various steamship companies navigating to Montreal; (6) application made on behalf of telegraphers and station employees of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, and 7) application made on behalf of the employees of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY CALENDAR YEARS.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R., No. 4.

	[1]1907 9 months.	1908	1909	[2]1910 3 months.	Total.
Number of applications	25	27	22	8	82
Number of Boards granted	22	25	21	[3]7	[4]75
Strikes averted or ended	24	26	28	8	76
Strikes not averted or ended	1	1	4	0	6

[1]The Act became law on March 22, 1907, so that the proceedings cover nine months only.
[2]To the end of the financial year, March 31.
[3]In the majority of cases when applications were received during the three months of the fiscal year 1910–11 included in the calendar year 1910 the proceedings remained unfinished on March 31, 1910.
[4]A Board was appointed early in the financial year 1910–11 on account of one of the applications received in the closing weeks of the financial year 1909–10.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

(PROCEEDINGS 1907-1908.)

Statement of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of Proceedings thereunder from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1908.

A. — MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under sec. 8, sub-sec. 1, of the I.D.I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under sec. 8, sub-sec. 2, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under sec. 8, sub-sec. 3, of the I.D.I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under sec. 8, sub.-sec. 4, of the I.D.I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R., No. 5.

1. *Coal Mines.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (*C*) Chairman; (*E*) Employer; (*M*) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1907. April 8	[1]Cumberland Railway & Coal Company and employees.	Employer[2]	Springhill, N.S.	170	Concerning employment of non-union workmen.				On April 1, employees went on strike. It was alleged by employees that they were under impression that the mines of Nova Scotia were exempt from provisions of Act. When it was explained Act applied to all Canada, employees returned to work April 8. Difficulty amicably settled. No Board constituted.
April 9	[1]Canada West Coal & Coke Company and employees.	Employees	Taber, Alta.	150	Concerning hours of labour.				On April 1, employer locked out employees. Employer alleged that this was done in ignorance of provisions of Act. When informed of provisions of Act by department, mines were re-opened on April 18. Subsequently an amicable settlement was effected through intervention of Mr. J. D. McNiven, Fair Wages Officer of Department. No Board constituted.

[1]It is important to note in connection with these disputes that the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was not assented to till March 22, 1907. It was some weeks later before copies of the Act were available for distribution. Its provisions in consequence were not fully known by the parties at the time these disputes occurred.

[2]Applications for a Board were received also from the employers, parties to this dispute.

April	9	[2]Western Coal Operators Association and employees	Employees[2]	. . . .	. . . .	Concerning terms of joint agreement, including wages schedule and other conditions of employment.	Sir Wm. Mulock, K.C.M.G., (C)[4]	April 22	May 29	Employees went on strike in the several mines while proceedings were pending in connection with the establishment of the Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, in consequence, it was alleged, of misunderstandings which arose through ignorance of the provisions of the Act. The Deputy Minister of Labour left for Fernie on April 19, to explain to the parties the provisions of the law. While in Fernie, the parties consented to his intervention as a conciliator under the Conciliation Act, 1900, and an agreement was effected on May 4. The Boards convened at Fernie on April 30, but adjourned proceedings pending investigations by the Deputy Minister. On May 6th the Boards reconvened to receive from the parties a formal statement that the differences had been adjusted, a further cessation of work being thereby averted. An important feature of the settlement was the establishment of a standing committee of conciliation between the employers and employees, to which future differences were to be referred.
		Canadian American Coal & Coke Company		Frank, Alta	250		J. L. Parker, (E)[1] L. P. Eckstein, (M)[1]			
		Crow's Nest Pass Coal[1] Company		Fernie, Coal Creek, Michel, B.C.	1,800		Sir Wm. Mulock, K.C.M.G., (C)[4]			
		International Coal & Coke Company		Coleman, Alta	370		F. B. Smith, (E)[1]. L. P. Eckstein, (M)[1]			
		West Canadian Collieries, Limited		Lille and Bellevue	350					
		Breckenridge and Lund Coal Company		Lundbreck, Alta	125					
		H. W. McNeill Coal Company		Canmore, Alta	300					
		Pacific Coal Company		Bankhead, Alta	400					
May	8	Cumberland Railway & Coal Company and employees.	Employees	Springhill, N S.	1,700	Concerning payment for work in counter levels and stone in pillar work.	The Hon. Mr. Justice Graham (C)[3]. P. S. Archibald (E)[1] R. B. Murray, (M)[1]	May 17	July 13	Board being unable to effect a settlement by conciliation, presented a report signed by the Chairman and Mr. Archibald. Minority report was presented by Mr. Murray. The recommendations of the Board were not accepted by the employees. The strike which was threatened prior to the application for Board on May 8th was averted for the time being but took place on August 1 continuing until October 31, when the employees returned to work on the conditions recommended in the report of the Board.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—Continued.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1907.									
May 27	Alberta Railway and Irrigation Coal Company and employees of coal mines.	Employees	Lethbridge, Alta	400	Concerning conditions of employment.				Amicable settlement, including agreement as to conditions of employment and establishment of a standing committee of conciliation effected between parties while Board was in process of constitution, strike being thereby averted.
July 12	Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and employees.	Employees	Springhill, N.S.	1,700	Concerning wages and other conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge Patterson, (C)[1] P. S. Archibald (E)[1] R. B. Murray, (M)[1]	July 27	Sept. 21	Employees declared a strike on August 1, in reference to question of payment for stone in pillar work, having refused to accept the recommendations of the Board appointed May 17 to deal with this subject. In virtue of this strike, proceedings before the Board were suspended until September 9, when the Board sat for two days, and presented an interim report. The strike ended on October 31, the employees returning to work on the conditions recommended in the report of the first Board.
Sept. 16	Hosmer mines and employees	Employees	Hosmer, B.C.	100	Concerning wages and other conditions of employment	His Honour Judge Wilson (C)[1] F. B. Smith (E)[1] F. H. Sherman (M)[1]	Sept. 30	Oct. 21	The Board presented a unanimous report, which though not formally accepted by the parties, formed the basis of an agreement subsequently reached by them and reported to the Department, a strike being thereby averted.
Sept. 18	Hillcrest Coal & Coke Company, Limited, and employees.	Employees	Hillcrest, Alta.	70	Concerning wages and other conditions of employment	Hon. C. W. Fisher, (C)[1] J. R. McDonald, (E)[1] F. H. Sherman, (M)[1]	Sept. 24	Nov. 4	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report by Mr. Sherman. Though neither report was formally accepted by the parties, a settlement was reached in consequence of the inquiry by the Board, and a strike thereby averted.

Nov.	5	Canada West Coal & Coke Company and employees.	Employees	Taber, Alta.	150	Concerning wages, hours and other conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart (C)[4] S. A. Jones (E)[1] F. H. Sherman (M)[1]	Nov.	20	Dec.	20	Differences adjusted, and agreemen concluded before Board, dating from December 9, 1907, until March 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.
Nov.	5	Domestic Coal Company and employees.	Employees	Taber, Alta.	50	Concerning wages, hours and other conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart (C)[4] R. Duggan (E)[1] F. H. Sherman (M)[1]	Nov.	20	Dec.	28	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board dating from December 9, 1907, until March 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.
Nov.	5	Duggan Huntrods & Company and employees.	Employees	Taber, Alta.	40	Concerning wages, hours and other conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart (C)[4] J. Shorthouse (E) F. H. Sherman (M)[1]	Nov.	20	Dec.	28	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board, dating from December 9, 1907, until March 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.
Nov.	12	Strathcona Coal Company and employees.	Employees	Edmonton, Alta.	40	Concerning wages, hours and other conditions of employment.	G. Montgomery (C)[2] F. L. Otter (E)[1] F. H. Sherman (M)[1]	Dec.	2	Dec. 1908	28	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board, dating from September 23, 1907, until March 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.
Nov.	21	Cumberland Railway & Coal Company and employees.	Employees	Springhill, N S.	1,700	Concerning wages and other conditions of employment.	His Honour Judge Patterson (C)[4] R. B. Murray (M)[1] Hiram Donkin (E)[2]	Dec.	24	Jan.	22	The Board presented a unanimous report, which the employees expressed a willingness, and the Company an unwillingness to accept. No further cessation of work took place.
1908 Jan.	4	Dominion Coal Company, Limited, and members of the Provincial Workmen's Association.	Employees	Dominion, C.B	7,000	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Prof. A. Shortt (C)[4] J. Dix Fraser (E)[1] Dr. A. Kendal, M.P.P. (M)[1]	Feb.	18	Mar.	23	Differences adjusted and an agreement concluded before the Board effective from March 16, 1908, to December 31, 1909, a strike being thereby averted.
Feb.	10	John Marsh, John Howells, Stevens Brothers, coal mine operators, dealt with as a whole and employees.	Employers	Woodpecker, Alta.	100	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart (C)[3] W. E. Bullock (E)[1] F. H. Sherman (M)[1]	Feb.	25	April	6	The report of the Board stated that the Act did not apply in this case, the mines having closed down for lack of orders before the investigation occurred. A wage scale was, however, recommended. The report was accompanied by a minority report, making other recommendation.
Mar	16	Western Dominion Collieries, Limited, and employees.	Employees	Taylorton, Sask	90	Concerning wages and hours.	His Honour Judge Myers (C)[4] J. O. Hannah (E)[1] F. H. Sherman (M)[1]	April	10	May	5	Differences adjusted and agreement concluded before Board, effective from May 1, 1908, to May 1, 1909 a strike being thereby averted.,

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—Continued.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (*C*) Chairman; (*E*) Employer; (*M*) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1908.									
Mar. 16	Manitoba & Saskatchewan Coal Company, Limited, and employees	Employees	Bienfait, Sask...	50	Concerning wages and hours.	His Honour Judge Dawson (*C*)[4] G. C. Crowe (*E*)[1] F. H. Sherman, (*M*)[1]	April 22	Dec. 8	The report in this case appears as represented to the Department, to have been mislaid by one of the members of the Board and an unusual delay occurred thereon in its presentation. The Board disagreed in its findings, but no cessation of work was reported.
Mar 25	Cumberland Railway & Coal Company, Limited, and employees.	Employees	Springhill, N.S	1,600	Concerning wages	His Honour Judge Wallace (*C*)[4] Hon. John Armstrong (*E*)[2] R. B. Murray (*M*)[1]	April 29	May 26	The report found against the claims of the men, and was accompanied by a minority report, finding generally, but not wholly, in favour of the men. The employees declared the minority report acceptable to them. No cessation of work was reported.

2. Metal Mines.

1907.									
Sept. 12	Canadian Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company and employees.	Employees	Moyie, B.C....	400	Concerning wages and hours.	His Hon. Judge Wilson (*C*)[3] J. A. Harvey (*E*)[1] S. S. Taylor, K.C. (*M*)[1]	Sept. 23	Dec. 28	The Board after an exhaustive inquiry into mining conditions in British Columbia, presented a unanimous report, the recommendations of which were of general application to the metal mining industry in the Province of British Columbia. A settlement based on the recommendations was effected between the Company and its employees, and a strike thereby averted. The inquiry, moreover, had the effect of influencing the settlement of other differences in the industry in other parts of the Province.

							1908				
Dec. 9	McKinley-Darragh Mining Company, Limited, and its employees.	Employees	Cobalt, Ont.....	120	Concerning wages	Prof. A. Shortt, (C)[1] E. C. Kingswell (E)[1] John A. Welch, (M)[1]	Dec.	21	Jan. 22	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The findings of the Board were not formally accepted by the parties, but the investigation by the Board is believed to have been beneficial to the camp as a whole, and no cessation of work was reported.
1908.											
Jan. 9	Temiskaming & Hudson Bay Mining Company, Limited, and its employees.	Employees	Cobalt, Ont.. ..	50	Concerning wages and hours.	Prof. S. J. Maclean, (C)[1] M. F. Pumaville (E)[1] C. B. Duke (M)[1]	Jan.	31	Feb. 13	Unanimous report was presented by Board making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The findings of the Board were accepted by the men, but not by the Company. No cessation of work was, however, reported.

II. Transportation and Communication.

1. *Railways.*

1907.										
April 20	Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and machinists.	Employees	Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Stratford etc.	400	Concerning schedule involving wages, hours, apprenticeship, re-instatement of former employees, etc.	Prof. A. Shortt, (C)[1] W. Nesbitt, K.C., (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]	May	4	May 21	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board for period of one year from May 1, strike being thereby averted.
June 27	Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and its locomotive engineers.	Employees	Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Stratford etc.	1,300	Concerning schedule of wages and rules.	Prof. A. Shortt, (C)[1] W. Nesbitt, K.C., (E)[1] J. Cardell (M)[1]	July	18	Aug. 16	Differences adjusted, and agreement for three years concluded before Board, a strike being thereby averted.
July 10	Intercolonial Railway of Canada and freighthandlers in its employ at Halifax, N.S.	Employer	Halifax, N.S ..	250	Concerning wages and classification of employees.	Prof. W. Murray, (C)[2] Henry Holgate (E)[1] R. E. Finn, M.P.P., (M)[1]	July	22	Aug. 12	On June 29, employees went on strike, and when informed that provisions of Act applied, both parties agreed to refer the differences under the Act, and employees returned to work. On the request of the parties, proceedings were subsequently adopted under the Conciliation and Labour Act, and a settlement effected, the terms of which were made applicable to the Railway's employees at St. John, N.B., as well as at Halifax, N.S., and further cessation of work was thereby averted.

Date of receipt of application	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1907.									
Sept. 5	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and railroad telegraphers.	Employees	On all lines of Canadian Pacific Railway in Canada.	1,656	Concerning schedule of wages and rules of employment.	Prof. A. Shortt, (C)[1] W. Nesbitt, K.C., (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]	Sept. 16	Oct. 12	Differences adjusted, and an agreement concluded before Board, dating from October 1, a strike being thereby averted.
1908									
Nov. 19	Grand Trunk Railway Company and railroad telegraphers.	Employer	Montreal, Que. . .	300	Concerning wages and other conditions of employment.	Prof. A. Shortt, (C)[1] W. Nesbitt, K.C., (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]	Nov 30	Jan. 23	Differences adjusted, and agreement concluded before Board, dating from January 1, 1908, a strike being thereby averted.
1907.									
Nov. 22	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and carmen employed by Company on western lines.	Employer	Western lines . .	1,215	Concerning wages and hours.	Prof. Odlum, (C)[2] A. M. Nanton, (E)[2] J. H. McVety, (M)[1]	Nov. 26	Dec. 23	The Board presented a unanimous report recommending a basis of settlement which was subsequently, in correspondence with the Department, accepted by both parties, and a strike thereby averted.
Dec. 19	Canadian Northern Railway and firemen, enginemen and hostlers in its employ.	Employees	Winnipeg and territory along Canadian Northern Railway.	359	Concerning relations of union to employer.	Prof. A. Shortt, (C)[1] F. H. Richardson, (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]	Jan. 8	Jan. 25	Differences amicably adjusted before the Board and a strike thereby averted.
1908									
Jan. 8	Grand Trunk Railway Company and carmen in its employ.	Employees	Grand Trunk Railway System. . .	800	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Prof. A. Shortt, (C)[3] Wallace Nesbitt (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]	Jan. 28	Feb. 28	Differences amicably adjusted before a Board and a strike thereby averted.

2. *Street Railways.*

1908. Jan. 31	Hamilton and Dundas Railway Company and Hamilton Radial Railway Company, and Hamilton & Burlington Railway Company and employees.	Employees	Hamilton, Ont.	120	Concerning relations of union to employing companies	His Hon. Judge Monck, *(C)*[4] Wm. Bell, K.C., *(E)*[4] J. G. O'Donoghue, *(M)*[4]	Feb.	17 April	8	Report of the Board was opposed to the claims of the men and was accompanied by a minority report from Mr. O'Donoghue, generally sustaining the claims of the men. Neither report was acceptable to both parties, but the effect of the investigation appeared to bring a better understanding between the parties, and no cessation of work was reported.

3. *Shipping*

1907 *May 15	Shipping Federation of Canada and longshoremen of Montreal.	Employers	Montreal, Que	1,500	Demand for increase in wages.	Archbishop Bruchesi *(C)*[3] G. W. Stephens, *(E)*[3] Jos. Ainey, *(M)*[3]	June	7 June	17	On May 13, employees went on strike notwithstanding provisions of Act, and employers on May 18 withdrew application for Board. On May 15, Mr. F. A. Acland, the then Secretary of the Department, went to Montreal to explain the provisions of the Act to the parties to the dispute. As the result of Mr. Acland's intervention the employees returned to work, and agreed to refer the dispute under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and a formal application was made by the employees for the establishment of a Board. A unanimous report was made by the members of the Board, and an agreement recommended covering conditions of employment for the seasons of 1907 and 1908. The Union did not formally accept the recommendations of the Board, but the members, with the exception of a few, signed individual agreements with the employers, based upon the recommendations with the Board, and a further cessation of work was thereby averted
*May 25	Shipping Federation of Canada, Canadian Pacific Railway Company and longshoremen of Montreal.	Employees	Montreal, Que	1,600	Demand for increase in wages.					

*The two applications here recorded are regarded as one in the tabular statement

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT—Continued.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1907.									
May 31	Furness Withy Company, Cunard & Company, Pickford, Black & Company and longshoremen	Employers	Halifax, N.S	500	Concerning wages. Increase of 5 cents per hour demanded by men, 2½ cents offered by companies, but refused.	James Hall (E)..... Philip Ring (M).....			On May 26, employees went on strike, alleging subsequently that they had no knowledge of the existence of the provisions of the Act. Mr. V. DuBreuil, Fair Wages Officer of the Department, was sent to Halifax to explain the provisions of the Act. A Board was requested as a result of the explanations given, and while being constituted the dispute was amicably settled, Mr. DuBreuil lending the good offices of the Department as a conciliator. A further cessation of work was thereby averted, as was also the necessity of further proceedings in connection with the establishment of the Board.
1908									
Mar. 6	Dominion Marine Association and Lake Seamen's Union.	Employees	Kingston, Ont. and ports of Great Lakes	450	Concerning wages and conditions of employment.	Prof. A. Shortt (C) Jas. Stewart (E) John A. Flett (M)	April 1	April 14	Differences amicably arranged before the Board and strike thereby averted.

B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.*

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1907 Aug. 28	Montreal Cotton Company and employees.	Employees	Valleyfield, Que.	2,200	Concerning conditions and wages.	Hon. Mr. Justice Fortin, (C)[1] Duncan McCormick, K.C., (E)[1] W. Paquette (M)[1]	Sept. 4	Sept. 24	The employees went on strike on August 13, and the good offices of the Department were requested with a view to effecting a settlement. Mr. F. A. Acland, the then Secretary of the Department, and Mr. V. DuBreuil, Fair Wages Officer, visited the scene of the dispute and explained the provisions of the Act to the parties, with special reference to the sections enabling a dispute in any industry other than that of a mine or public utility to be referred, by mutual agreement between the disputing parties, to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. As a result of the explanations and efforts at conciliation on the part of the officers of the Department, an application for a Board was forwarded to the Minister, the employees in the meantime returning to work on August 26. The Board was duly established, with the result that the differences were adjusted and an agreement concluded before the Board dating from September 17, 1907, to be effective until May 4, 1908, and thereafter until either side be given a written notice of cancellation of the same. A feature of the agreement was the establishment of a permanent Committee of Conciliation to which it was agreed that all subsequent disputes should be referred.

*These disputes were referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under section 63 of the Act, which provides that "in the event of a dispute arising in any industry or trade other than such as may be included under the provision of this Act, and such dispute threatens to result in a lockout or strike, has actually resulted in a lockout or strike, either of the parties may agree, in writing, to allow such dispute to be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to be constituted under the provisions of this Act, etc. Applications referring to disputes in this class of industry were received also in the cases of W. A. Marsh & Company, Boot and Shoe Manufactures, Quebec; the Rosamond Woollen Company, Almonte, Ont.; the Eastern Townships' Manufacturing Company, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; L'Association Internationale des Ouvriers en fourrure, Montreal Davidson Manufacturing Company, Montreal, and A. Gravel Lumber Company, Etchemin, Que.; but the parties concerned not agreeing to refer the differences for dispute according to the provisions of the Act, no action was taken by the Minister.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

(PROCEEDINGS 1908-1909.)

Statement of Applications of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and proceedings thereunder from March 31, 1908, to March 31, 1909.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC SERVICE UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under sec. 8, sub-sec. 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under sec. 8, sub-sec. 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under sec. 8, sub-sec. 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under sec. 8, sub-sec. 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. COAL MINES

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R., No. 6.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman; (E) Employer; (M) Men.	Date on which Board was Constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1908									
May 2	Standard Coal Company and employees.	Employees	Edmonton, Alta...	20	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	His Hon. Judge Taylor (C)[4] F. B. Smith, (E)[1]. F. H. Sherman (M)[1]	June 19	July 22	Company had previously made an agreement individually with employees. Representative of men was willing to take agreement for what it was worth but would not enter into same on behalf of union. Board decided to leave the existing agreement intact, and this arrangement appears to have been satisfactory, a strike being thereby averted.
May 12	Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company and employees.	Employees	North Sydney, N.S.	1,750	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Prof. A. Shortt (C)[3] Dr. D. Allison (E)[2] J. W. Maddin (M)[1]	June 19	Aug. 1	An agreement concluded before the Board on all points, and a strike thereby averted.
May 14	International Coal & Coke Company and employees.	Employees	Westville, N.S....	800	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.				No Board was established in this case, the parties having come to an amicable agreement, subsequent to forwarding the application, a strike being thereby averted.

May	15	Acadia Coal Company and employees.		Stellarton, N.S.	800	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.					No Board was established in this case, the parties having come to an amicable agreement subsequent to forwarding the application, a strike thereby being averted.
May	18	Port Hood and Richmond Railway Coal Company and employees.	Employees	Port Hood, N.S.	300	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	His Hon. Judge McGillivray (C)[3] Geo. S. Campbell (E)[1]. Jas. Macdonald (M)[1]	June 8	July 2		A unanimous report was made by the Board with recommendations for a settlement of all differences, which is understood to have been accepted as a basis of working operations, a strike being thereby averted.
July	2	Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Company, Limited, and employees	Employees	Chignecto, N.S.	200	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Rev. Chas. Wilson (C)[3] B. Barnhill (E)[1] R. B. Murray (M)[1]	July 6	July 27		An agreement was effected before the Board on all the points at issue and covering the period of two years from July 31, 1908, a strike being thereby averted.
Oct.	19	Galbraith Coal Company, Limited, and employees	Employees	Lundbreck, Alta.	30	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Chas. Simister (C)[3] F.B. Smith, C.E., (E)[1] Jas. A. McDonald (M)[1].	Nov. 25	Dec. 14		The Board presented a unanimous report recommending a basis of settlement, which was subsequently, in correspondence with the Department, accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.
1909											
March	4	Dominion Coal Company and employees, members of United Mine Workers of America	Employees	Glace Bay, N.S.	3,000	Alleged discrimination against members of United Mine Workers of America.	His Hon. Judge Wallace (C)[4] G. S. Campbell (E)[2] Daniel McDougall (M)[1].	Mar. 22			Proceedings unfinished.

2 METAL MINES.

1908											
July	20	Cobalt Central Mining Company, Limited, and employees.	Employees	Cobalt, Ont.	105	Concerning wages and hours	Prof. S. J. Maclean, (C)[4] E. L. Frudeck, (E)[1] C. B. Duke, (M)[1]	Aug. 22	Aug. 29		Unanimous report presented by Board making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, and no cessation of work was reported.

Date of receipt of application	Parties to Dispute	Party making application.	Locality	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman, (E) Employer, (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1908									
April 28	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and various trades in its mechanical departments.	Employees	Canadian Pacific Railway System	8,000	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	P. A. Macdonald (C)[1] C. F. Fullerton, (E)[1] G. F. Galt, (E)[2]* Jas. Somerville (M)[1]	May 13	July 16	The Board did not present a unanimous report, Mr. Somerville presenting a minority report. The Board made certain recommendations for settlement of dispute which were accepted by Company with some demur. Men refused to accept findings of Board and ceased work on August 5. They returned to work on October 5, accepting finally recommendations of Board.
May 14	Intercolonial Railway of Canada and Station Freight Clerks' Unions, Nos. 1 and 2 of Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B	Employees	Halifax, N.S. and St. John, N.B		Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	His Hon. Judge Mc-Gibbon (C)[1]. H. Holgate, F.E. (E)[1]. J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]. R. E. Finn (M)[1].	Sept. 8	Oct. 6	The proceedings in this case were under the Conciliation and Labour Act by request of the employees and were subject to delay through the inability to act of the member of the Committee of Mediation and Investigation first appointed on the recommendation of the men. The Committee was finally constituted and a settlement of all differences effected, a strike being thereby averted.
May 29	Canadian Pacific Railway and railway telegraphers in its employ.	Employees	Canadian Pacific Railway system	1,605	Concerning alleged wrongful dismissal of certain employee	Hon. Mr. Justice Fortin (C)[1] C. Campbell, K.C., (E)[1] W. T. J. Lee (M)[1]	June 17	Sept. 26	A unanimous report was made by the Board with recommendations for a settlement of all differences, which were accepted by both parties, a strike being thereby averted.
Aug. 21	Canadian Northern Railway Company and carmen on its Lake St. John Division.	Employees	Lake St. John Division, Canadian Northern Railway.	49	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Ludovic Brunet (C)[1] E. A. Evans (E)[1] P. J. Jobin (M)[1] A. Chartrain (M).‡	Sept. 30	Nov. 19	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute which were accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.

1908										
May	8	Ottawa Electric Railway and its employees.	Employees	Ottawa, Ont	256	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	Prof. A. Shortt, (C)[1] J. F. Henderson, (E)[1] J. G. Donoghue, (M)[1]	May 22	June 15	Differences amicably arranged before the Board and strike thereby averted.
Sept.	3	Quebec Heat, Light & Power Company and its Street Railway employees.	Employees	Quebec, Que	116	Concerning alleged wrongful dismissal of certain employees.	Omer Brunet (M) W. H. Moore (E)		Oct. 6	The two members of the Board appointed respectively on the nomination of employing Company and employees, presented a joint statement making certain recommendations for a settlement of the disputed points, which recommendations were accepted by both parties to the dispute as a settlement of the differences, a strike being thereby averted.

B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.*

1908										
Dec.	17	The John Ritchie Company, Limited, and certain employees (lasters)	Employees and employers.	Quebec, Que	300	Concerning introduction of certain machine and wages.	Dr. Chas. Cote (C)[2] Felix Marois (E)[1] Z. Bérubé (M)[1]	Dec. 31	Feb. 17	An agreement was concluded before the Board covering all matters in dispute effective from February 12, 1909 to May 1, 1910, a strike being thereby averted.
Aug.	22	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and firemen and engineers in its employ.	Employees	Canadian Pacific Railway system	7,000	Concerning alleged wrongful dismissal of certain employees.	Hon. Judge Fortin (C)[2] W. Nesbitt, K.C., (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1].	Jan. 5	Jan. 25	A unanimous report presented by the Board, making certain recommendations, for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties, a strike being thereby averted.
Aug.	22	Canadian Northern Railway Company and locomotive engineers in its employ.	Employees	Canadian Northern Railway system	341	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	His Hon. Judge Gunn, (C)[1] F. H. Richardson, (E)[1] J. Harvey Hall (M)[1]	Sept. 14	Nov. 16	A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the disputes, which were accepted by both parties and a strike being thereby averted.

*These disputes were referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under section 63 of the Act, which provides that "in the event of a dispute arising in any industry or trade other than such as may be included under the provision of this Act and such dispute threatens to result in a lockout or strike, or has actually resulted in a lockout or strike, either of the parties may agree, in writing, to allow such dispute to be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to be constituted under the provisions of this Act," etc.

Date of receipt of application	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board (C) Chairman, (E) Employer, (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted	Date of receipt of report of Board	Result of Reference.
1908									
Dec. 26	Kingston & Pembroke Railway Company and employees, members of Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees	Kingston & Pembroke Railway system	19 dir., 1,600 indir.	Concerning wages and condition of labour.	His Hon. Judge Gunn (C)[4] J. L. Whiting, K.C., (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue (M)[1]	Jan. 15		Proceedings unfinished.
Dec. 29	Great Northwestern Telegraph Company and certain Railroad Telegraphers on Michigan Central Railway system	Employees	Michigan Central Railway system	75[1]	Abolition of commission by commercial business on Michigan Central Railway System by Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, without due notice.	Judge McGibbon (C)[4] J. F. Mackay (E)[2] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]	Feb. 8	Mar. 22	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The report was substantially in favour of the employees. The Company had refused to nominate to the Board and claimed irresponsibility on the matter. The inquiry, though not resulting in the agreement is understood to have modified the situation to such a degree that danger of the threatened strike was averted.
1909									
Feb. 10	Manitoba Cartage Company, Limited.	Employees	Winnipeg, Man....	40 dir. 260 indir.	Concerning alleged discrimination against men connected with the Union.	Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon (C)[3] Prof. R. Cochrane, (E)[2] T. J. Murray (M)[1]	Mar. 2		

**Owing to inability of Mr. R. L. Finn to act as member of Board, Mr J. G. O'Donoghue was appointed in his stead.

*Mr. Fullerton, finding himself at an early stage of the proceedings unable to agree with his colleagues resigned from the Board, and the Company declining to make a further recommendation the Minister appointed Mr. Galt without recommendation.

‡Owing to inability of A. Chartrain to act as member of the Board, P. J. Jobin was appointed in his stead.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907.

(PROCEEDINGS 1909-10.)

Statements of Applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation and of proceedings thereunder from March 31, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

A.—MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

1. Appointed by the Minister, under section 8, sub-section 1, of the I. D. I. Act, on recommendation from party concerned.
2. Appointed by the Minister, under section 8, sub-section 2, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a recommendation from party concerned.
3. Appointed by the Minister, under section 8, sub-section 3, of the I. D. I. Act, on the joint recommendation of the two members first appointed.
4. Appointed by the Minister, under section 8, sub-section 4, of the I. D. I. Act, in the absence of a joint recommendation by the two members first appointed.

I.—MINING AND SMELTING INDUSTRY.

1. Coal Mines.

Department of Labour, Canada,
Statistical Tables, X. A. R., No. 7.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman, (E) Employer, (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1909									
Mar. 4	Dominion Coal Company and employees, members of United Mine Workers of America.	Employees	Glace Bay, C.B....	3,000	Alleged discrimination against certain employees, members of United Mine Workers of America.	His Honour Judge Wallace (C)[4] G. S. Campbell (E)[2] Daniel McDougall (M)[1]	Mar. 22	April 16	The Board did not present a unanimous report, Mr. McDougall presenting the minority report. The Board found against the contentions of the men, and the latter refusing to accept the findings struck, on July 6. It was claimed by the Company that the output of coal from its mines had practically ceased to be affected during the winter months following, although a considerable number of workmen, members of the United Mine Workers of America, remained on strike at the end of March, 1910.
April 13	Nicola Valley Coal & Coke Company and employees.	Employees	Middlesboro, B.C	150	Alleged discrimination against certain employees.	His Honour Judge P. S. Lampman, (C)[3] Thos. Kiddie (E)[1] Thos. Chas. Brooke (M)[1].	May 7	June 3 June 16 June 11	The Report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report signed by Mr. T. C. Brooke, the member appointed on behalf of the employees. The report was not accepted by either party, and whilst proceedings were pending for the establishment of a Board in this case the employees ceased work on April 28, and remained on strike until the month of June. On June 15, the Department was informed that an understanding had been reached between the management and the men.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman, (E) Employer, (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1909 April 26	Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, and employees.	Employees	Sydney Mines, C.B.	340	Wages and conditions of labour and recognition of United Mine Workers of America.	His Honour Judge J. P. Chipman, (C)[1] His Honour Judge MacGillivray (E)[2] D. McDougall (M)[1]	June 7	July 23	The Report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. D. McDougall, member appointed on behalf of the employees. The report of the Board found against the claims of the employees. There was, however, no cessation of work, the threatened strike being averted.
May 8	Western Coal Operators' Association, comprising: Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company, H. W. McNeill Company, Pacific Coal Company, Leitch Collieries, Limited, Western Canadian Collieries, Limited, International Coal & Coke Company, Limited, and Hosmer Mines, Limited, and their employees.	Employees	Lethbridge, Coleman, Lille Bankhead, Hillcrest, Bellevue Passburg, Canmore and Taber, Alta., Hosmer and Frank, B.C.	2,100	Wages and conditions of labour.	Rev. Hugh Grant (C)[4]. Colin MacLeod, (E)[3]. F. H. Sherman, (M)[5]	May 15	June 21 June 23	The Report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. Colin MacLeod, which was, however, in substantial agreement with that of the Board. The report was not definitely accepted by either party, but conferences between the employers and the employees followed its publication, with the result that an agreement was reached, closely following the terms of the award, effective to March 31, 1911. The employees, who had been on strike from April 1, resumed work on July 1.
May 10	Cumberland Railway & Coal Company and employees.	Employees	Springhill, N.S.	1,550	Wages and conditions of labour and recognition of United Mine Workers of America.	Hon. Mr. Justice Longley (C)[4] Chas. Archibald (E)[2] E. B. Paul, (M)[1]	June 5	July 23	The Report of the Board was accompanied by a minority note, signed by Mr. E. B. Paul, the member appointed on behalf of the employees. The Board's findings were substantially in favour of the Company. The award was not however, accepted by the employees, and a strike was declared on August 9, which resulted in the closing down of the Company's mines until early in the month of March, 1910, when operations were resumed on a limited scale.

June	15	Canada West Coal Company and employees.	Employer	Taber, Alta...	300	Wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge R. Winter (C)[3]. Colin MacLeod (E)[1] W. C. Simmons (M)[1]	July	3	July	19	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. An agreement based on the findings of the Board was subsequently signed by the parties concerned, effective from July 30, 1909, to March 31, 1911. The employees who had been on strike from April 23, returned to work on July 30.
Nov.	18	Edmonton Standard Coal Company, Limited, and employees.	Employer	Edmonton, Alta...	75	Wages and dismissal of employees.	Geo. F. Cunningham (C)[3]. Frank B. Smith (E)[1] Clement Stubbs (M)[1]	Dec.	2	Dec.	27	A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by the parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.
Dec.	2	James W. Blain, contractor for output of Cardiff Coal Company, Limited, and employees.	Employer	Cardiff, Alta. .	60 dir. 15— indir.	Wages and conditions of employment.						Proceedings in connection with this application were discontinued in view of an agreement being reached by the parties concerned.
1910 Jan.	5	Alberta Coal Mining Company and employees.	Employer	Cardiff, Alta. .	35 dir. 25— indir.	Wages and conditions of employment.	R. G. Duggan (C)[3]. J. O. Hannah, (E)[1] Clement Stubbs(M)[1]	Jan.	17			Proceedings unfinished.

2. Metal Mines.

1909 April	5	British Columbia Copper Company and employees.	Employees	Greenwood, B.C.	225	Alleged discrimination against certain employees.	His Honour Judge P. E. Wilson (C)[4] Edward Cronyn (E)[1] John McInnis, M.P.P., (M)[1].	April	29	May June June	21 3 11	Three separate reports were presented in this case, the Company expressing its willingness to accept that of the Chairman as a basis of settlement, while the men accepted the report of Mr. John McInnis. The men declared a strike on June 28, which continued until July 24.
1910 Jan.	8	British Columbia Copper Company and employees.	Employer	Greenwood, B.C. .	350	Employees unwillingness to work with non-union men.	J. H. Senkler (C)[4] John A. Mara (E)[1] John McInnis (M)[1]	Jan.	10	Mar.	29	The Report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. John McInnis. The Board's report was substantially in favour of the Company; at the close of the year the Department was in communication with the parties to the dispute. No cessation of work occurred.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman, (E) Employer, (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1908									
Dec. 26	Kingston & Pembroke Railway Company and employees, members of Order of Railroad Telegraphers.	Employees	Kingston & Pembroke Railway System.	19 dir. 1,600 indir.	Wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge Gunn, (C)[4] J. L. Whiting, K.C., (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]	Jan. 15	April 22	A unanimous report was presented by the Board which made certain recommendations for the settlement of dispute. The report, with recommendations, was accepted subsequently by both parties, a strike being thereby averted.
1909									
May 7	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and railroad telegraphers in its employ.	Employees	Canadian Pacific Railway lines.	1,600	Concerning alleged unfair dismissal and breach of contract.	Hon. Mr. Justice Fortin, (C)[4] Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., (E)[1] W. T. J. Lee, (M)[1]	May 29	June 11	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were subsequently, in correspondence with the Department, accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.
June 3	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen baggagemen and yardmen in its employ.	Employees	Grand Trunk Pacific lines.	300	Wages and conditions of labour.	Hon. R. F. Sutherland, M.P., (C)[3] F. H. McGuigan, (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]	June 24	Aug. 14	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute and no cessation of work occurred, the threatened strike being averted.
June 8	Canadian Northern Railway Company and its Maintenance-of-way employees.	Employees	Canadian Northern Railway lines west of Port Arthur.	1,100 dir. 700 indir.	Wages and conditions of labour.	His Honour Judge R. H. Myers, (C)[4] W. J. Christie, (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1].	June 24	July 21	The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report, signed by Mr. W. J. Christie. The findings of the Board were subsequently accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.
Aug. 11	Intercolonial Railway of Canada and its roundhouse employees.	Employees	Halifax, N.S	20 dir. 1,000 indir.	Alleged discrimination against certain employees.	Sir Geo. Garneau, (C)[4] Jas. H. Gilmour, (E)[1] Aaron A. R. Mosher, (M)[1]	Sept. 25	Nov. 17	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The findings of the Board were subsequently accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.

Oct.	2	Intercolonial Railway of Canada and machinists and fitters in its employ.	Employees	Intercolonial Railway System.	363 dir. 43 indir.	Concerning dismissal of certain employees and alleged violation of contract.	His Honour Judge John A. Barron, (C)[1] Jas. H. Gilmour, (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1].	Oct.	19	Dec.	8	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.
1909												
Dec.	3	Grand Trunk Railway Company and telegraphers and station agents in its employ.	Employees	Grand Trunk Railway lines, east of Detroit, Mich.	760	Wages, advertising of vacancies, etc.	J. E. Atkinson, (C)[1] Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., (E)[1] W. T. J Lee, (M)[1]	Dec.	21	Feb.	24	A report was presented which was unanimous on certain of the matters in dispute, Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., member appointed on behalf of the Company dissenting from the views of the other members on two points. At the close of the year the Department was in communication with the parties to the dispute. No cessation of work occurred.
1910												
Mar.	17	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and conductors, baggagemen brakemen and yardmen in its employ.	Employees	Canadian Pacific Railway lines.	4,360	Wages and conditions of employment.	J. E. Atkinson, (C)[1] Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]					Proceedings unfinished.
Mar.	17	Grand Trunk Railway Company and conductors, baggagemen brakemen and yardmen in its employ.	Employees	Grand Trunk Railway lines.	3,017	Wages and conditions of employment.	Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]	Mar.	18			Proceedings unfinished.
Mar.	17	Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company and conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen in its employ.	Employees	Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo lines.	101	Wages and conditions of employment.	F. H. McGuigan, (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]	Mar.	18			Proceedings unfinished.
Mar.	19	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its telegraph and station employees.	Employees	Grand Trunk Pacific lines.	75	Rules and rates of pay.	W. T. J. Lee, (M)[1]	Mar.	30			Proceedings unfinished.
Mar.	22	Dominion Atlantic Railway Company and employees.	Employees	Kentville, N.S.	4 dir. 25 indir.	Terms of employment and dismissal of certain employees.	.....	.....				Proceedings unfinished.

2. Street Railways

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman, (E) Employer, (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1909 April 20	Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and employees.	Employees	Winnipeg, Man.	600	Concerning wages and conditions of labour	Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D., (C)[4] W. J. Christie, (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]	May 10	June 1	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, accompanied by an agreement covering all points in dispute and effective from May 1, 1909, to May 1, 1911, a strike being thereby averted.

3. Freight Handlers.

1909 May 17	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and freight handlers in its employ	Employees	Owen Sound, Ont.	250	Concerning wages.	Donald Ross, (C)[4] Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., (E)[1] J. G. O'Donoghue, (M)[1]	June 3	June 17	A strike of freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Owen Sound, occurred on May 7, and continued until May 10, when application was made for the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to which the dispute was referred for adjustment. The report of the Board was accompanied by a minority report by Mr. O'Donoghue. The report of the Board was accepted by the parties to the dispute, further cessation of work being thereby averted.

Aug. 18	Canadian Pacific Railway Company and freight handlers in its employ	Employees	Fort William, Ont.	700	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	S. C. Young, (C)[2] W. J. Christie, (E)[3] W. T. Rankin, (M)[4]	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	A strike of freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Fort William occurred on August 9, and continued until August 16, when application was made for the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to which the dispute was referred for adjustment. In the application it was stated that the employees were not informed of the provisions of this Act when the strike was declared. A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by the parties concerned, a further cessation of work being thereby averted.

4. LONGSHOREMEN

1910 Mar. 14	Allan Line; Donaldson Line; Thomson Line; Leyland Line; White Star Dominion Line; Canada Line; South African Line; Mexican Line; Manchester Liners; Black Diamond Line; Head Line; Canadian Pacific Railway Line; and all other owners of steamships navigating to Montreal; and Syndicated Longshoremen of Montreal.	Employees	Montreal, Que.....	1,800	Wages and conditions of employment.	Wm. Lyall, (E)[3] Gustave Francq, (M)[4]	Mar. 24		Proceedings unfinished.

Date of receipt of application.	Parties to Dispute.	Party making application.	Locality.	No. of persons affected.	Nature of Dispute.	Names of Members of Board: (C) Chairman, (E) Employer, (M) Men.	Date on which Board was constituted.	Date of receipt of report of Board.	Result of Reference.
1910 Feb. 10	Manitoba Cartage Company, Limited.	Employees	Winnipeg, Man....	40 dir. 260 indir.	Alleged discrimination against men connected with Union.	Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, (C)[3] Prof. R. Cochrane, (E)[2] T. J. Murray, (M)[1]	Mar. 2	April 1	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making recommendations for the settlement of the dispute. The report was not accepted by the Company, but the inquiry had the effect of improving the conditions and bringing about an understanding, so that the threatened strike was averted.

III.—MUNICIPAL PUBLIC UTILITIES.

1909 July 8	Corporation of Saskatoon, Sask., and labourers in its employ.	Employees	Saskatoon, Sask...	150 dir. 150 indir.	Concerning wages and conditions of labour.	E. J. Meilicke, (C)[3] Alex. Smith, (E)[1] E. Stephenson, (M)[1]	Aug. 4	Sept. 9	A report was presented by the chairman and Mr. Alex. Smith, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, and stating also that an agreement had been reached on all points except the establishment of a minimum wage scale and recognition of the employees' union. No cessation of work was reported.

B.—INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES.

1909 April 27	Dominion Textile Company and mule spinners in its employ.	Employees	Montreal, Que.....	70 dir. 3,000 indir.	Concerning wages and condition of labour.	Hon. Mr. Justice Fortin, (C)[3] F. G. Daniels, (E)[1] A. A. Gibeault, (M)[1]	May 7	May 25	A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned, a strike being thereby averted.

III.—THE COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.

In the speech from the Throne at the opening of the past session of Parliament, reference was made to the proposed introduction of a measure for the more effective control of combinations which unduly enhance prices. A Bill for this purpose was introduced in the House of Commons on January 18, 1910, by the Minister of Labour, which, after consideration by both Houses of Parliament, passed into law on the 4th of May following, under the title of "An Act to provide for the investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers." Since the Act will be administered under the direction of the Minister of Labour, it seems proper to state briefly in this report the nature of the legislation enacted and the reasons for the enactment of the same.

The legislation in question, as an examination of the Parliamentary debates will show, has not been enacted in any spirit of hostility to industrial or commercial combination. On the contrary, the benefits and economies of organization on a large scale, both in trade and industry, have been fully recognized. But whilst it is not desired to interfere unnecessarily with the free play of economic forces, it has been urged that the growth of great power under corporate control is not free from possible danger to the country at large, and, indeed, imposes upon the state the duty of insuring that no private interest shall be allowed to operate against the public good, but rather that the interest of all classes shall be afforded by the state such protection as they may require, since it is organized society which has alone made possible the organization of capital and industry. It is in recognition of this obligation on the part of the Government to the people that the present Act has been introduced and has been adopted by Parliament. The classes of transactions to which it is intended that the Act should apply have been recognized as illegal under the common law of England for centuries past, and have, moreover, been specifically declared unlawful by legislative enactment in this country. The object of the present legislation has been to place at the disposal of the people a readier and, it is believed, a more effective means than is now available in Canada of disclosing and of remedying the abuses of combines which may be formed whether as corporations, monopolies, trusts or mergers, or in the looser forms of agreements, understandings or arrangements, for the purpose of unduly enhancing prices or of restricting competition to the detriment of consumers or producers. The remedy which the Combines Investigation Act has placed at the service of the public in this respect may be shortly expressed in three words,—investigation, publicity and penalty, the first two substantially the same remedies as those offered in the case of industrial disputes by the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and applied by a procedure which in many respects approximates that pursued in the case of the Act named. The operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, based essentially on

these principles, has been strikingly effective, as has been made apparent in the different official reports of the Department on the subject, and there is reason to believe that the same principle carried into this new field of investigation would be productive equally of good results.

METHODS OF PROCEDURE.

To secure an inquiry under the terms of the Act it is necessary that application be made to any High Court Judge by six persons, British subjects, resident in Canada and of full age, who are prepared to declare that a combine exists in respect of any article of trade or commerce and that prices have thereby been enhanced or competition restricted to their detriment, either as consumers or as producers; provided, further that a prima facie case is made out by which the judge has been satisfied that there is reasonable grounds for believing (1) that a combine exists which is injurious to trade; or (2) which has operated to the detriment of consumers or producers; and (3) that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be held.

All reasonable and proper expenses incurred in connection with an application for investigation under this statute may be paid on order of the judge out of an appropriation set apart for this purpose by Parliament. Provision is made also in the statute whereby the necessary expenses of the subsequent investigation may be borne by the State.

Publicity will be secured through the publication of the findings in the *Canada Gazette* and in the public press.

Whenever an order for investigation has been granted by a judge in respect of the affairs of an alleged combine the same will be communicated at once to the Minister of Labour so that steps may be taken for the establishment of a Board of Investigation.

In order that the inquiry may be as fair and as full as possible it is provided that each of the parties interested in getting at the truth, namely, on the one hand, the applicants for investigation, and on the other hand, the persons believed to be concerned in the alleged combination, may be represented on the Board of Investigation; in this way it is hoped to secure the services on the Board of persons who will be exceptionally well qualified for the work entrusted to it. Each Board established under the Act will have a membership of three, namely, one member to be appointed on the recommendation of the persons upon whose application the order for investigation has been granted; a second to be appointed on the recommendation of the persons named in the order as being concerned in the alleged combine; and the third, who shall be designated as the Chairman and who must be a judge of one of the courts of record, to be appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board, or, in the absence of any such joint recommendation, to be appointed by the Minister of Labour.

Before entering upon his duties each member of a Board appointed under the Combines Investigation Act must swear that he will truly, faithfully and impartially perform his duties as a member of the Board; that he is a

British subject; that he has no direct pecuniary interest in the alleged combine that is to be the subject of investigation; that he has not received and will not accept either directly or indirectly any perquisite, gift, fee, or gratuity from any person in any way interested in any matter or thing to be investigated by the Board; and that he is not immediately connected in business with any of the parties applying for this investigation, and is not acting in collusion with any person therein.

For the purposes of investigation Boards of Investigation will have all the powers which are vested in any court of record in civil cases, that is to say the right to summon and to examine witnesses under oath and the right to require the production of such books and papers or other documents or things as the Board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring. Whenever in the opinion of the Minister of Labour the public interest so requires, the Minister of Justice may instruct counsel to conduct the investigation before a Board.

PROCEDURE SUBSEQUENT TO INVESTIGATION.

Whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council as the result of any investigation or from the judgment of any court that a combine exists with regard to any article to promote unduly the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers, and if it appears to the Governor in Council that such disadvantage to the consumer is facilitated by the duties of customs imposed on the article or on any like article, the Governor in Council may direct either that such article be admitted free into Canada or that the duty thereon be reduced to such amount or rate as will, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, give the public the benefit of reasonable competition.

In case it should appear from the report of any Board that the holder of any patent issued under the Patent Act has made exclusive use of rights and privileges thereunder "so as to unduly limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article of trade and commerce; or to unduly restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to such article; or unduly to prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture or production of any article, or unreasonably to enhance the price thereof; or unduly to prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation, storage or supply of any article, such patent shall be liable to be revoked." In this respect the present legislation is intended to supplement the provisions of the Patent Law of Canada against the abuse of patent rights. Where it is reported that a patent has been misused to any of the ends above mentioned the Minister of Justice may apply to the Exchequer Court for a revocation of the same.

It is also provided that any person who has been reported by a Board for violation of the terms of this statute and who thereafter continues to offend is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding $1,000 per day and costs during which such person so continues to offend

for each day after the expiration of ten days, or such extension of time as in the opinion of the Board may be necessary, from the date of the publication of the Board's report in the *Canada Gazette*.

The findings of Board may also serve as a basis for effecting other remedies in the case of offending monopolies or corporations, as for example the cancellation of licenses under the Inland Revenue Act, where it is shown the same are being used to restrict competition, or the withdrawal of subsidies, in cases of alleged combines in shipping or transportation; under the terms of section 3 of the Act the general administration of this statute is entrusted to the Minister of Labour.

PREVIOUS LEGISLATION IN CANADA AND ELSEWHERE.

In the framing of this enactment a careful examination has been made of the laws which were already on the statute books of Canada with respect to combines, viz.: Sections 496, 497 and 498 of the Criminal Code, 1906; Section 12 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1907; and Chapter 17 of 4 Edward VII. —"An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act"; and an attempt has been made to supplement these measures in such respects as experience has proven desirable, having in mind especially the remarkable growth of both commercial and industrial consolidation in Canada within recent years, and the further fact that in some quarters at least this development has been held responsible for the increased prices of various classes of commodities.

In an examination of this subject attention has been directed to the work of a special committee of the House of Commons in the session of 1888 which was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the existence of certain alleged combinations in the manufacturing industries, in trade and in insurance in this country, and to the effects of the inquiry, in connection with which it may be observed that the inquirer can not fail to be deeply impressed with the beneficial results accruing in matters of this nature from investigation and publicity.

At the same time a study has been made of the several legislative enactments of the United States, of various European countries, and of Australia, for the prevention and the punishment of injurious combines, so that the legislative experience of these countries in regard to what is commonly known as the Trust Problem might be available in the framing of the present enactment.

It has been made a subject of complaint that proceedings under the Anti-Combines Sections of the Criminal Code of Canada, under which a number of prosecutions have been entered, have been both slow and expensive, and subject also to such restrictions as have made it extremely difficult to secure a conviction. In its consideration of the subject Parliament has not deemed it wise to rescind these sections but has left the criminal law as it stood for possible use in such cases as time may disclose in which the penalties there provided may prove at once the most suitable and the most effective forms of punishment for offenders.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE NEW ACT.

Procedure under the Combines Investigation Act will not necessarily cast any stigma upon those who are held to be concerned in an alleged combine. The actual inquiry before the Board will not be in any sense a criminal prosecution, but rather in the nature of a commission of inquiry at the cost of the state into matters of concern to the public at large and on the result of which will be based such remedial action as the necessities of the case require.

Under the Anti-Combine Section of the Customs Tariff Act provision is already made for public inquiry into the facts connected with any alleged combine where it is believed that the same is facilitated to any extent by the duties of customs. It is further provided that the Governor in Council may afford a remedy to consumers by the reduction or the abolition of the duties on any article of trade or commerce affected. The advantages of inquiry in this respect were shown some years ago in connection with an investigation which was made by Royal Commission into the existence of an alleged combine of paper manufacturers. On April 10, 1901, complaint was made to the Governor in Council under this section that there existed among Canadian paper manufacturers a combine to unduly increase the price of news and printing paper. This complaint was made the subject of a special inquiry by the late Honourable Mr. Justice Taschereau, of the Superior Court of Montreal, who reported that the complaint was well founded and that in his opinion the said enhancement of prices was undue, unreasonable, and oppressive. On April 25 following, an Order in Council was passed by which relief was afforded to users of news and printing paper by the reduction of the customs tariff on these articles from 25 per cent to 15 per cent.

Under the terms of the Combines Investigation Act it will be possible for the Governor in Council, where it has been established before a Board of Investigation that any injurious combine has been formed in respect of the manufacture of certain articles in Canada, to reduce or abolish the duties on such articles. Instead, therefore, of being under the necessity of appointing Royal Commissions of inquiry into such matters the investigation of complaints in this connection may hereafter be performed by Boards under the Combines Investigation Act, although authority is retained by the Governor in Council to act upon the report of any Royal Commission or of any judgment of any court in Canada, which has disclosed the existence of a conspiracy, combination, agreement, or arrangement of a monopolistic character in restraint of trade.

It should be added that by Chapter 17 of 4 Edward VII., "An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act," the Minister of Inland Revenue has been empowered to cancel inland revenue licenses where manufacturers holding the same have sold their goods under a monopolistic form of contract designed to prevent purchasers buying goods from any other manufacturer or dealer. In its consideration of the subject of combines generally it has not been thought advisable by the Dominion Parliament to amend or to re-

scind the existing law in this respect, but to render it more effective by providing machinery for disclosing monopolistic forms of contract.

The text of the Combines Investigation Act is printed in the appendix to the present volume. It will be seen that the prescribed form of application for an investigation and that also of the judicial order for investigation are printed with the Act. Forms available on application have been specially prepared in the Department for these purposes, as also forms relating to the appointment of members, the oath of office, the summoning of witnesses, etc.

In the closing days of the session the sum of $10,000 was appropriated for the administration of the Act during the year 1910-11.

IV.—ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON INDUSTRIAL TRAINING AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In the House of Commons on January 28, 1910, the Minister of Labour announced that it was, in the opinion of the Government, desirable that a Royal Commission of Inquiry on the subject of Industrial Training and Technical Education should be appointed, and that it should be vested with authority to visit Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, and, if necessary, other countries for the purpose of studying the systems of technical education which have been established by these nations, and for the purpose also of reporting on the same. On May 3 following, an appropriation of $25,000.00 was voted by Parliament for the expenses of this inquiry. The personnel of the Commission as appointed by the Governor in Council was announced, shortly after the close of Parliament, to be as follows, viz:—

James W. Robertson, Esq., C.M.G., LL.D., of Montreal, Que., Chairman.
Hon. John N. Armstrong, Esq., of North Sydney, N.S.
George Bryce, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.C., of Winnipeg, Man.
M. Gaspard DeSerres, of Montreal, Que.
Gilbert M. Murray, Esq., B.A., of Toronto, Ont.
David Forsyth, Esq., M.A., of Berlin, Ont.
James Simpson, Esq., of Toronto, Ont.

Mr. Thomas Bengough, Toronto, was appointed secretary and reporter to this Commission.

The needs of Canada in respect of industrial training and technical education have been brought to the attention of the Government on several occasions during recent years, in particular by the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress and the National Trades and Labour Congress. An elaborate memorial was presented some years ago to His Excellency the Governor General by the Canadian Manufacturers Association requesting that the Dominion Government should undertake such an inquiry as is now proposed, and for several years this body has carried on an active and enlightening campaign, resulting in the presentation at the last annual meeting of the Association of a valuable report on the subject. Similarly, deputations from the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress and from the National Trades and Labour Congress have on several occasions waited on the Government urging action along the lines proposed, and the desirability of the appointment of a Commission has frequently formed the subject of interesting debates at the annual meetings of these respective organizations, resolutions in favour of the establishment of a Dominion

Commission having been passed from year to year. The terms of the latest resolution passed on the subject by the Dominion Trades and Labour Council are as follows:—

> Whereas, the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada lack greatly in schools for technical education and are very much behind Germany and France in this respect, and in addition the United States, which is our closest and keenest competitor in trade matters; be it resolved, That the incoming executive be instructed to appeal to the Federal and Provincial Governments to exact such legislation, and make such appropriations as will permit the mechanic and artisan of Canada the privilege of technical education on lines of electric and civil engineering, chemistry, wood carving, modeling, etc. In spite of the fact that the Dominion Government in the past has said that according to the British North America Act all education is delegated to the Provincial Governments, this matter is one of national import, and could be taken up under the Department of Trade and Comemrce and be well within their scope.

The resolutions passed from time to time by the National Trades and Labour Congress have been to the same effect.

Some further evidence of the public interest in the subject of technical education is found in the appointment of a special committee by the Toronto school board to visit the various cities of the United States, of which commitee Mr. James Simpson, Chairman of the board, was a member. The subject also has been referred to on more than one occasion in the debates of the Dominion Parliament, formed the theme of a most interesting discussion in the House of Commons on December 6 last in connection with a resolution proposed by Mr. Hugh Guthrie (South Wellington) "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a Commission of Inquiry should be forthwith appointed to investigate the needs of Canada in respect of technical education, and to report on ways and means by which these needs may be best met." In pressing this resolution, Mr. Guthrie stated that he did so at the request of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and of the Dominion Trades and Labour Congress, and further observed that resolutions in favour of the present motion had been adopted by between fifty and sixty Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in Canada.

In Mr. Guthrie's speech and in the ensuing debate allusion was made to the attention which had been given to technical education in Great Britain, in the United States, in Germany, and in other foreign countries, and to the very great benefits which have been derived therefrom. The point was also strongly emphasized that the subject of technical education and industrial training is one deserving of greater attention than has been bestowed upon it in Canada up to the present time; and that, indeed, if Canadians are to obtain their share of the world's trade they must realize that this can only be done by bring their workmen up to the highest degree of efficiency and by seeing that Canadian industries are managed by men of technical training and knowledge. In the discussion of Mr. Guthrie's motion it was contended that the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry on Technical Education would not conflict with the jurisdiction of the Provinces, and that the results of the inquiry could not but prove of very great benefit to all

parts of the Dominion through the full information which it would place at the disposal of the various Governments and interests concerned. The Minister of Finance, the Minister of Labour, and the leader of the Opposition were among those who took part in the discussion and expressed their sympathy with the object of Mr. Guthrie's motion. The debate on the motion was adjourned at the request of the Minister of Labour in order that an opportunity might be afforded to the Government of further considering this proposal from the point of view of the attitude of the Provinces towards Federal action in respect of technical education.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH PROVINCIAL PREMIERS.

On December 13 a letter was addressed by the Minister of Labour to the Prime Ministers of the several Provinces of Canada, in which the latter were asked whether the appointment by the Federal authorities of a Commission of Inquiry into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects industrial training and technical education, and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries would meet with the approval of the several Provinces and whether, in particular, exception to such a course would be taken by any of the Provinces on any ground of jurisdiction. The communications in question which were exchanged between the Federal and Provincial authorities were in the following terms:

The Minister's Letter of Inquiry.

Ottawa, December 13, 1909.

Dear Sir:—

The Dominion Government is considering the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects Industrial Training and Technical Education, and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries, particularly in Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States. It is intended that the commission shall be solely for the purpose of gathering information, the information when obtained to be published in a suitable report to be at the disposal of the Provinces and available for general distribution.

I may say, that the view of the Government is that a Commission of the kind suggested might render valuable services to the Dominion as a whole, since it would be in a position to conduct an inquiry on a wider and more comprehensive scale than might be considered desirable or possible in the case of the different Provinces, and which if undertaken by the Provinces individually must lead inevitably to the duplication and re-duplication of energy and expense. It is recognized, however, that the work of such a commission to be of national service should have the hearty endorsation of the Governments of the several Provinces of the Dominion, and I am, therefore, writing to ask if the appointment by the Federal authorities of a Commission of the character and scope suggested, would meet with the approval of your Government, and to inquire in particular, inasmuch as some doubt has been expressed on the point, whether exception to such a course would be taken on any grounds of jurisdiction.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour.

Reply from the Premier of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, December 23, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., on the subject of the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs of Technical Education.

I would be delighted to see such a Commission appointed by your Government; in fact, I have long advocated such a course being taken and you can accept my assurance that such a course, if adopted, will meet with the hearty approbation of the Government of Nova Scotia.

Yours truly,
(Signed) G. H. MURRAY.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Reply from the Premier of New Brunswick.

St. John, N.B., December 16, 1909.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 13th instant, informing me that the Dominion Government is considering the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as regards industrial training and technical education, and into the system of methods of technical instruction prevailing in other countries, specially in Great Britain, as a whole, and I have no hesitation in saying that the appointment by the Federal authorities of a Commission of the character and scope suggested in your letter, would meet with the approval of my Government, and no exception would be taken to such a course on any ground of jurisdiction.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) J. D. HAZEN.

Reply from the Premier of Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown, December 18, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, regarding the advisability of the Dominion Government appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects Industrial Training and Technical Education, and into the systems and methods of technical education obtaining in other countries, &c., with the request that the matter should be considered and approved of by the Government of this Province, and whether exception to such a course would be taken on the grounds of jurisdiction.

In reply, I beg to say that your proposal meets with the approval of our Government, and I wish to assure you that no exception will be taken upon the grounds of jurisdiction. We believe it would be in the interest of the country at large that such a Commission should be appointed, and that all possible information be obtained upon a subject of so much importance.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) F. L. HASZARD,
Premier.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

Reply from the Premier of Ontario.

Toronto, December 16, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I have your letter of the 13th instant.

I understand that the object of the proposed Commission, to inquire into the needs and present equipment of the Dominion as respects training and technical education and into the system of methods for technical instruction obtaining in other countries, will be solely for the purpose of gathering information. This being so, I see no objection to the creation of the Commission, and no exception will be taken to it on the part of the Province of Ontario.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. P. WHITNEY.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Reply from the Premier of Quebec.

Quebec, December 30, 1909.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour, Otawa.

Sir,—I have submitted to my colleagues of the Executive Council the letter you were kind enough to write to me on the 13th instant, asking me whether the Government of the Province of Quebec would approve the appointment by the Federal authorities of a Commission to make an investigation concerning technical education in this country.

We are of the opinion, my colleagues and myself, that anything pertaining to public education—whether the subject be special teaching or general teaching—belongs to the Provinces exclusively, and I want to write you so, in order that there may be no misunderstanding on that point. As, on the other hand, you give me the assurance that the Federal authorities, in instituting a Commission of Investigation, would simply do it with a view to help the Provincial Governments by having collected information which they would later on put at the disposal of the latter, we see no objection to the appointment of such a Commission.

Please accept, Sir, the expression of my highest regards,

(Sgd.) LOMER GOUIN,
Prime Minister.

Reply from the Premier of Manitoba.

Winnipeg, December 16, 1909.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of yours, under date of December 13th, regarding the advisability of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the Industrial training and technical education of Canada.

I appreciate the fact that education is a matter under the Constitution entirely vested in the Provinces and realize that it is a delicate question on which to give advice such as you solicit.

The matter is an important one and I think, in view of the rapid strides along industrial lines that the Canadian people are making, there

is necessity for more attention being given to technical education than what has been the practice or custom in the past.

I shall certainly be pleased to see more interest taken in this matter, and our young men better qualified for the opportunities that are offered along industrial lines by having a first-class technical education to qualify them for the responsible and important positions that are awaiting men of that quality.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) R. P. ROBLIN,
Premier.

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

Reply from the Premier of Saskatchewan.

Regina, December 21, 1909.

Dear Mr. King,—I have duly received your letter of the December 13th on the subject of Technical Education and the proposal now under consideration by your Government for instituting an inquiry by a Royal Commission, and which asks whether the proposal meets with the approval of the Saskatchewan Government, and whether any exception would be taken by us on the ground of jurisdiction.

I may very readily state that the Saskatchewan Government will raise no objection against the proposed inquiry by the Dominion Government on any grounds; on the contrary we believe that the Federal Government is the proper authority to proceed in the matter in the way proposed, that it is a subject which can be more efficiently, economically, and effectively dealt with by the Central Government than by the various Provincial Governments; and, in addition that, inasmuch as industrial training and technical instruction intimately affect trade and commerce, these branches of education ought to be viewed from the National rather than from the Provincial standpoint.

Believe me,
Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) WALTER SCOTT.

Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, C.M.G.,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ontario.

Reply from the Premier of Alberta.

Edmonton, Alta., Dec. 28, 1909.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed by the Hon. Premier Rutherford to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th, in reference to the advisability of the Dominion Government appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the needs and present Industrial Training and Technical Education.

I am directed by the Premier to say that this project meets with the hearty endorsation and approval of his Government.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) M. J. McLEOD.
Clerk Executive Council.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

Reply from the Premier of British Columbia.

Victoria, January 15, 1910.

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I beg to confirm my telegram to you of January 10, as follows:—

"Owing to absence of Minister of Education with whom I wished "to confer, regret being unable to reply sooner to your favour regarding "Technical Education. He has now returned and an answer will be sent "you promptly."

Having since then had an opportunity of consulting with the Minister of Education, I beg to state that the appointment of a Commission by the Dominion to inquire into the subject of Industrial Training and Technical Instruction meets with the approval of this Government.

It is not the intention of the Government of this Province to take exception to the course you propose on any grounds of jurisdiction.

I might add that this Government will gladly afford any facilities in its power to assist in carrying out the object in view.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) RICHARD McBRIDE.

V.—SPECIAL REPORT ON WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890-1909, INCLUSIVE —INAUGURATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE METHOD OF PRESENTING STATISTICS OF PRICES.

For some time past, and especially since the beginning of the present century, one of the most important features of the general economic situation in Canada has been a rapid and continuous advance in prices and the cost of living. Reaching in 1907 a level unprecedented in many years previously, prices receded to some extent in 1908; the check, however, proved but temporary, and in the closing months of 1909 the high cost of living had become the subject of discussion throughout the community affecting as it did the immediate well-being of nearly every one, especially those of the wage-earning and other classes dependent on a fixed income.

In the United States as in Canada public feeling was greatly aroused. Boycotts against the use of meats and other provisions were undertaken in several localities, and numerous investigations into the nature and causes of the increase were conducted both on public and private initiative. "When the history of 1910 comes to be written," says the Editor of *Bradstreet's Journal*, in an article published during March, 1910, "not the least memorable of its happenings to be chronicled will probably be the great agitation, partaking of the proportions of a national revolt against the high prices of food."

DEPARTMENTAL RECORD OF PRICE CHANGES.

For some years past the opening article of the *Labour Gazette* has contained a paragraph devoted to a brief mention of the more important price changes reported in the preceding month. Prices have been regarded in this statement in a twofold light, first, as indicating tendencies in the cost of living, and, secondly, as reflecting current industrial and trade conditions. Both wholesale and retail price fluctuations have been included in this statement, the former as a barometer of passing business sentiment and the latter as representing changes in the actual cost of living to the consumers.

The unsatisfactoriness of general statements in such a matter led the Department some time ago to design a more comprehensive and systematic manner of treating the subject of prices, and steps to carry out this design were taken early in 1909. It was decided to deal henceforward with wholesale and retail prices separately. As the latter depend largely on local conditions, quotations for over thirty staple commodities entering largely into the cost of living (including foods, fuel and lighting, to which rentals were added), are to be obtained monthly from forty-eight important industrial centres throughout Canada. This, it is thought, will cover adequately the cost of living aspect.* With regard to wholesale prices a list of 230 articles representing the most important departments of Canadian production and trade was compiled, quotations of each article to be obtained from month to month in a governing or representative wholesale market, the whole to be combined and analysed in accordance with accredited statistical practice. It may be added that in carrying on the latter record it was decided to employ the method of index numbers and to reduce the statistics each month to a series

*For a more detailed description of this feature see reference in the chapter of the present report devoted to the work in connection with the *Labour Gazette* during the past year.

of indices whereby the movement of prices both as a whole and in the leading departments of trade might be measured with some degree of accuracy.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION INTO WHOLESALE PRICES.

It was shortly after the above arrangements had been determined upon that the general cost of living situation entered upon that acute stage to which reference has been briefly made above. It will readily be understood that the inauguration of a periodic review involving the calculation of an index number requires a careful preliminary investigation in order to establish a proper basis for the future inquiry. It was, accordingly, with a two-fold object that the Department began early in 1909 a special investigation into the course of wholesale prices in Canada during the past twenty years, namely, from the beginning of 1890 up to and including the year 1909. The twofold object was, (1) to afford, as above stated, a proper basis for the monthly index number, and (2) to place at the disposal of the public at the time when the general interest in the question was at its height, comprehensive and accurate information concerning the rise in prices which has occurred during the past few years, accompanying the same with various material not readily accessible which might be of value in connection with the study of price fluctuations in Canada. The investigation proved to be the most elaborate and extended work of the kind ever carried out by the Department, and it was decided in view of the general interest in its subject to publish its results in the form of a special result.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation was limited to the past twenty years, owing to the fact that it was found possible within that period to go back some distance prior to the time at which the recent rise began and thus to obtain a sufficiently detached point of view.

The commodities were arranged for the purpose of the inquiry in thirteen general groups as follows:—

Group.	Number of Commodities.
1. Grains and fodder	13
2. Animals and meats	15
3. Fish	9
4. Dairy produce	5
5. Other foods (groceries, fruits, vegetables, etc.)	37
6. Textiles:—	
(a) Woollens	5
(b) Cottons	4
(c) Silks	3
(d) Linens	3
(e) Jutes	2
(f) Miscellaneous	2
7. Hides, leather, boots and shoes	11
8. Metals and implements	27
9. Fuel and lighting	10
10. Building material:—	
(a) Lumber	11
(b) Other building materials	14
(c) Paints, oils and glass	14
11. House furnishings (furniture, crockery and glassware, kitchen furnishings and table cutlery)	15
12. Drugs and chemicals	16
13. Miscellaneous:—	
(a) Furs	4
(b) Liquors and tobaccos	4
(c) Sundry	6

For each of the 230 commodities in the investigation an effort was made to secure a reliable price quotation in a primary or a representative wholesale

market for the opening market day of each month in each year back to 1890. The daily press and weekly trade journals, the printed reports of exchanges, boards of trades, &c., were the sources chiefly laid under contribution, the Toronto and Montreal markets furnishing the great mass of the quotations. It may be added that the books of manufacturers and wholesalers were, by courtesy of the owners,, consulted in many instances for supplementary information and for general purposes of verification.

In analysing and interpreting the results the well-known method of index numbers was employed. An index number of any article or number of articles at any date is the percentage which the price of that article or number of articles at the date in question is of the price of the same article or articles at some other date or period selected as a standard. Percentages of this kind, it will be understood, may be combined and compared in a way impossible with actual prices. In the present investigation the period selected as the base or standard was the decade 1890-1899.

A SPECIAL REPORT ISSUED.

These and other details with regard to the investigation were set forth in the introductory portion of the special report embodying the results of the investigation, which, as above stated, was prepared in the Department during the past year, being in the press as the year closed. The remaining part of this chapter may take the form of a review of the report and of the leading results therein set forth.

In presenting the statistics, the subject matter of the report was divided into three parts:

Part I.—In the first part of the report, the records of actual price quotations obtained are given. These represent the complete body of statistical matter secured in the case of each commodity and form the ground work of the whole report. Full details are given at the head of each table of the source of the statistics, exact quantity of the articles quoted, &c. The average price for each year is also shown.

Part II.—Following the tables of actual prices, a series of tables is given in which the average annual prices shown in Part I. are expressed in the form of index numbers. This enables the price fluctuations of the several commodities from year to year to be compared on a similar basis and to be combined so as to show the movement by related groups. An index number is given for each commodity, for each of the several divisions and subdivisions indicated in the list of commodities, and for certain other groupings which it is thought will be of interest.

Part III.—In the third division of the report a series of charts is published which will show at a glance the more important features of the price movement of the past twenty years. These charts are based on Parts I. and II. and are self-explanatory.

Appendix.—In an appendix to the report various matter of direct interest to the study of prices is presented. The appendix is in three parts: (1) a description of the technical problem involved in the construction of the index number. (2) A review of the more celebrated index numbers of Great Britain and foreign countries, with tables and diagrams of the results which they severally show. (3) A statement as to the causes and effects of

price variations, with special reference to existing conditions in Canada, and the character of the data necessary to determine the same with exactness.

GENERAL RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION.

The net result of the investigation is perhaps most clearly indicated by the chart on the opposite page, in which the line indicates the course which the averaged prices of all commodities included in the investigation followed from 1890 to 1909, inclusive. The level indicated by the number 100 represents the average price of the commodities during the decade 1890-99.

The aggregate index number on which the chart is based is shown in the table published on page 107, which also contains from year to year the index numbers for the several groups into which the commodities are divided.

On referring to the table and chart, it will be seen that prices in Canada followed a downward course from 1890 to 1897. This was succeeded during the ensuing decade by a more rapid upward movement which culminated in 1907. The last mentioned year was by a considerable margin the highest point in the twenty-year period. Prices fell in 1908, but were upward again in 1909.

Comparing the more important points in this progress with the average level of prices during the decade 1890-1899, it will be seen that in 1890 prices were somewhat over 10 per cent above the average. In 1897, after three years of panic depression and political unrest in the United States and Canada, they had fallen to a point nearly 8 per cent below. Within six years thereafter, however, they regained this loss. Continuing to mount with extreme rapidity, in 1907 they reached a point over 26 per cent above the average of the base decade. The recession in 1908 amounted to nearly five points. During 1909 this recession was checked and a gain in the opposite direction registered.*

Comparing the high year 1907 with the low year 1897 the advance amounted to approximately 37 per cent. Comparing the year 1909 with the low year 1897 the increase shown is approximately 31.5 per cent.

Referring to the several groups it will be seen that the chief advances occurred in lumber, grains and fodder, animals and meats, furs, hides and leather, paints, fish and dairy produce. None of the other groups show a decline compared with the base decade, but metals and implements, fuel and light and drugs and chemicals are but slightly above the average of 1890–1899. Somewhat larger advances are shown by textiles, fruits, groceries, house furnishings, other building materials, and liquors and tobaccos.

In arriving at the above conclusions, the simple average of the prices of all the commodities covered in the investigation was taken. In other words the several commodities of the list were regarded as of equal importance from the standpoint of the consumer. An experiment in weighing the various commodities which was also made, showed somewhat wider fluctuations but little material change from the above.

NUMBER OF ARTICLES SHOWING AN INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICE.

An indication, less specific than the above, of the general course of prices during the period, is obtained by noting the number of articles which show an increase or decrease in price in the final year, as compared with the period selected as the standard (1890–1899), and the more important turning points in the line.

* During the first half of 1909 the downward tendency of 1907 was continued, the gain for the year as a whole having been made during the closing months, so that the upward tendency in progress during the autumn was more pronounced than that indicated by the index number for the year as a whole.

CHART SHOWING THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE TWENTY YEARS, 1890-1909.

[*Number of Commodities*—203.] [*Average Price*, 1890-1899 = 100]

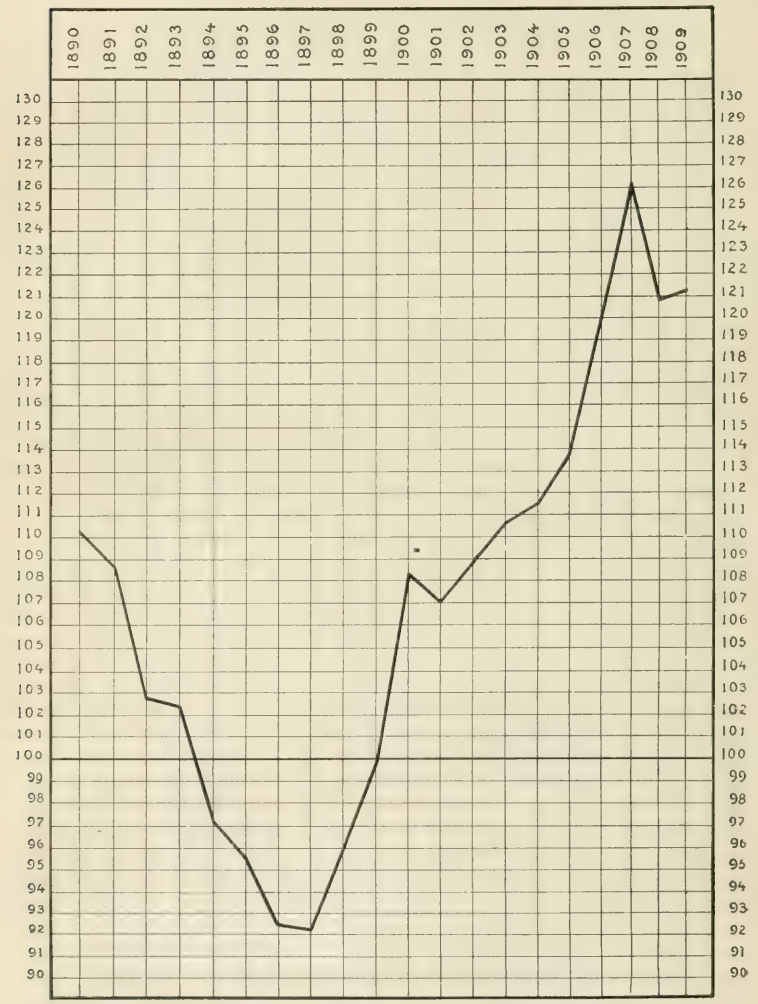


TABLE SHOWING INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL COMMODITIES BY GROUPS, 1890-1909.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
1. Grains and fodder	116.7	123.9	106.7	99.1	94.3	98.8	85.2	80.6	98.8	96.7	99.9	107.3	116.1	106.5	115.5	116.4	118.5	140.2	148.3	149.9
2. Animals and meats	111.2	104.7	108.5	117.7	98.7	92.2	82.4	90.4	97.9	95.1	103.4	111.3	122.2	117.9	111.3	120.7	130.1	133.8	129.6	148.6
3. Dairy produce	103.0	106.2	105.8	110.4	104.6	94.8	90.1	99.1	92.9	101.4	109.0	102.5	106.9	108.9	107.2	115.1	120.2	131.5	136.3	133.6
4. Fish	103.3	97.3	90.6	99.7	96.4	101.4	102.6	98.6	99.6	110.0	106.4	113.2	110.2	116.2	119.5	115.7	120.8	129.5	120.5	134.0
5. Other foods	120.3	121.3	104.7	102.1	95.0	95.2	87.1	86.0	94.3	93.6	96.4	98.6	98.4	98.1	101.8	100.7	103.1	112.5	110.3	107.6
6. Textiles	111.4	104.2	102.2	101.2	97.3	93.6	96.9	98.0	95.2	99.8	100.0	103.6	101.0	105.9	110.4	114.6	123.4	126.1	111.0	108.3
7. Hides, tallow, leather, boots and shoes	100.6	102.6	99.8	101.8	89.9	98.6	92.9	100.1	105.0	109.4	113.8	112.8	118.2	115.7	113.6	119.6	128.1	125.5	120.0	135.4
8. Metals and implements—																				
(*a*) Metals	125.4	114.4	107.6	102.1	91.1	87.0	87.5	85.7	87.6	111.9	121.2	110.4	102.8	105.5	99.7	108.4	128.6	134.8	106.3	101.9
(*b*) Implements	103.8	103.2	102.9	102.6	102.2	101.0	98.5	93.1	94.3	98.0	100.1	102.2	104.7	105.7	106.2	106.1	106.0	107.1	104.2	102.4
9. Fuel and lighting	107.4	106.7	106.6	102.9	97.5	97.0	98.9	96.4	93.5	96.9	100.8	98.1	104.9	111.0	103.0	104.1	106.4	108.8	102.2	103.8
10. Building materials—																				
(*a*) Metals	103.5	102.7	104.4	103.7	104.6	102.8	97.1	93.9	99.8	95.8	114.0	114.6	122.0	128.8	131.3	134.1	152.7	165.2	162.6	154.6
(*b*) Miscellaneous building materials	117.6	110.4	106.8	103.7	98.7	95.2	93.9	87.7	87.4	97.2	111.8	106.0	104.6	107.7	107.2	106.8	104.7	108.7	107.5	105.7
(*c*) Paints, oils, glass	109.5	103.8	98.2	98.6	95.5	96.1	96.2	95.5	100.0	107.6	125.9	121.9	128.1	126.3	122.4	125.3	135.3	141.2	136.8	135.2
11. House furnishings	100.2	100.5	100.9	101.1	101.3	97.9	97.5	99.8	99.6	100.2	110.2	107.9	109.2	109.6	112.7	107.3	113.0	112.7	112.8	110.4
12. Drugs and chemicals	110.5	110.3	104.4	104.4	103.1	100.3	99.8	96.5	96.8	93.3	101.5	99.8	102.2	105.5	109.6	106.4	106.3	108.5	107.1	103.9
13 Miscellaneous—																				
(*a*) Furs	86.5	99.7	103.7	123.6	113.5	80.5	80.7	88.0	111.1	111.8	147.3	140.9	145.2	168.1	171.3	217.4	229.2	239.4	231.8	227.2
(*b*) Liquors and tobacco	94.9	99.0	99.7	99.4	98.7	99.4	98.0	103.9	103.9	102.3	103.3	103.3	103.7	107.0	107.8	108.1	108.1	125.5	118.0	117.5
(*c*) Sundry	112.0	106.7	98.9	100.3	93.7	91.3	92.6	91.2	103.3	109.5	113.0	110.9	116.8	115.9	119.1	121.1	120.9	123.0	117.6	121.6
Total	110.3	108.5	102.8	102.5	97.2	95.6	92.5	92.2	96.1	100.1	108.2	107.0	109.0	110.5	111.4	113.8	120.0	126.2	120.8	121.2

The following table gives a summarized comparison on this basis, of prices in 1909 with (1) average prices for the base decade; (2) prices during the year 1890; (3) prices during the low year, 1897, and (4) prices during the high year, 1907:

NUMBER OF ARTICLES OF WHICH PRICES IN 1909 SHOW AN INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Compared with 1890–1899.			Compared with 1890.			Compared with 1897.			Compared with 1907.		
Increase.	Decrease.	No change.	Increase.	Decrease.	No change.	Increase.	Decrease.	No change.	Increase.	Decrease.	No change.
160	58	4	129	82	6	176	42	3	90	109	31

The above shows that comparing average prices in 1909 and 1897, four times as many advances as declines are indicated. When the comparison is between 1909 prices and those of the base decade, about three times as many advances as declines are shown. As between prices in 1909 and in 1890, half again as many articles show an advance as those which show a decline. Compared with the high year 1907, the decline in the general average was caused by decreases in 109 articles, *i.e.*, less than half of the total number, while 90 articles advanced in price, some 31 showing little or no change.

COMPARATIVE LEVEL OF PRICES IN 1909.

The general level of prices in the several groups in 1909, expressed in percentages of increase or decrease, as compared (1) with 1890; (2) with the decade 1890–1899, and, (3) with the low year in the respective groups, is shown in the following table:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R., No. 9.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE SHOWN BY PRICES IN 1909.

Group.	Compared with 1890.	Compared with decade 1890–1899.	Compared with the low year.
Grains and fodder	28.4	49.9	85.9 (1897)
Animals and meats	33.6	48.6	80.3 (1896)
Dairy produce	29.7	33.6	48.2 (1897)
Fish	29.7	34.0	47.9 (1892)
Other foods	11.8*	7.6	25.0 (1897)
Textiles	2.8*	8.3	15.7 (1895)
(*a*) Woollens	7.3	14.2	34.2 (1902)
(*b*) Cottons	10.7	29.8	43.5 (1898)
(*c*) Silks	27.1*	6.8*	5.9 (1901)
(*d*) Flax products	3.2*	4.0*	22.6 (1895)
(*e*) Jutes	5.2	12.5	25.7 (1898)
(*f*) Oilcloths	27.6*	4.6*	17.6 (1899)
Hides, leathers and boots and shoes	34.5	35.4	45.9 (1896)
Metals and implements	14.0*	2.1	14.9 (1897)
Fuel and lighting	3.4*	3.8	11.0 (1898)
Building materials—			
(*a*) Lumber	49.3	54.6	70.2 (1898)
(*b*) Paints, oil and glass	23.4	35.2	1.5 (1897)
(*c*) Other building materials	11.2*	5.7	20.9 (1898)
House furnishings	10.1	10.4	13.2 (1896)
Drugs and chemicals	6.3*	3.9	11.3 (1899)
Miscellaneous—			
(*a*) Furs	162.6	127.2	182.2 (1895)
(*b*) Liquors and tobacco	23.8	17.5	23.8 (1890)
(*c*) Sundry	8.5	21.6	33.3 (1897)
All	9.8	21.2	31.4 (1897)

*Decrease

HIGH AND LOW PRICES.

In order to show at a glance the extreme range of actual prices in the case of each commodity the accompanying table of the highest and lowest prices shown for each was compiled from the detailed tables of Part I of the report.

Reckoning by yearly averages, the following table shows the years in which more than ten commodities reached their highest level:

Year.	Number of Commodities.
1909	55
1907	36
1908	30
1890	27
1891	15
1906	14
1900	11
1904	10

The years showing the largest number of commodities on their lowest levels are as follows:—

Year.	Number of Commodities.
1897	33
1896	29
1898	23
1899	18
1894	18
1895	17
1890	17
1892	12

OTHER GROUPINGS.

The groupings into which the commodities have been arranged were dictated largely by Canadian industrial and commercial conditions. Other arrangements of the commodities may be desirable with specific ends in view, and may easily be made.

For example, the following tables show the general level of prices in 1909 compared with those of the decade 1890–1899 for the following groups: (1) Crude farm products; (2) manufactured farm products; (3) imported foods; (4) all foodstuffs, and (5) products of the mine.

CRUDE FARM PRODUCTS.

Wheat, western	140.5
Wheat, Ontario	143.0
Oats, western	133.3
Oats, Ontario	150.7
Barley, western	160.9
Barley, Ontario	145.1
Corn, No. 3, Ontario	164.6
Peas, Ontario	158.4
Rye Ontario	140.0
Hay	135.0
Straw	133.8
Cattle, western	112.4
Cattle, Ontario	147.5

Hogs, Ontario	152.2
Sheep	100.0
Fowls	188.3
Turkeys	185.8
Milk	127.8
Eggs	171.5
Beans	177.9
Honey	147.4
Wool, washed	106.6
Wool, unwashed	107.5
Apples	150.5
Grapes	104.9
Peaches	105.7
Pears	102.1
Plums	89.4
Potatoes	142.8
Turnips	93.7
All	137.3

MANUFACTURED FARM PRODUCTS.

Flour, straight, roller	136.7
Flour, strong bakers	123.2
Flour, winter, wheat patents	124.5
Flour, Manitoba, first patents	123.9
Bran	182.2
Shorts	162.2
Oatmeat	143.3
Beef, dressed	168.2
Veal, dressed	142.6
Mutton, dressed	121.7
Bacon	146.0
Hams	131.1
Hogs, dressed	166.8
Lard	161.3
Tallow	112.9
Salt pork	157.1
Hides, steers and cows	205.4
Calfskins	192.3
Horsehides	100.5
Leather	119.5
Linseed oil, raw	109.7
Linseed oil, boiled	109.9
Butter	122.2
Cheese	124.4
Maple sugar	108.0
Apples, evaporated	93.6
Flax, fibre	117.2
Tow	60.6
Malt	123.4
All	134.1

IMPORTED FOODS. [1]

Chocolate	110.9
Coffee, Rio	51.8
Coffee, Santos	62.8
Cream of tartar	84.7
Currants	137.2
Raisins	78.8
Bananas	115.2
Molasses	78.6
Pepper	101.6
Rice	113.3
Sugar, yellow	107.8
Sugar, granulated	95.0
Tapioca	93.2
Tea	132.6
All	96.2

[1] Including foods manufactured from imported raw material.

ALL FOODS.

Grains and fodder	149.9
Animals and meats	148.6
Dairy produce	133.6
Fish	134.0
Other foods	107.6
All	126.7

PRODUCTS OF THE MINE.

Antimony	68.9
Copper	105.8
Lead	99.1
Silver	69.6
Spelter	105.8
Tin	149.7
Coal, Nova Scotia	124.7
Coal, Crow's Nest Pass	113.3
Coal, Pennsylvania, anthracite	113.9
Iron, pig, No. 1, foundry, Nova Scotia	114.3
All	106.5

To the above it may be added that the 110 articles manufactured in Canada, contained in the list of commodities quoted in the present investigation, show an average level of 114.1 in 1909, compared with the average for the decade 1890–1899.

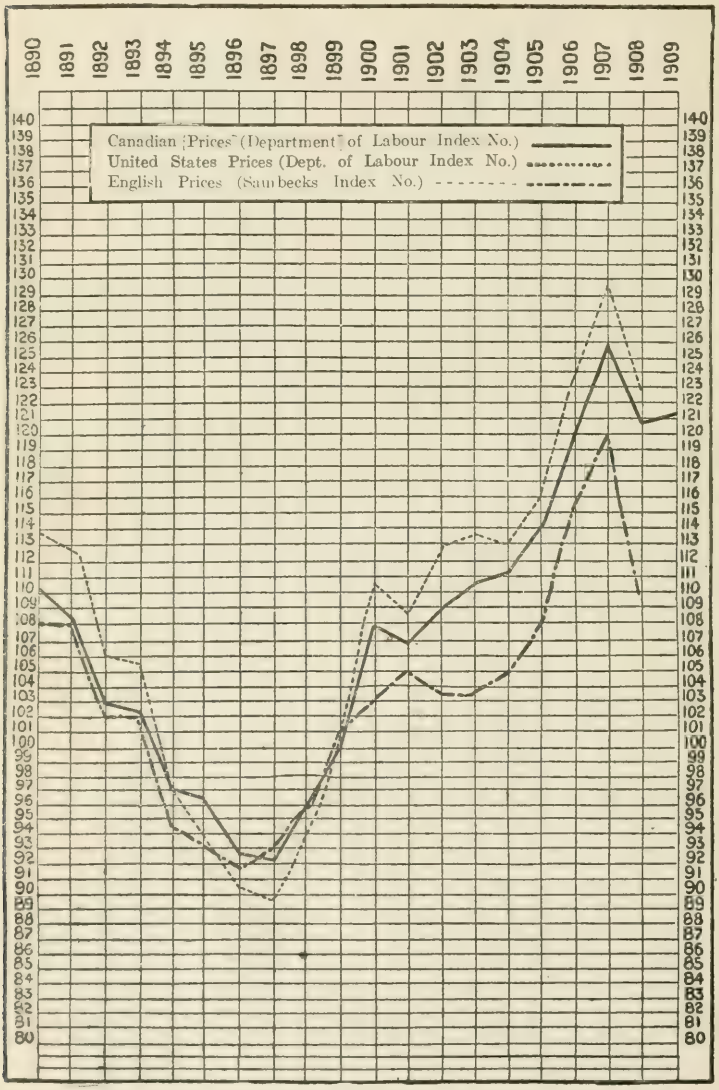
WHAT ANALYSES SHOW.

From the above and other analyses several important central facts as to the general situation at present are set forth in the report. Of the great producing industries, agriculture seems to show the largest increase in prices. Crude farm products (grains, fodder, meat-producing animals, milk, eggs, wool, fruits, vegetables) have advanced by over 37 per cent, compared with the base decade. The products made therefrom (meats, bran, flour, hides, leather, &c.) have increased by over 34 per cent. On the other hand, imported foods are lower than they were during the decade 1890–1899. Fish products are nearly, but not quite, so high as farm products. Products of the mine are only slightly above the level of the decade, and, if coal be excluded, are below that average. Coming to Canadian manufactured products, the general level is about 14 per cent above the level of the base decade. Included in this estimate are various grades of Canadian lumber, which on an average, are 50 per cent dearer than during the base period. If lumber be excluded, the manufactured products of Canada show a gain of less than 10 per cent, compared with the decade 1890–1899. These and other facts of a like nature are of the utmost significance in connection with the interpretation of the results of an investigation like the present. The tables of index numbers permit of many variations upon the theme.

COMPARATIVE PRICES, 1890–1899, IN CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Part II. of the appendix to the report contains, as above stated, a review, in greater or less detail, of the findings of the best known index numbers in Great Britain, the United States and other countries. These are reprinted in order to render easily available a body of material of exceptional value in connection with the study of prices, and as throwing light (prices of many articles being determined by world conditions) on the current situation in Canada. Based on certain of the tables and diagrams therein reproduced, a comparison of the course of prices in Canada, as shown by the present investigation, with the current movement in Great Britain and the United States, the two countries with which the commercial and economic interests of the Dominion are most closely associated, is given in the diagram on the following page.

CHART SHOWING THE RELATIVE COURSE OF PRICES IN CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.



REVIEW OF PRICE CHANGES IN CANADA.

The report also contains a review *in extenso* of the more important changes shown during the past twenty years in the price of each of the 230 commodities embraced in the investigation.

Special mention may also be made of the large body of interesting and suggestive materials presented in the appendix to the report. After a detailed description of the various technical problems entering into the construction of an index number, covering such points as the selection of the commodities, considerations involved in the selection of a base period and the combining of the statistics to form an index number, the more celebrated investigations into prices made in Great Britain and other countries are passed in review and their results transcribed. In this way a large amount of valuable matter is placed in a readily accessible form at the disposal of the Canadian public, including the results of the well known index numbers compiled by the London *Economist*; Professor Jevons; Professor Inglis Palgrave; Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck; the Board of Trade, Great Britain; Soetbeer; the Finance Committee of the United States, 1891; the United States Board of Trade; Dun; Bradstreet and others. In the analysis which follows of the causes and effects of price changes, an attempt is made to point out the more important economic laws, some knowledge of which is essential to the proper understanding of the complex and many sided problem of prices.

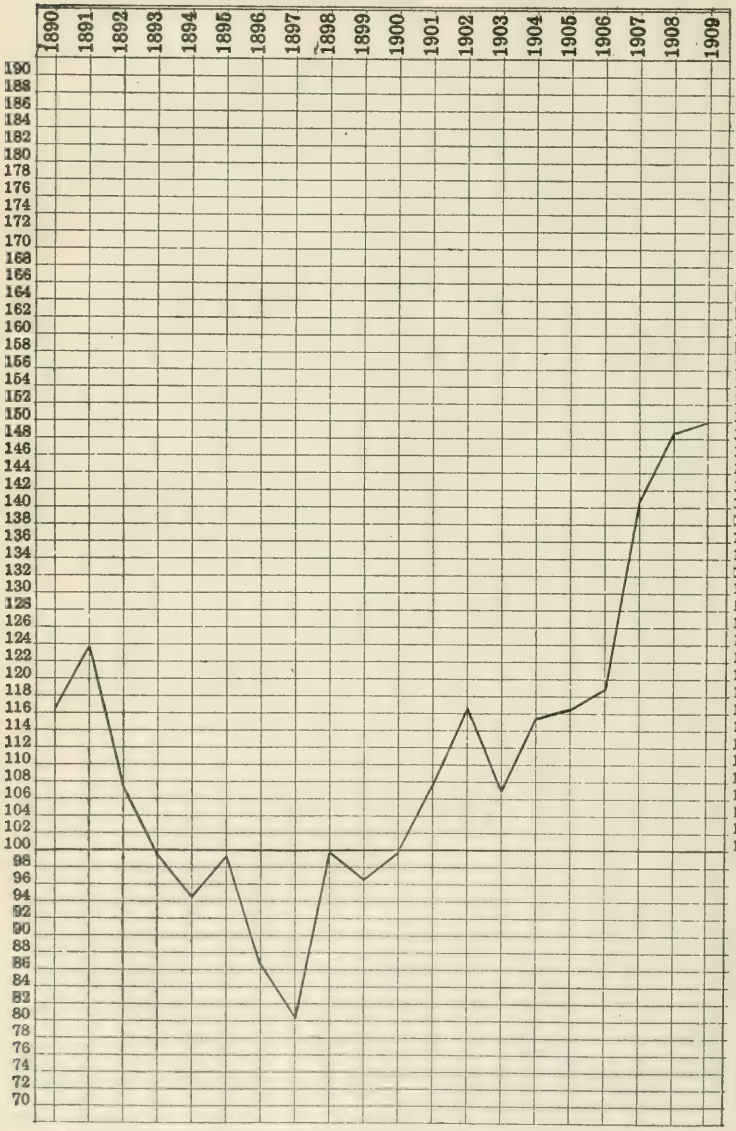
The report may be obtained on application to the Department of Labour, Ottawa, Ont.

In the following pages certain of the charts contained in Part III. of the report, relating to the various groups into which the investigation is divided, are reproduced. Altogether 114 of these plates are contained in the report.

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAINS AND FODDER, 1890-1909.

Commodities included: Barley, Western; Barley, No. 2 Ontario; Bran; Corn, No. 3 Yellow; Hay No. 1; Oats, No. 2 White, Western; Oats, No. 2 White, Ontario; Peas, No. 2 Ontario; Rye, No. 2 Ontario; Shorts; Straw; Wheat, No. 1 Northern; and Wheat, No. 2 White, Ontario.

(Average Price 1890–1899 = 100)



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36.

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF WHEAT, BRAN AND SHORTS, AND FLOUR, 1890–1909.

Wheat, including Manitoba Northern No. 1 and Ontario White No. 2; Flour, including Straight Rollers, Strong Bakers, Winter Wheat Patents and Manitoba First Patents; Bran and Shorts.

(Average Price 1890–1899=100)

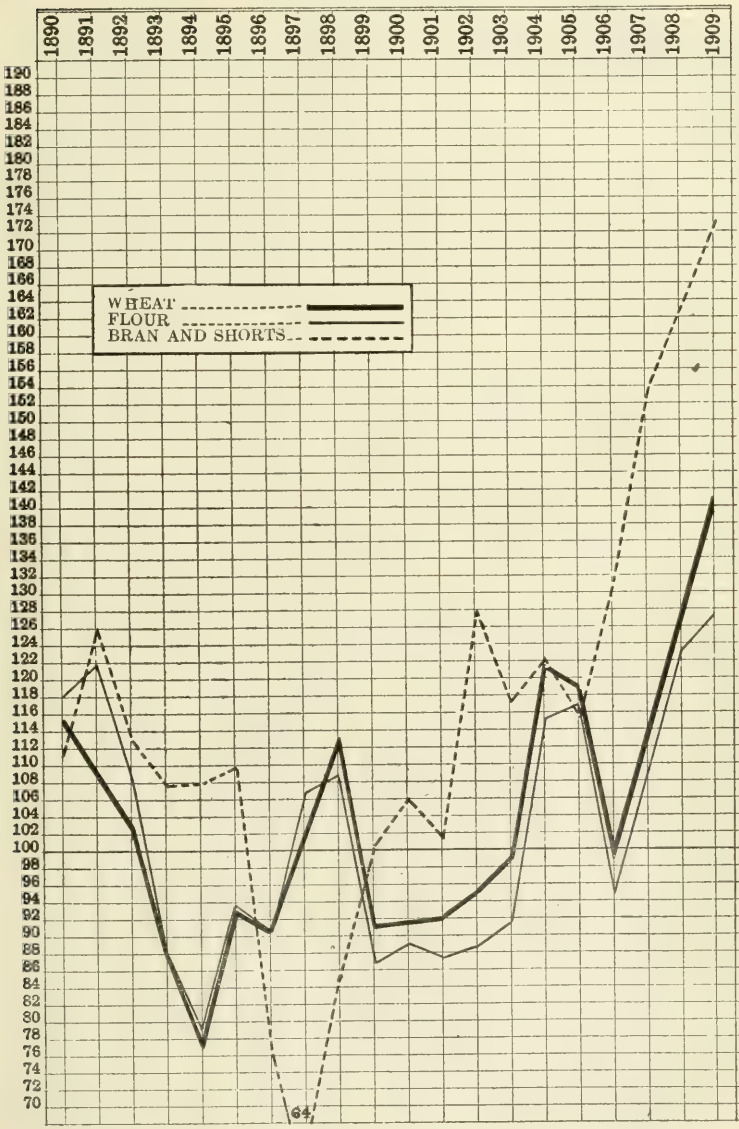
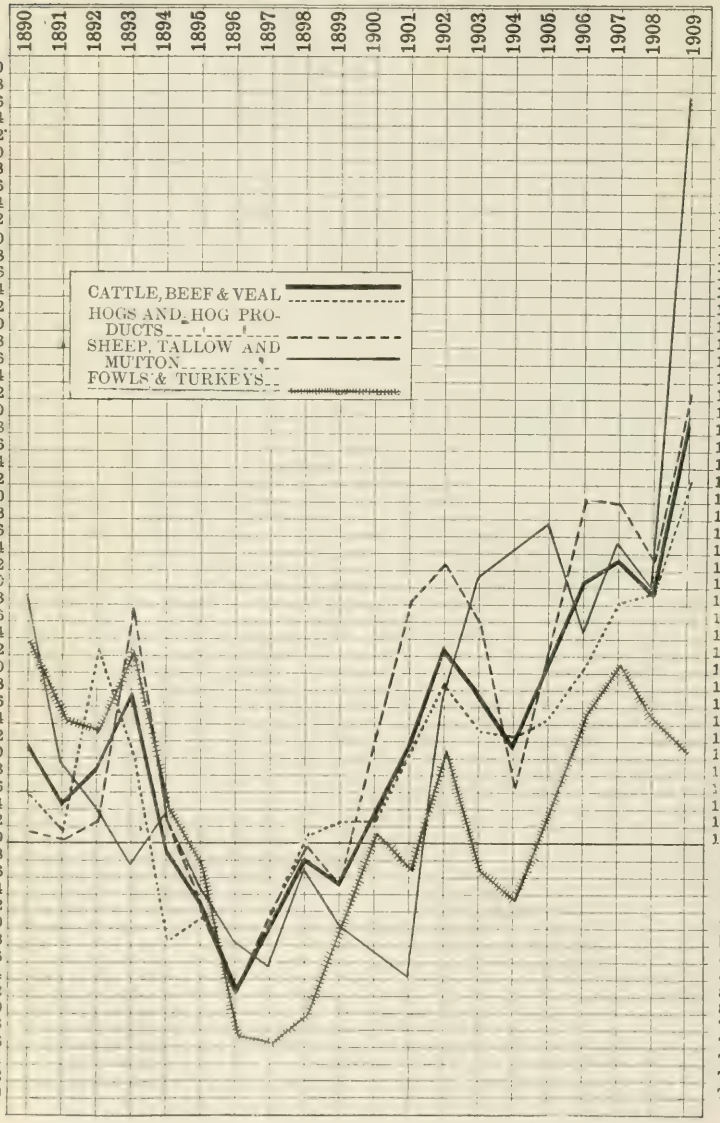


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF ANIMALS AND MEATS, 1890–1909.

Commodities included: (1) Cattle, Western; Cattle, Ontario; Beef, Toronto; and Veal, Toronto; (2) Hogs, live at Toronto; Hogs, dressed; Salt Pork; and Lard; (3) Sheep, export ewes; Tallow; and Mutton dressed; (4) Fowls; and Turkeys.

(Average Price 1890–1899=100)



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36.

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF FISH, 1890–1909.

Commodities included: Codfish, dry; Haddock, dry; Halibut, fresh; Herring, salted; Lobsters, canned; Mackerel, salted; Salmon, B.C. canned; Salmon Trout, fresh; Whitefish, fresh.

(Average Price 1890–1909 = 100)

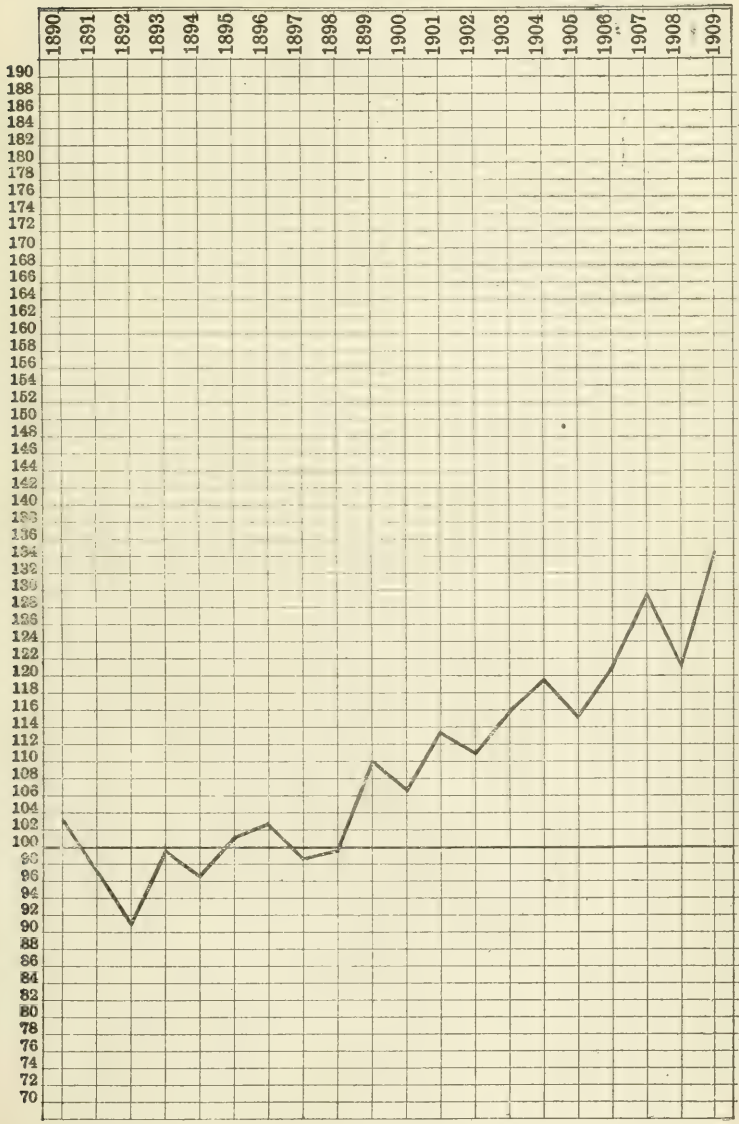
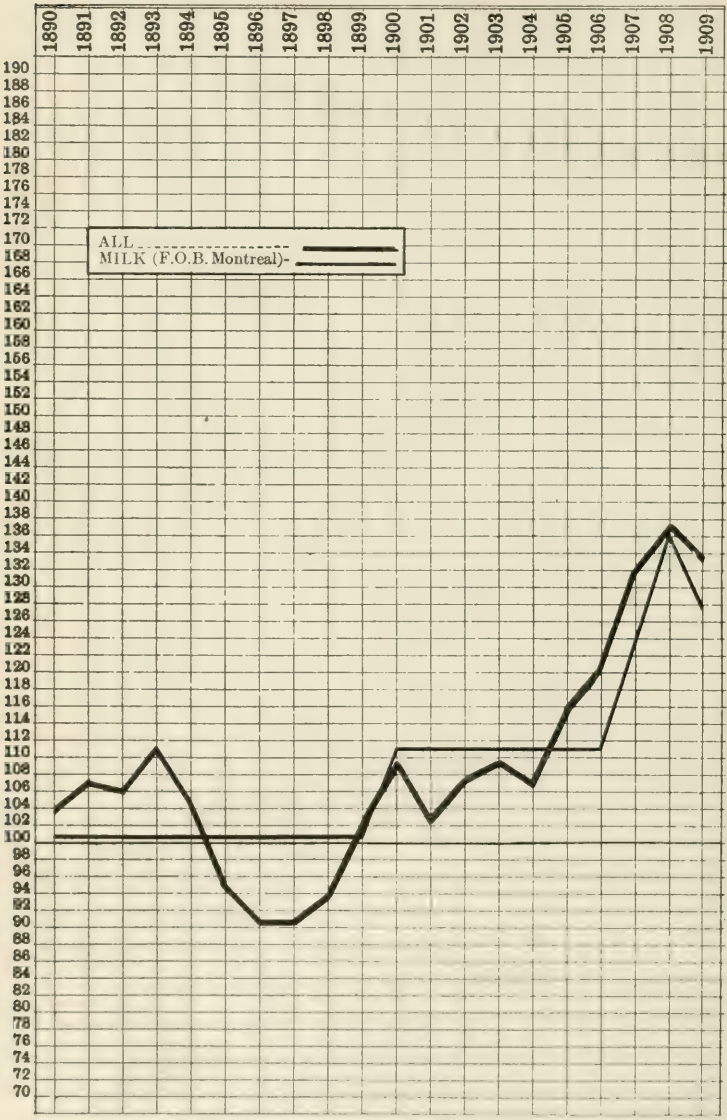


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF DAIRY PRODUCE, 1890–1909.

Commodities included: Butter, Creamery; Butter, Dairy; Cheese, Western Coloured; Milk (f.o.b. Montreal); and Eggs.

(Average Price 1890–1899 = 100)



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36.

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF OTHER FOODS—GROCERIES, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, 1890–1909.

Commodities included: (1) Groceries: Beans, Biscuits, Chocolate, Coffee, Cream of Tartar, Flour, Honey, Maple Sugar, Molasses, Oatmeal, Pepper, Rice, Salt, Soda, Sugar, Tapioca, Tea and Vinegar; (2) Fresh Fruits: Apples, Bananas, Grapes, Peaches, Pears and Plums; (3) Dried Fruits: Apples, Currants, and Raisins; (4) Fresh Vegetables: Potatoes and Turnips; (5) Canned Vegetables: Corn, Peas, and Tomatoes.

(Average Price 1890–1899=100)

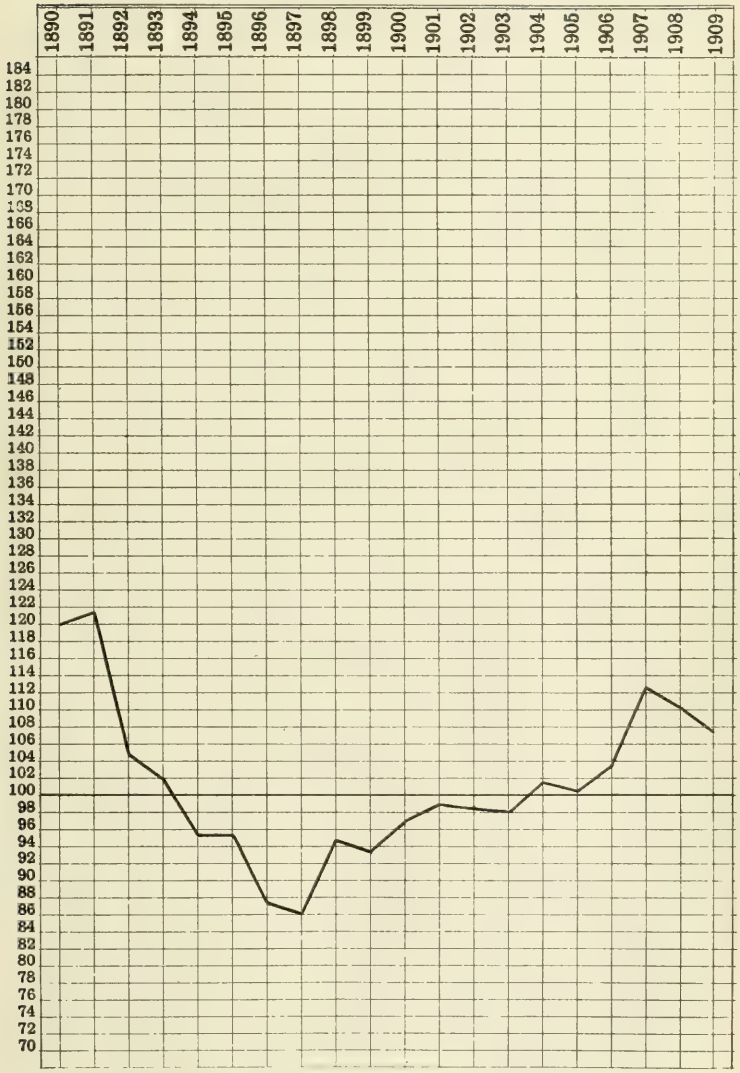
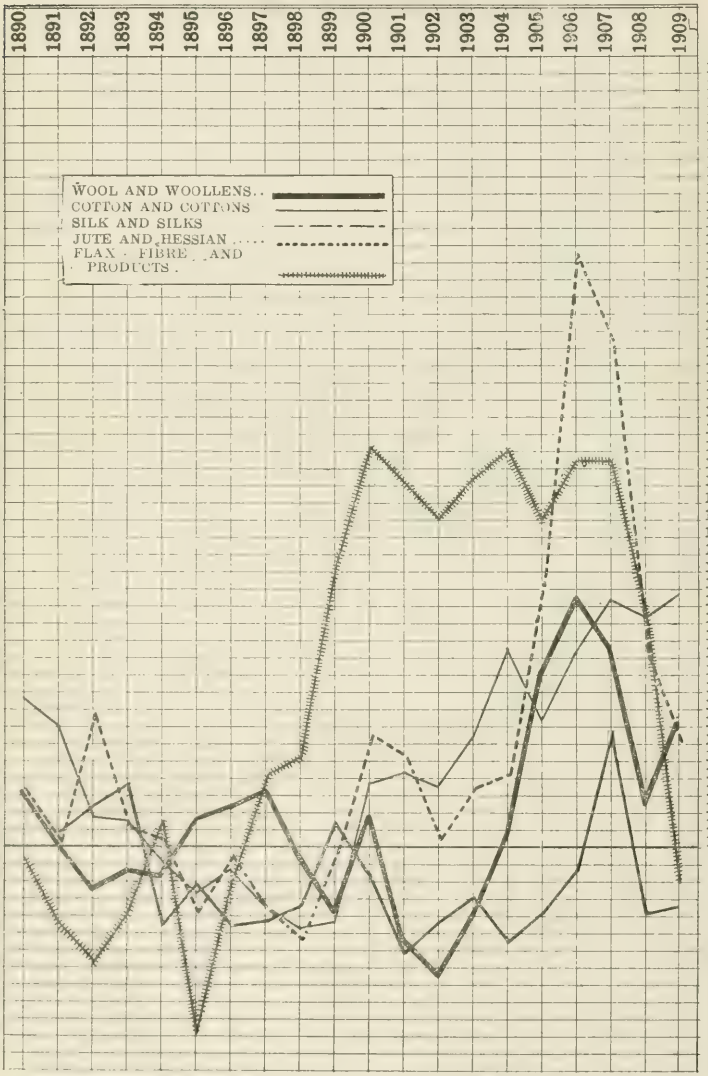


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF TEXTILES, BY GROUPS, 1890–1909.

Commodities included: Wool and Woollens; Wool, Ontario, washed and unwashed; Canadian Worsted Yarn; Knitted Underwear; Beaver Cloth; Cotton and Cottons: Raw Cotton Upland Middling; Grey Cottons; Woven Coloured Fabrics; Prints; Flax products: Tow, coarse and fine; Flax fibre; Sewing flax; Jute: Jute, first marks; Hessian, 10 1-2 oz., 40 in.; Silk and Silks: Silk, Raw, Japan and Italian; Spool Silk; Machine twist.

(Average Price 1890–1899 = 100)



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36.

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, TALLOW, LEATHERS, AND BOOTS AND SHOES. 1890–1909.

Commodities included: Hides and Tallow: Hides, No. 1 Steers and Cows; Calfskins, green, No. 1; Horsehides; Tallow, rendered, No. 1 stock; Leathers: Leather, No. 1 Spanish Sole; Leather, No. 1 Slaughter Sole, heavy; Leather, Harness, No. 1, N. O.; Leather, heavy upper; Boots and Shoes: Men's Split Blucher Bals, pegged; Men's Box Calf Blucher Bals, G. W.; and Women's Dongala Blucher Bals, F. S.

(Average Price 1890–1899 = 100)

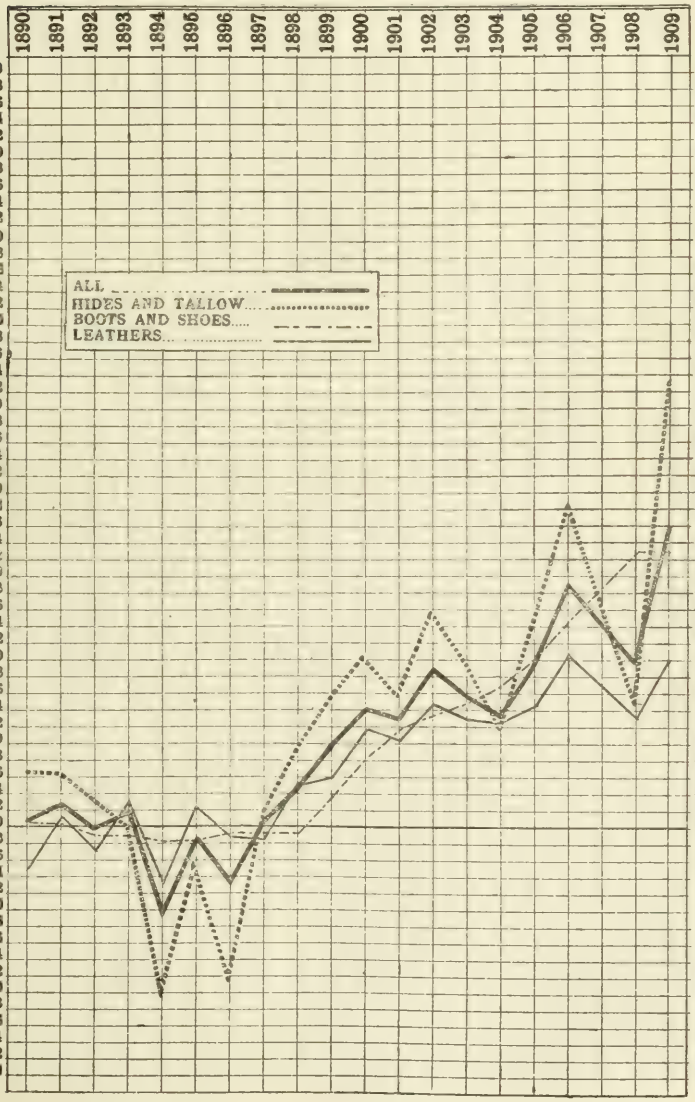
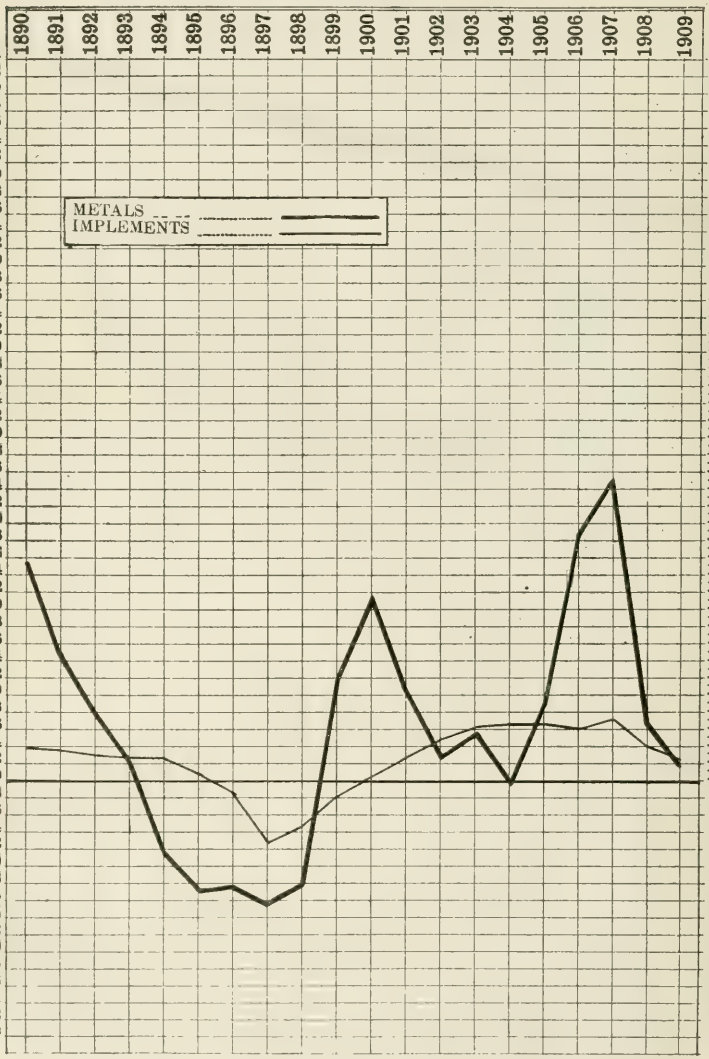


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF METALS AND IMPLEMENTS, 1890–1909.

Commodities included: Metals, Antimony, Brass, Copper, Pig Iron, Summerlee; Pig Iron, N.S.; Iron, Common Bar; Iron, Black Sheets; Iron, Galvanized Sheets; Iron, Tinplates; Iron, Boilerplates; Lead; Silver; Solder; Spelter; Steel Billets; Tin; and Zinc Sheets. Implements: Axes; Anvils; Grindstones; Hammers; Horseshoes; Mallets; Picks; Wood Screws; Soldering Irons; and Vises.

(Average Price 1890–1899 = 100)



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36.

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF IRON AND STEEL, 1890–1909.

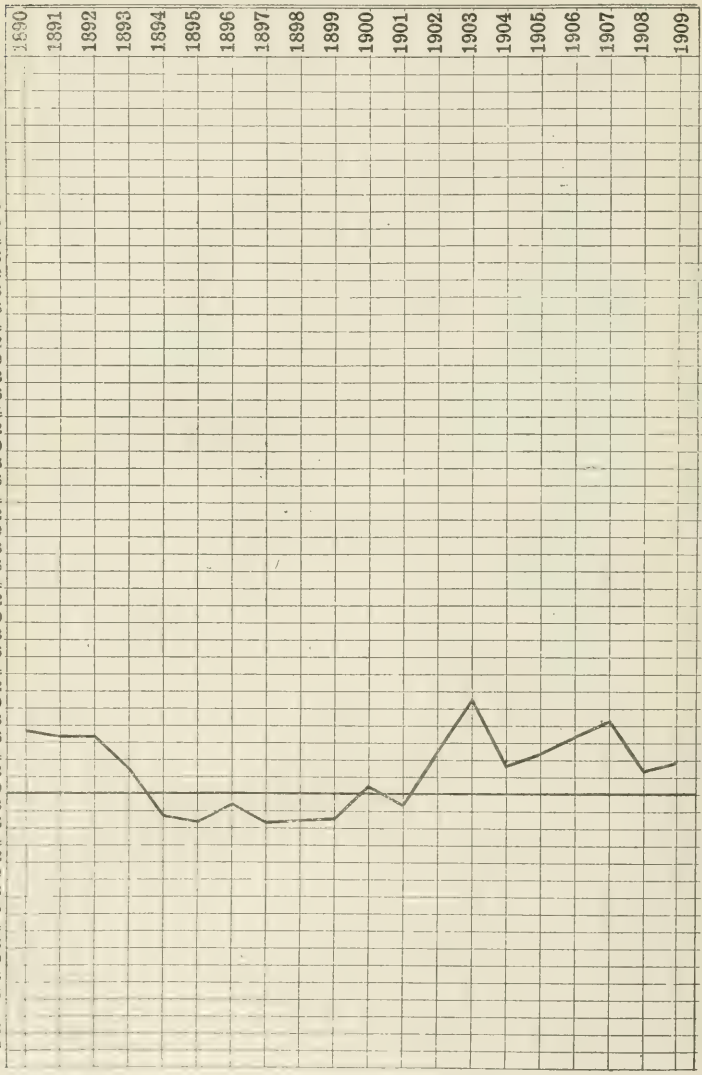
Commodities included: Pig Iron, Summerlee, No. 2; Pig Iron, No. 1 Foundry, N.S.; Iron, Common Bar; Iron, Black Sheets; Iron, Galvanized Sheets; Iron, Tinplates, Charcoal; Iron, Tinplates, Coke, Bessemer; Iron, Canada Plates, ordinary; Iron, Boilerplates; and Steel Billets, N.S.

Average Price 1890–1899 = 100)

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF FUEL AND LIGHTING, 1890–1909

Commodities included: Coal, Bituminous, N. S. run of mines; Coal, Bituminous, Crow's Nest Pass; Coal, Penna. Anthracite; Coke, Connellsville, Furnace; Coke, Crow's Nest Pass; Coal Oil, Canadian Standard water white; Calcium Carbide; and Matches, Eddy's Telegraph.

(Average Price 1890–1899 = 100)



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36.

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF LUMBER, 1890–1909.

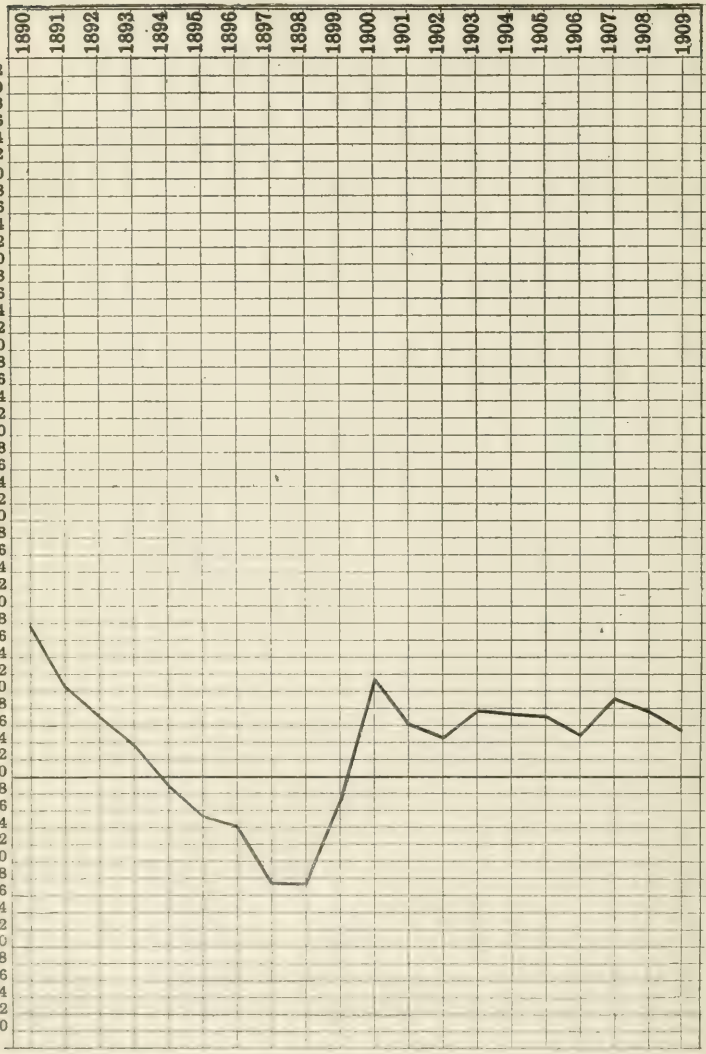
Commodities included: Pine, Ottawa, good sidings, shipping culls, and box boards; Pine, Ottawa, average cut, all grades; Pine, Georgian Bay, No. 1 cuts; Pine Laths; Hemlock; N.B. Spruce; N.B. Shingles; Birch; Maple soft; and Red Oak.

(Average Prices 1890–1899=100)

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF MISCELLANEOUS BUILDING MATERIALS, 1890–1909.

Commodities included: Bricks, common building; Bricks, fire; Cement, Canadian Portland; Hinges, heavy; Lime, high calcite; Nails, cut; Nails, wire; Plaster of Paris; Pitch, roofing; Sash Weights; Soil Pipe, 4 in., medium; Tar, Crude coal; Wire Cloth; and Wire Fencing.

(Average Price 1890–1899 = 100)



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36.

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF PAINTS, OIL AND GLASS, 1890–1909.

Commodities included: Benzine, Canadian; Glue, Domestic broken sheet; Linseed Oil, raw and boiled; Paris Green, English and Canadian; Prepared Paints, 1st quality, pure; Putty; Rosin, white; Shellac, pure orange; Turpentine; Varnish, No. 1 Furniture; Venetian Red, dry colour; White Lead, pure, ground in oil; Window Glass, "Star", first break.

(Average Price 1890–1899 = 100)

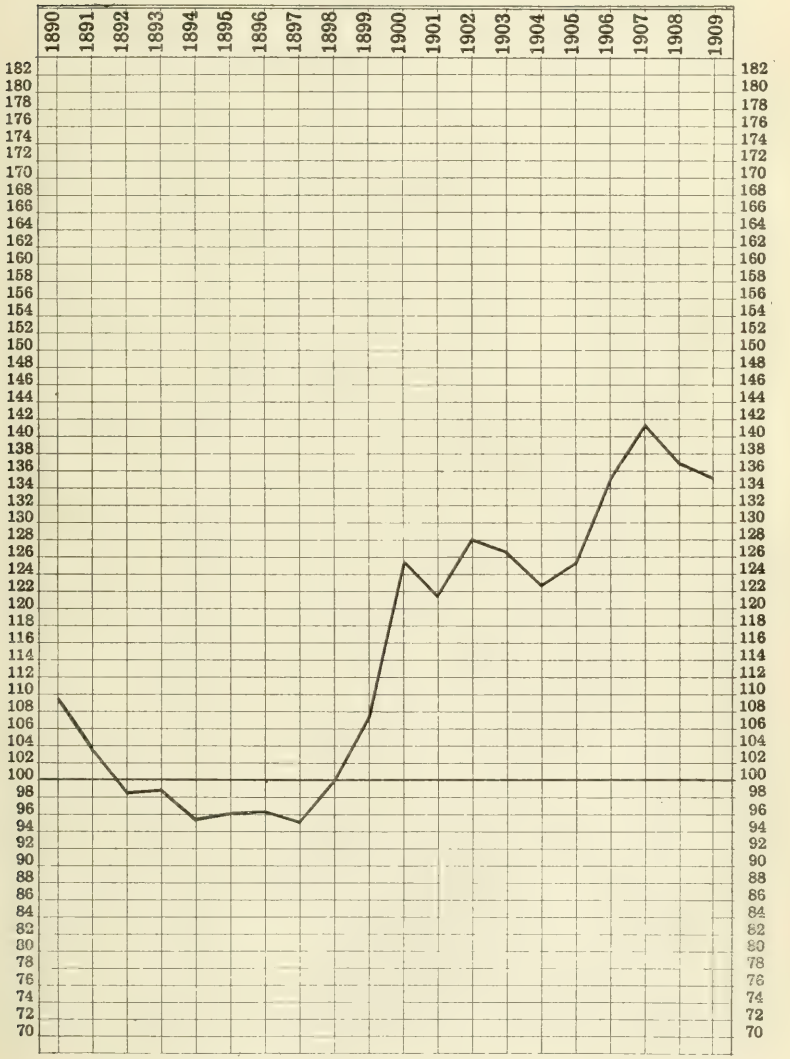


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS, 1890–1909.

Commodities included: (1) Furniture: Kitchen Chairs; Kitchen Tables; Dining Tables; Sideboards; Bedroom Suits; and Iron Beds; (2) Crockery and Glassware: Glass Tumblers; White Cups and Saucers; Printed Dinner Sets; and Printed Toilet Sets; (3) Table Knives, Silver-plated Knives and Forks; and (4) Kitchen Furnishings; Pails; Tubs, and Brooms.

(Average Price 1890–1899 = 100)

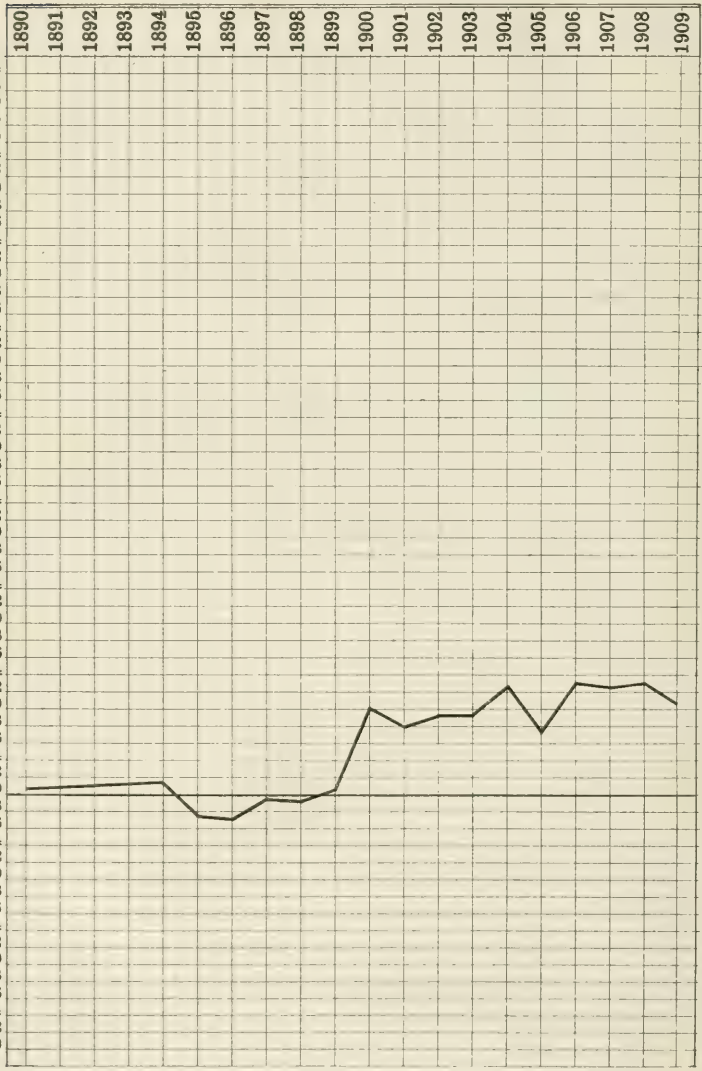


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 1890–1909.

Commodities included: Alcohol; Wood Alcohol; Alum; Bleaching Powder; Borax; Brimstone; Carbolic Acid; Caustic Soda; Copperas; Glycerine; Indigo; Muriatic Acid; Opium; Quinine; Soda Ash; Sulphuric Acid.

(Average Price 1890–1899 = 100)

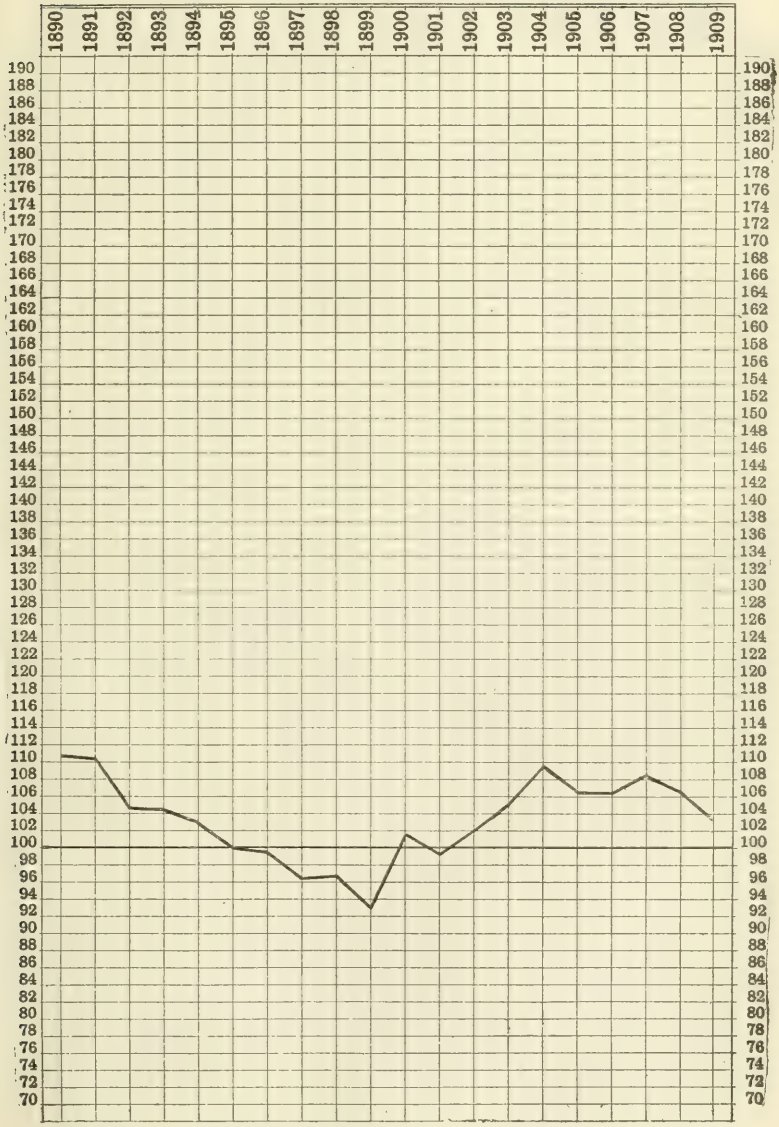
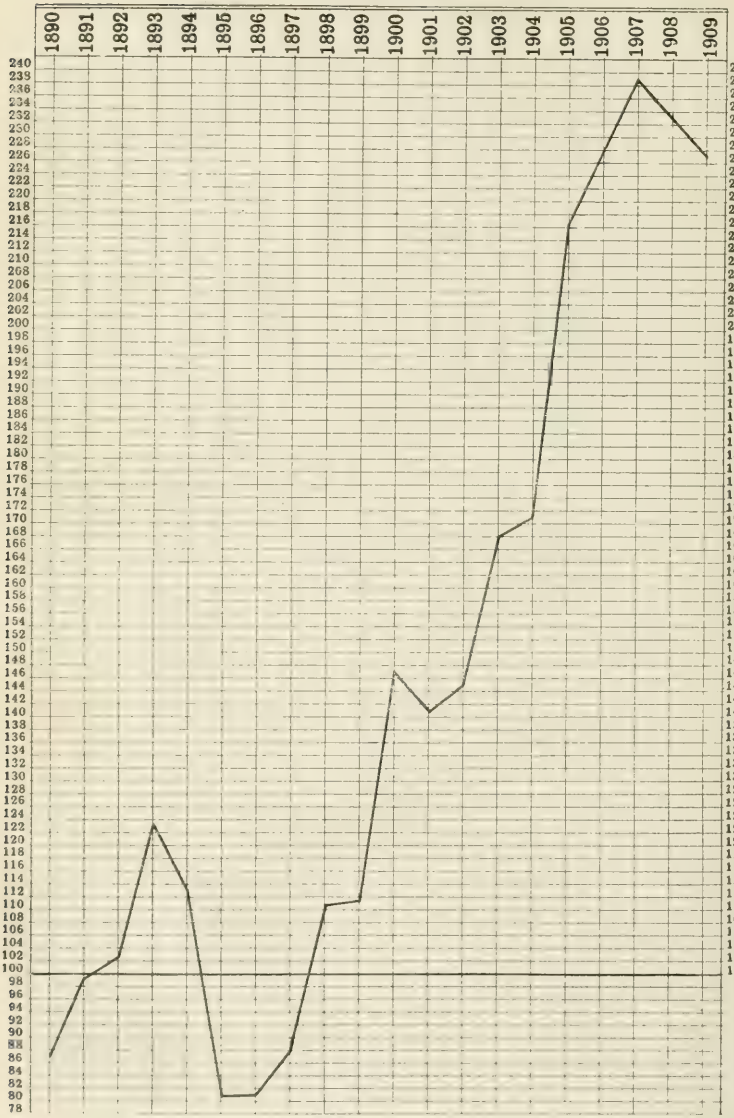


CHART SHOWING RELATIVE PRICES OF FURS, 1890-1909.

Commodities included: Mink; Muskrat; Raccoon; and Skunk.

(Average Price 1890–1899 = 100)



VI.—SPECIAL INQUIRIES.—(1) INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN COAL FIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA. (2) STRIKE OF FREIGHT HANDLERS AT FORT WILLIAM. (3) RATES OF WAGES PAID WORKMEN ON A SECTION OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. (4) A DISPUTE AMONG THE FISHING POPULATION OF THE PENINSULA OF GASPE.

Apart from the Cost of Living inquiry, which is treated in a separate chapter in this volume, there were four investigations conducted by the Department during the year, of more than ordinary importance, and demanding special mention. They were respectively, as follows:—

1. An inquiry into industrial conditions in the coal fields of Nova Scotia, conducted by the Deputy Minister.

2. An inquiry into the circumstances attending the strike of freight handlers at Fort William, in August, conducted by the Deputy Minister.

3. An inquiry into the rates of wages paid to workmen on a section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway under construction in British Columbia, conducted by Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the Fair Wages officers of the Department.

4. An inquiry into a dispute among the fishing population of the peninsula of Gaspé, conducted by Mr. V. Du Breuil, one of the Fair Wages officers of the Department.

Abstracts of the several reports presented to the Minster in these matters are printed in the following pages.

1.—Report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on Industrial Conditions in the Coal Fields of Nova Scotia.

On August 30, 1909, Mr. F. A. Acland, the Deputy Minister of Labour, left Ottawa, under the Minister's direction, for the purpose of conducting an inquiry into the conditions of the coal mining industry of the Province of Nova Scotia,with special reference to the differences between the operators of the different collieries and their employees. Mr. Acland returned on September 19, having in the meantime, as his report sets out, visited every important centre of the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia, and having discussed the situation generally with the managers of all the leading collieries, with the leading representatives of the workmen affected and with prominent citizens in the cities and towns most closely interested. The report of the Deputy Minister, which constituted a review of current conditions in this important industrial field, was prepared under date of September 25, and was presented by the Minister to Parliament in the closing week of November.

The report opens with a brief statistical survey of the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia. The following table from the report shows the producing coal mines of the Province,and the production and number of workmen employed at each mine, for the year ended September, 1908.

Company.	County.	Production.	No. of Employees.
Dominion Coal Company	Cape Breton	3,816,958	5,486
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company	"	662,350	1,792
Cumberland Railway & Coal Company	Cumberland	416,132	1,726
Acadia Coal Company	Pictou	413,782	1,090
Intercolonial Coal Company	"	315,590	937
Maritime Coal Railway & Power Company, Chignecto	Cumberland	15,839	165
Maritime Coal Railway & Power Company, Joggins	"	51,130½	149
Inverness Railway & Coal Company	Inverness	283,704½	568
Port Hood Coal Company	"	99,700	216
Other Companies	Various	226,096	804
Total		6,301,282	12,933

Of the total revenue of the provincial Government, in the year ended September 30, 1908, of $1,783,647, the amount received from the coal royalty was $616,933, or considerably over one-third. The coal supplies of Canada being found only at points in the extreme east and west respectively, the United States product finds a safe market in the middle provinces of Canada, while it is able to compete also with the Nova Scotia product, as the latter reaches the limit of its Canadian market. The Nova Scotia operator finds, however, some compensation in New England for the loss of his domestic market.

During the year ended September 30, 1908, the coal of Nova Scotia was marketed as follows:—

	TONS.
In Nova Scotia	1,950,631¾
" New Brunswick	510,331½
" Quebec	2,047,638½
" United States	499,634¼
Elsewhere	477,353¾
Total,	5,485,588¾

It will be seen that Quebec, or the competitive portion of the domestic coal market, consumes about one-third of the Nova Scotia product, while the Nova Scotia coal exported to the United States is less than 10 per cent of the product, and, for the year named, was less than half a millon tons. The United States product, on the other hand, was marketed in Canada during the year ended June 30, 1909, to the extent of 11,711,961 tons, of which 6,710,933 tons represented bituminous coal, and 1,139,233 tons bituminous slack or dust, the remainder being anthracite and coke. The Canadian duty on bituminous coal is 63 cents per ton, and on bituminous dust or slack and on charcoal, 14 cents per ton.

There is no duty imposed by Canada on anthracite or coke. The United States duty on coal for many years prior to 1894 was 75 cents a ton under which the export from Nova Scotia, after fluctuating violently between 254,750 tons in 1873, and one-half, one-third and one-fourth that figure in the few succeeding years, was almost wiped out in 1892 and 1893, when the amount sent to the United States was, respectively, 13, 833 tons and 16,099 tons. In 1894 the duty was made 40 cents, and so remained for three years, during which there was a marked increase in export. In 1897 the United States tariff imposed a duty of 67 cents on coal, and this remained unchanged until 1909, when a reduction was made to 45 cents.

In 1908, the coal production of the Province of Alberta was 1,845,904 short tons, an increase of 153 per cent over 1904, of British Columbia, 2,362,000 tons, an increase of 26.8 per cent; and of Nova Scotia, 6,540,000 tons, an increase of 16.8 per cent.

FRICTION BETWEEN RIVAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.

It was understood when the Deputy Minister's inquiry was instituted that the then-existing difficulties in the labour situation in the coal mines of Nova Scotia arose mainly from the struggle between two rival labour organizations over the enrolment of the employees and the question of recognition by the employing companies. The organizations referred to were the Provincial Workmen's Association, an incorporated body, and the United Mine Workers of America, an unincorporated body having its membership chiefly in the United States, where also are situated its headquarters.

The Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was organized in the year 1878, and from that date until the beginning of the present dissension was practically the only trade union known among the miners of the Province. It is controlled by a grand council and its chief office is the Grand Secretaryship, which has been held for the last eleven years by Mr. John Moffatt of Dominion, C.B. The operating companies, in most cases, give formal recognition to the different unions of the Provincial Workmen's Association, and accept a committee representing the union as entitled to speak on behalf of the employees, and frequently to make agreement with such bodies. In addition, several of the employing companies have made it a practice to collect the dues of the Provincial Workmen's Association by deduction, on written authorization, from the wages of the employees. The effect of this system is to make the employer a party to building up the union, to prevent delinquencies among the employees and generally to keep the organization compact. Coal mining companies were specially empowered under the Nova Scotia law to make these collections, though not all companies have assumed the responsibility.

The United Mine Workers of America is an unincorporated body comprising the majority, probably, of the workers in the bituminous and anthracite mines of the United States. By many of the bituminous operators in the United States this organization has received a recognition similar to that granted the Provincial Workmen's Association by the Canadian operators; in the case of the anthracite operators, however, such recognition has been definitely refused. With a membership of between three and four hundred thousand, the order is governed by an

executive board, termed "international," whose business is conducted from Indianapolis, Ind. The various local unions are grouped into districts, each of which is entitled to a representative on the executive. The president of the United Mine Workers of America, at the time of the Nova Scotia strikes, was Mr. T. L. Lewis, of Bridgeport, Ohio.

Within a year or two before the time of the Deputy Minister's inquiry the United Mine Workers of America began to organize local unions in Nova Scotia, the membership of which was necessarily taken largely from the Provincial Workmen's Association, and it was from this movement that there developed the friction existing at the time of this inquiry among those concerned in the industry.

At the time of the present inquiry, the United Mine Workers' organization claimed ten local unions in the Glace Bay district of Cape Breton, for the thirteen mines controlled by the Dominion Coal Company, besides one at Morien, two at Sydney Mines, one at Port Hood, all in Cape Breton; one at Westville, Pictou County; one at Springhill, one at Chignecto and one at Joggins, all in Cumberland County. These local unions were of varying size, and may occasionally have had no more than a nominal existence.

SITUATION OBTAINING AT TIME OF INQUIRY.

The Deputy Minister, at this point in his report, set forth concisely the situation at the various coal mining properties in Nova Scotia, with reference to the footing of the two workmen's organizations above referred to, and the relations of the same with the operators. The report shows that there were three coal mining strikes in progress at this time, namely at Glace Bay, Inverness and Springhill, all of them arising out of the struggle between the rival unions. The strikes at Glace Bay and Springhill took place after the disputes to which they had reference had been investigated by Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The strike at Inverness took place without any reference to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and would appear, therefore, to have been directly opposed to the spirit and terms of this Act.

At Glace Bay, at the time of this inquiry, the strike appeared to be practically broken, though the production was still below normal, and many employees were receiving relief. At Inverness, where the proportions were smaller, the strike was at the time of this inquiry, yet more definitely broken, although there was still a considerable number of men on the United Mine Workers of America relief lists. In both Glace Bay and Inverness, military protection had been invoked, and was still considered necessary at the time of this inquiry. At Springhill, no attempt had been made up to the time of this inquiry to work the mine, and operations were apparently at a standstill for an indefinite period, with a promise of the worst results to the industry and community concerned.

The first activity of the United Mine Workers of America in Nova Scotia dated back to 1906, when a representative of that Association, Mr. Peter Patterson, obtained permission to address the Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association, at Halifax, on the benefits of affiliation with that order. After his address, sympathizers with the other Association began gradually to appear in the lodges of the Provincial Workmen's Association, and in May, 1908, at a meeting of the

Grand Council of the Provincial Workmen's Association, at Halifax, a vote was ordered to be taken on the question of affiliation or amalgamation with the United Mine Workers of America. By about 2,800 to 2,400, the referendum vote was in favour of amalgamation, but at the following annual meeting of the Grand Council the action taken at the May meeting was decided illegal, "the delegates having received no instructions from their lodges to bring about the referendum vote."

The movement towards the union appears to have been independent of any agitation from the United States, save in so far as this may be supposed to have been rendered by Mr. Patterson, an international officer, but a British subject, and a Canadian by long residence. Springhill appears to have been one of the first places definitely to organize a United Mine Workers of America lodge, and took the step in December, 1908, other places rapidly following its example.

THE STRIKE AT GLACE BAY.

The rupture between the Dominion Coal Company and a number of its employees was the most important of all the developments from the struggle between the unions, because of the number of men directly concerned and the large industrial interests involved; also it was generally conceded that the result elsewhere in Nova Scotia, with the possible exception of Springhill, would depend upon the outcome at Glace Bay.

In March, 1908, an agreement between the Dominion Coal Company and its employees was effected through the efforts of a Board established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which was effective until December, 1909. In the spring of 1909, however, on the application of certain of the employees, a new Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established to investigate various grievances alleging discrimination against them as members of the United Mine Workers of America, of which body they had become members, also alleging an unwillingness on the part of the Company to receive the committee of the United Mine Workers of America, or otherwise to recognize it.

The Board to which the dispute was referred was composed of Judge Wallace, of Halifax, chairman; Mr. G. S. Campbell, a leading citizen of Halifax; and Mr. D. McDougall, President of the District Union of the United Mine Workers of America. The Board found that there had been no improper discrimination, and defended the Company in giving preference in the matter of employment, under certain circumstances, to members of the Provincial Workmen's Association, the Company having definitely refused to recognize the United Mine Workers of America. On the general question of recognition the Board found against the men on the ground that safety to the mutual interests of the Company and its employees lay in refusing recognition to an organization controlled by foreign officials, sitting at Indianapolis. The report was signed by Judge Wallace and Mr. Campbell.

A minority report was submitted by Mr. McDougall, member of the Board nominated by the men, in which Mr. McDougall took the ground that there had been violent discrimination shown against members of the United Mine Workers of America.

The danger of an impending strike was freely discussed in the press during the next few weeks. About the end of May, Mr. T. L. Lewis, President of the United

Mine Workers of America, visited the mining districts of Nova Scotia. On Tuesday, July 6, a strike was called in the mines of the Dominion Coal Company. The number of men actually engaged at the mines immediately prior to the strike was 5,280, and the production on the Saturday preceding the strike was returned by the Company at 11,085 tons, and on the following Monday, 9,051 tons. On Tuesday, the day of the strike, the output fell to 5,609 tons, and was still further reduced in the days immediately succeeding, the production for Wednesday, July 7, being down to 3,671 tons, and for Thursday, July 8, 3,014 tons. This was the lowest point reached. The members of the Provincial Workmen's Association remained at work and their numbers were steadily increased by accessions from the ranks of the strikers and by labour brought by the Company from other points. On Wednesday, July 7, the result of disturbances at collieries Nos. 2 and 3, an appeal was made by the Company for military protection, and a formal order granted by Judge Finlayson resulted in 500 men of the Royal Canadian Artillery and Royal Canadian Regiment under command of General Drury, being sent to Glace Bay, on the following day.

ATTITUDE OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

As defining the attitude of the Department of Labour with regard to the strike, the following official statement was made public on July 13, by direction of the Minister of Labour:—

"The dispute at Glace Bay between certain of the employees of the Dominion Coal Company, members of a local union of the United Mine Workers of America, and the said Company, has already been the subject of Government intervention by reference under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and the report of the Board appointed has been given to the public in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Were parties to industrial disputes encouraged to look indefinitely to Government intervention, or given reason to believe that the findings of boards appointed expressly for the purpose of inquiring into existing troubles would be subject to further revision by the Minister or other officer of the Department of Labour, it would seriously prejudice the effectiveness of the work of the boards appointed under the Act, and the value of their findings, and might only serve, having regard to industrial disputes generally, to prolong rather than minimize the period of industrial strife."

Numerous arrests were made from day to day by special constables of the Company, many of whom had been sworn in. The charges were chiefly of minor disorders and loitering, which last was illegal under a city by-law. The strikers claimed to be in this way prevented unfairly from doing picket duty. On July 27, an attempt was apparently made to dynamite the residence of Mr. Robert Simpson, manager of the Reserve Colliery. The verandah and all the windows of Mr. Simpson's house were badly shattered. On the following day there was a somewhat similar occurrence at a house at Lingan Lake, occupied by a coal cutter who was coming to work. No person was injured in either case.

The Deputy Minister having made a careful inquiry into the conditions prevailing in the district at the time of his arrival, September 1, and having met the representatives of both parties to the dispute, found that although the length of the

strike was, at that time, wholly conjectural, the output of coal, if it continued to increase as it was increasing at the time of his visit, would, by the end of October, reach a point of production substantially equal to that usually attained during the winter months.

THE STRIKE AT INVERNESS.

The strike at Inverness commenced on July 9, and differed from the other two inasmuch as the dispute had not been referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The daily output, which was about 1,000 tons, dropped to 399 tons on July 10, after which date it increased rapidly. The immediate cause of the strike was the collection of dues from the miners who had joined the United Mine Workers of America. A disturbance on July 10 caused the Company's officials to ask for military protection, and one hundred men of the Royal Canadian Regiment were sent under command of Lieut.-Col. Weatherbee. The Department of Labour drew the attention of the United Mine Workers of America officials to the situation at Inverness, making special inquiry as to whether the strikers were receiving relief from the organization. A letter was received in reply setting forth the alleged circumstances of the strike, but making no mention of the question of relief.

The Deputy Minister pointed out, however, that a representative of the United Mine Workers of America, at Inverness, had frankly informed him that he was distributing relief to the strikers, having 265 names on his list.

THE STRIKE AT SPRINGHILL.

As in the case of the strike at Glace Bay, this dispute had been referred to a Board, the members being Mr. Justice Longley, of Halifax, chairman; Mr. Chas. Archibald, Halifax; and Mr. E. B. Paul, M.P.P. The employing Company was the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company. Several grievances were referred to the Board, and the demand for recognition of the United Mine Workers of America was included. The Board, after a careful review of the arguments for and against recognition, decided that the Department of Labour was not empowered to force any Company operating an industrial enterprise to give recognition to any labour organization formed among its employees. The Board of Investigation left it to the judgment and discretion of the Company as to how far it would officially recognize an organization which had its central authority outside the Province, and which was largely under the control of interests that might be in keen competition with the interests of the Company.

Mr. Paul, one of the members of the Board, expressed the opinion that the recognition of the Local Union of the United Mine Workers of America would tend to lessen friction and to promote a better understanding between the parties. The Board advised both parties to adopt conciliatory measures in order to avoid the cessation of operations which would result in far-reaching and disastrous consequences. A feature of the investigation was the presentation of a statement by the Company claiming to show that the mine was being operated at a loss.

The men refused to accept the findings of the Board, and the strike took effect on August 10. Every man was called out, no hands being left to protect the mines.

This last was the occasion of a letter from the *Halifax Herald* to Mr. T. L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, asking him if such action were in accordance with the policy of his organization; Mr. Lewis' reply was in the negative. The pumpmen, however, remained out, and officials of the Company performed the work necessary for the protection of the mines.

On September 1, the Company notified the miners that it would not resume operations, except at a reduction of 15 per cent on the rates paid at the commencement of the strike.

CONSENSUS OF OPINION AS TO THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

The report closed with the following sentences, relative to the consensus of opinion in Nova Scotia as to the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:—

"I heard much discussion of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act while in the coal mining districts of Nova Scotia. While many had views as to amendments that would, in their opinion, strengthen the Act, there was a general consensus of approval of the principle of the measure. Before the present series of recognition strikes set in, every coal mine in Nova Scotia save one was working under terms recommended by a Conciliation Board, or arranged while a Conciliation Board was being established for the purpose of investigation. The solitary exception was the Inverness mine, where the agreement had existed from 1906, before the enactment of the Act, but where the manager shortly before the present strike started had written the Department for forms looking to the establishment of a Board. Since the enactment of the measure, and prior to the present trouble, there has been but one strike of importance in the coal mining industry in Nova Scotia, that, namely, of the miners of Springhill, in 1907, and this, occurring after an inquiry before a Board, was strictly legal. The only important strike, occurring in open infringement of the Act is that now in progress at Inverness, where, however, the trouble was largely the work of newly-arrived Belgians. There was a strike of a few days' duration at Springhill, a week or two after the enactment of the Act in 1907, but the men returned to their work immediately on learning that the new Act applied to their case.

"Looking at the number of agreements affected in the coal mining industry under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, it is impossible not to feel that the men have in this Act a means of appealing to public opinion against unfair treatment, which is likely to prove far more effective than a strike. Three-fourths of the miners in Nova Scotia, even in face of the existing strikes and friction, are contentedly working under agreements thus effected."

SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS.

It will be appropriate here to add a brief statement of the events subsequent to the visit of the Deputy Minister to Nova Scotia, the course of which, it will be seen, followed closely on that indicated as probable in the report. At Glace Bay the output gradually increased until by the close of navigation, about mid-November, it exceeded 9,000 tons daily, and was but slightly below the normal figure; after the close of navigation, the Company proceeded with its full working strength,

instead of reducing the winter output, as in the preceding years, and thenceforward it was claimed by the Company, conditions ceased to be affected, the production for the winter season averaging higher than during the preceding year. Usually, banking is commenced about mid-February, and a full working force is employed from that date; the comparison, therefore, for the period subsequent to that date shows slightly in favour of the preceding year. The figures given the Department by the Company, for the first three months of the years 1909 and 1910, respectively, are as follows:—

	1909.	1910.
January	200,176	212,073
February	209,656	204,521
March	253,622	243,763
Total,	663,454	660,357

The military stationed in the district was finally withdrawn on March 3.

The agreement between the Dominion Coal Company and its employees, framed by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation presided over by Professor Adam Shortt, in March, 1908, and under which the members of the Provincial Workmen's Association continued to work after the strike was proclaimed, was dated to expire December 31, 1909. Some time before this date was reached, negotiations for a further agreement were started, and early in November the agreement, slightly modified, was extended until December 31, 1911; the only change of rates being a 5 per cent increase in the case of labourers formerly receiving $1.52 as their maximum rate, which was thereby increased to $1.60.

It may be added that the strike continued until shortly after the close of the fiscal year, when, on April 28, the men abandoned the claim for recognition, and decided to work on the basis of the modified agreement and on the understanding that employment would be given them by the Company as fast as vacancies occurred, the Company also understanding that there should be no discrimination against those who had ceased work. It is estimated that about 1,300 former employees of the Company were still on strike at the time the decision to resume work was taken.

In the case of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company the mines remained closed, save for the manning of pumps and boilers for repair work, from the date of the strike until during the month of March last, when the Company began raising coal at one colliery. The general manager, writing the Department under date of March 19, stated "that some 338 men have been engaged of all classes, including seventy-three certified miners, and raising of coal has been resumed. The average output for the current month has been from 175 to 200 tons a day. It is the intention of the Company to continue recruiting miners, and improve output to the extent of increasing shipments to normal capacity, as early as possible."

Mr. William Watkins, Secretary of the local union of United Mine Workers of America, at Springhill, writing the Department, under date of April 3, stated that 1,400 to 1,500 men remained on strike, and that conditions generally were most orderly.

In the case of the Inverness strike conditions had practically ceased to be affected a few weeks after the declaration of strike, but production continued at a somewhat lower level than during the preceding year. The regular soldiers

left Inverness on October 1, but a company of the Ninety-fourth was placed under order to aid the civil power, if required, and a few score of strikers, chiefly Belgians, remained until winter, when they left the vicinity. In connection with this dispute it should be stated that an action was brought in October against one David Neilson, an agent of the United Mine Workers of America, for supporting men on strike, contrary to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Several charges were brought, and Mr. F. A. McEachen, the Stipendiary Magistrate, found the defendant guilty in the first case and imposed a fine of $500 and costs or three months' imprisonment. The case was appealed to the Court of Appeal and judgment on appeal had not been given at the date of writing.

2.—Inquiry into Strike of Canadian Pacific Railway Freight Handlers at Fort William, Ont.

On August 12, the Minister of Labour learning through the press of the occurrence of a strike on the part of freight handlers to the number of 700 employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William, Ont., opened communication through Mayor Peltier of Fort William with the parties concerned, as a result of which Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, was commissioned on August 15 to proceed to Fort William to lend the good offices of the Department towards effecting, if possible, an adjustment of the dispute. The differences in question related to the demands of the freight handlers for increased rates of pay and for the discontinuance of a bonus system by which one cent per hour of their wages was held by the Company until the completion of the season's work.

On August 18, the Deputy Minister informed the Minister of Labour from Fort William that formal application had been made by the employees for the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In this message the Deputy Minister also announced that the strikers had all returned to work and that troops which had been called out for the preservation of order had been withdrawn. A board was established immediately and on August 24, six days after the application had been transmitted to the Department, a unanimous report was presented and the dispute adjusted accordingly.

The dispute was of more than ordinary importance because during the short-lived strike an encounter occurred between the strikers, mostly foreigners not long in Canada, and a number of special constables, in which several men on both sides were seriously wounded. The Minister of Labour, on August 12, addressed the following telegram to Mayor Peltier:—

> "Press despatches mention you have been endeavouring to arrange settlement of longshoremen's strike. Possibly, parties are not aware that Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is applicable to this dispute and that persons violating provisions of Act are liable to prescribed penalties. Two years ago longshoremen at Montreal and Halifax, having struck without knowledge of provisions of Act, returned to work, and had difficulties referred under its provisions once the same were brought to their attention. Possibly strikers at Fort William will see the wisdom of adopting a similar course. I will be pleased to establish a Board of Conciliation and Investigation forthwith if so requested. Copies of Act mailed yesterday to W. Houston, Secretary Longshoremen's Union.
>
> (*Sgd.*) W. L. Mackenzie King,
> *Minister of Labour.*"

A message was received in reply from Mayor Peltier, stating that the situation was well in hand and that a proposition had been made for the settlement of the dispute. On August 15, a telegram was received by the Minister from Mr. Frederick Urry, correspondent of the *Labour Gazette*, at Port Arthur and secretary of the Trades and Labour Council of that place, as follows: "Strike Committee of freight handlers, Fort William request your presence here to hear their grievances and effect settlement. Wire reply."

The Minister replied as follows:—

> 'Your telegram of last night received this morning. The Deputy Minister, Mr. F. A. Acland, will leave for Fort William immediately to lend the good offices of the Department towards effecting a settlement of the Fort William dispute. Mr. Acland was instrumental in effecting, under similar circumstances, a settlement of a longshoremen's dispute at Montreal two years ago, and I bespeak for him the confidence of each of the parties."

In his report to the Minister on this mission the Deputy Minister set down briefly the leading features of the dispute leading up to the intervention of the Department. There were, he said, about 700 men receiving employment as freight handlers at the freight sheds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William. The employees were of numerous nationalities and the rate of wages up to the time of the dispute was 17½ cents per hour for day work and 20 cents per hour for night work, with an additional cent for each hour worked, given as a bonus at the end of the season to the men who remained on duty until that time. The object of this bonus was to induce the men to hold themselves available for duty until the close of the season of navigation, this system being identical with that in force between the shipping companies and the longshoremen of the port of Montreal. During the season the work had proceeded quietly enough at the rate of payment mentioned above until August 7, when the Company was surprised by the men suddenly and without any formal warning ceasing work. The result of the longshoremen's refusal to work was to derange the shipping facilities of Fort William and to threaten a tie-up of steamers that might be in port or might come to port.

The report points out that the industry being one involving transportation facilities brought the dispute within the province of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and the men were not complying with the terms of the Act in ceasing work before the differences between them and their employers had been referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The men employed were, however, as has already been pointed out, foreigners for the most part, and with perhaps few exceptions were without more than the rudiments of education. There seemed good ground for accepting the claim subsequently advanced by the leaders of the men that they had been unaware of the existence of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and that had they known the requirements of this law they would not have ceased work without their grievances being first investigated. During the two or three days following the strike, more or less informal conferences took place between the representatives of the men and the officials of the Company, Mr. J. T. Arundel, General Superintendent of the Central Division

of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Assistant General Manager Bury, and the local representative, Superintendent J. Graham. The demands of the men were briefly: (1) An increase of pay; (2) Abolition of the bonus system; (3) Better treatment from the foremen. The strikers picketed the approach to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's sheds from day to day, and one man was arrested for carrying a revolver. The differences, according to the Deputy Minister's report, were in a fair way towards settlement when excitement was aroused by the arrival of thirty special constables from Winnipeg, brought down by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to protect their property. On the morning of August 10 (Tuesday), an altercation arose between the strikers and the constables which developed quickly into the active use of firearms, with the result that many persons were severely wounded. Mayor Peltier, when the news of this shooting reached him, was in the act of negotiating a settlement with the officials of the Company enabling the men to return to work immediately on improved conditions, with a reference to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in the event of further grievances developing. The Mayor proceeded to the scene of the outbreak and read the Riot Act, issuing at the same time the call for the Militia. One hundred and fifty men of the ninty-sixth regiment, located in Fort William and Port Arthur, were soon on duty and order was restored. Col. Steele, D.O.C., who was in Port Arthur at the time of the affray, assumed command and also brought down from Winnipeg seventy-five members of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. The presence of the Militia had a quieting effect and no further untoward incident occurred. The strike continued, and on Friday morning over one hundred men were brought in by the Company from the east and work was partially resumed at the freight sheds. Picketing was continued by the strikers but without disorder. The bearing of the Militia was reported on all hands to have been excellent. Mayor Peltier resumed negotiations looking to a settlement. The Mayor on Saturday regarded normal conditions as restored and requested the withdrawal of military protection. The Militia and Regulars were accordingly withdrawn on Saturday night, and on the Monday following the men resumed work on the understanding that the dispute would be referred for adjustment under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The Deputy Minister's report shows that when he arrived in the city on August 17, there was no outward evidence of the disturbance, but a tense and excitable feeling was evident, indicating the necessity for prompt action in bringing the whole matter before a Board for full inquiry and final adjustment. The Deputy Minister met a committee representing the strikers at the City Hall on August 18, there being also present Mayor Peltier and Mr. F. Urry. An application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was formally drawn up and handed to the Deputy Minister, in which Mr. Urry was recommended by the men for appointment as a member of the Board. Later the Deputy Minister received from the Company the recommendation of Mr. W. J. Christie, of Winnipeg, and Messrs. Christie and Urry were accordingly appointed. Subsequently Mr. Urry tendered his resignation as a member of the Board and, at a further meeting of committee of the strikers Alderman W. T. Rankin was recommended as a substitute and was immediately appointed. The same meeting passed a resolution in the following terms:

"We, the committee representing the freight shed men employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William, appreciate the promptness with which the Department of Labour dealt with our request for the appointment of a board to deal with our grievances, and had we known of the existence of the Lemieux Act, we would not have ceased work until we had invoked the good offices of the Minister of Labour."

On August 20, Messrs. Christie and Rankin jointly recommended Mr. S. C. Young, a leading citizen of Fort William, for Chairman, and Mr. Young was accordingly appointed. The members of the Board on Saturday morning, August 21, began the official inquiry into the dispute. The proceedings lasted throughout Saturday and much evidence was taken, many men being present throughout the day. In the evening the Board met in private, but finding it impossible to make a unanimous report, decided to take further evidence on Monday, August 23. The meeting on this latter date lasted until Tuesday morning when the finding of the Board was drawn up, being handed to the Chairman on Tuesday evening. This finding was understood to be satisfactory to both parties concerned. The whole proceedings, from the day on which the formal application was received, had lasted only during six working days, show with what expedition the machinery of the Act may be worked when there is special urgency for the same.

The finding of the Board recommended: (1) Payment of the rate of 20½ cents per hour by day and 23½ cents per hour by night, dating from August 16, when the men resumed work; (2) the abolition of the bonus system for the future, and the payment immediately of the bonus earned up to date. Concerning the question of ill-treatment, the Board did not find that any evidence supporting this contention had been submitted, but the Company's officers had given satisfactory assurance on the subject.

In his report the Deputy Minister pointed out that the financial loss suffered by both parties and the unfortunate affray between the constables and the strikers would have been eliminated, had the differences been referred for adjustment under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in the first place. In concluding his report the Deputy Minister acknowledged the excellent public service rendered by His Worship Mayor Peltier throughout the difficulty and the substantial aid which he received from the Mayor and from Mr. Urry in expediting the procedure for the establishment of the Board; also the cordial and courteous co-operation of the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the same end.

3.—Investigation Into Wages Paid on Construction of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

During the month of July, Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the Fair Wages officers of the Department of Labour, visited Prince Rupert, B.C., under direction of the Minister of Labour, to conduct an investigation into the rates of wages paid to workmen employed on the portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, 100 miles easterly from Prince Rupert, under construction by the firm of Foley, Welch & Stewart.

The complaints to which the inquiry related were set forth in communications on behalf of the Prince Rupert Workingmen's Association addressed to the De-

partment of Labour, to the effect that the rates of wages paid by the contractors and sub-contractors to common labourers and other workmen employed on the construction of that portion of the railway were less than the current rates of the district for such classes of labour, and that an infringement had, therefore, occurred of the Fair Wages' clause forming part of Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart's contract. The clause in question is as follows:

"All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the works hereby contracted for shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and, if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and, in the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final."

During his stay in Prince Rupert, Mr. McNiven had many interviews with Mr. Patrick Daly, Secretary of the Prince Rupert Workingmen's Association, and other members of that organization. From Mr. Daly and from individual workmen he heard a great number of complaints, many of them being outside the scope of the inquiry which he was commissioned to make and relating principally to various forms of alleged ill-treatment to which stationmen had been subjected. Mr. McNiven had interviews also with representatives and officials of the firm of Foley, Welch & Stewart and with many prominent residents of Prince Rupert.

Mr. Daly informed Mr. McNiven that at the time of the complaint of the Prince Rupert Workingmen's Association the firm of Foley, Welch & Stewart and their sub-contractors were not paying the rates current in Prince Rupert and the Skeena district, but that he had reason to believe that more favourable rates had since been conceded by the contracting firms in question.

Mr. McNiven called at the office of Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart, and through the courtesy of Mr. Smith, paymaster for the firm, was given free access to the pay rolls for the months of May and June, 1909. The following statements how the rates of wages and the number of men employed at each rate:

		May.	June.
At $1.30	per day and board	10	
" 1.75	"		2
" 2.00	"	5	1
" 2.25	"	4	1
" 2.50	"	618	658
" 2.75	"	1,324	1,558
" 3.00	"	980	835
" 3.25	"	30	71
" 3.50	"	53	66
" 3.75	"		6
" 4.00	"	13	12
" 4.50	"		1
" 5.00	"	2	1
" 5.50	"	5	
" 6.00	"		1

Those receiving from $1.30 and board to $2.25 in May, and from $1.75 to $2.25 in June are water boys and a few inferior workmen. Those receiving $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00 are ordinary labourers, and represent the bulk of the workmen.

Those receiving from $3.25 to $4.00 are underground men, handymen, axemen, &c. Steam drill men received from $4.50 to $5.50, and one man, who handled powder, received a rate of $6.00 per day while engaged at that work.

The rate charged for board was 25 cents per meal, or $5.25 per week. Bunk houses were provided for the men, free of charge, but they were required to provide their own blankets and bedding.

	May.	June.
At $ 35 per month	63	26
" 40 "	129	132
" 45 "	60	59
" 50 "	40	49
" 55 "	4	3
" 60 "	12	12
" 65 "	11	12
" 70 "	3	9
" 75 "	152	146
" 80 "	16	26
" 85 "	41	41
" 90 "	53	60
" 95 "	1	
" 100 "	33	45
" 110 "	8	5
" 125 "	6	5
" 150 "	4	5
" 175 "	2	3

The rates given in this statement include board in all cases.

Flunkeys, teamsters, bull cooks, &c., received $35, $40 and $45 per month.

Storekeepers, night watchmen, firemen, &c., received $50 to $60.

Those receiving $65 to $70 were assistant cooks, steam shovel firemen, boatmen on gasoline launches carrying supplies, &c.

Those receiving $75 to $110 were ordinary foremen, timekeepers, cooks, dinky locomotive engineers, steam derrick engineers, cranemen, &c.

Camp foremen and steam shovel engineers received rates varying from $100 to $175.

Regarding a complaint made by the Prince Rupert Workingmen's Association, that workmen were not being paid their wages, Mr. McNiven was unable to find a specific case of any real grievance of this nature.

During the progress of investigation Mr. McNiven visited a number of camps on the line, with the object of getting into touch with the workmen and learning the conditions under which they worked and the treatment accorded them by their employers. As to wages, very few complaints were heard, and these were made by ordinary labourers receiving $2.75 and $3.00 per day. It was ascertained that the rate of wages paid by the Government of British Columbia to common labourers engaged in the construction of sewers within the limits of Prince Rupert was $3.00 per day, while the lowest rate at which board can be obtained there was $1.00 per day or $7.00 per week.

The Government of British Columbia also paid $3.00 per day for the building of wagon roads and trails in the Skeena Ditsrict, and Mining Companies paid from $3.00 to $3.50 per day, while the lowest rate paid for board by those engaged in this class of enterprise was $1.00 per day.

Concerning this matter the Prince Rupert Board of Trade is on record as follows:—

"At a meeting of the Board held April 2, 1909, a committee was appointed to look into the matter of wages in and around Prince Rupert. At the general meeting of the Board held April 12, the committee reported that from information received from contractors and labourers who had been in the vicinity of Prince Rupert for two years or more, they believed $3.00 to $3.50 had always been paid for common labour, and since the cost of living had not decreased in the past year, the committee favours the Board recommending $3.00 per day as a fair wage for unskilled labour. The report of the committee was adopted. The matter was again taken up at a meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade held July 19, when it was moved "that the resolution passed on April 12, be again endorsed." There being no seconder to the resolution, the mover challenged any member of the Council to move that it be rescinded, when it was promptly moved and seconded: "That the Council recommend to the Board that the resolution of April 12, 1909, *re* wages for unskilled labour, be rescinded."

This resolution was carried.

Inquiry showed that the rates of wages paid by contractors to ordinary labourers on railway construction in the Rocky Mountains and west of Vancouver were $2.25 and $2.50 per day, while the rate charged for board was the same as that charged by Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart. From the Rocky Mountains east to Fort William the rates were $1.75 and $2.00 per day. The rates for board were $4.50 in the East and Middle West and $5.25 in the extreme West. On the section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway easterly, from Prince Rupert, Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart paid ordinary labourers, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00 per day. Rate for board, $5.25 per week.

Mr. McNiven reported that while the rate of wages paid by the Government of British Columbia for sewer construction in Prince Rupert, and by mining companies in the interior of the Province, was slightly higher than that paid by Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart, the difference was fully offset by the rates the men were required to pay for board. He expressed the opinion that since the supply of labour was not equal to the demand and that all kinds must be accepted, some latitude should be allowed in the fixing of a minimum rate and that the prices paid by Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart were fair and reasonable and should not be interfered with.

4.—Special Investigation and Report on Disputes Among the Fishing Population of the Peninsula of Gaspé, Que.

On September 24, 1909, Mr. Victor DuBreuil, one of the Fair Wages officers of the Department of Labour, left Montreal, under the direction of the Minister of Labour, to conduct an investigation into certain difficulties between the fishermen and some merchants and fish importers of the several localities in the Gaspé Peninsula.

Mr. DuBreuil's report was submitted to the Minister of Labour under date of October 19, 1909, and stated that the industries concerned were controlled by companies operating general stores and exporting dry fish, the principal markets being

South American countries and Mediterranean ports. During the year preceding Mr. DuBreuil's investigation, the companies claim to have sold at a loss, importers prefering to buy fish from Norway or Labrador. Some of the localities concerned are Anse aux Griffons, Petite Rivière, Petit Cap, Grande Anse, Echourie, Pointe Jaune and Fox River, where the riot took place. The population of the fishing points was composed almost exclusively of Canadians of French descent, mostly engaged in the fishing trade. The people in question are kind, laborious and thriving citizens, the report pointed out, inclined to be excitable when provoked, and the majority of them possessing only a very rudimentary education. The names of the firms mostly concerned in the dispute are as follows: The Wm. Fruing Company, The Chas. Robin Collas Company, and H. J. Hyman and Sons.

Mr. DuBreuil's interview with the representatives of the merchants demonstrated their net profits on the sale of goods to fishermen to be about 25 per cent. The prices paid to fishermen were as follows:—

For No. 1 Quality	$3.50 per quintal (112 lbs.)
" Inferior Quality	2.00 " "
" Extra large fish	3.60 to $3.90 per quintal.

In addition the fishermen sell crude cod liver oil to merchants, at from 18 to 22 cents per gallon.

Mr. DuBreuil's investigation went to show that the fishermen were irritated at the treatment received from certain of the agents and clerks of the merchants, who had annoyed them and members of their families by alleged arrogance and discourtesy. The investigation showed also that the Truck System was in operation between merchants and fishermen by virtue of which fish were exchanged for provisions and other goods. This system, it was pointed out by Mr. DuBreuil, is disastrous to the fishermen, if they make a poor catch, the latter being unable to deal with other business places on account of their previous indebtedness to the local merchant. The fishermen, on account of their inability to read, are often charged extortionate prices, and Mr. DuBreuil reports the case of one man who was repeatedly charged for articles which he never obtained. The merchants sold their goods on credit to the fishermen, and sometimes a period of a whole year elapsed before a final settlement was made, as the supplies bought during the winter were only paid for after the fishing season opened. The Companies had an arrangement among themselves by which the prices to be paid for fish were fixed, and the existence of such a combination, in Mr. DuBreuil's opinion, proved to be one of the causes of the tumult. Discontent was also caused by the unsatisfactory method of weighing the fish, old-fashioned devices being in use.

In 1908 an epidemic of diphtheria scourged some of the localities in the peninsula, and was severely felt at Fox River. Several families were quarantined; the men were unable to fish and consequently could not pay for their supplies at the stores.

Mr. DuBreuil's report contains a price list of the most needed articles of food sold to the fishermen, from which it appears that though the merchants do not charge excessive prices for their goods, the poorest of the fishermen have to pay the highest prices on account of their inability to pay their bills on short notice.

The fishing season lasts about five months during the year, and the average catch of two men during the season, varies between $250 and $600. As very few of the fishermen earn anything during the winter, those with large families are in a precarious condition when the catch is small. The beginning of the disturbance which was the cause of Mr. DuBreuil's investigation, arose from the visit of Philip Francoeur, a former resident of the neighbourhood, on September 3. In conversation with some of the fishermen of Fox River, he remarked that if he was duly authorized by them to act on their behalf, he would sell their fish at $4 per quintal, to Halifax merchants. He was authorized to proceed to Halifax, and a subscription was raised to defray his expenses. Francoeur entered into negotiations with a fish merchant of Halifax who sent a schooner to Fox Bay with his agent, Mr. J.W. Nickerson, on board. The fishermen claim to have understood that Nickerson had instructions to pay $4 per quintal for fish. As soon as the schooner was signalled, Mr. Hyman went on board to meet Nickerson and urged him not to pay more than $3.50 per quintal for fish. On his refusal to pay $4, the fishermen became very excited.

Mr. DuBreuil's report states that on September 6 the fishermen seized Mr. Charles Brien, agent for the Fruing Company, and forced him to sign an agreement by which he promised to pay $4 per quintal for the fish, and also not to take proceedings against fishermen in arrears in their payments for goods bought from his firm during the space of one year. He also promised to remove his agent at Fox River, who had become objectionable to the fishermen, but he refused to bind the other merchants by an agreement. The fishermen appointed a deputation to meet the other merchants, with a view to getting them to sign the agreement, and in the absence of Mr. Hyman, met his agent, Mr. Romeril, and summoned him to sign it. Mr. Romeril refused and ordered the men to disperse from the public roadway. The representatives of the men withdrew and reported their reception to the fishermen, who sent another delegate to repeat their demand. Mr. Romeril followed this man to where the fishermen were assembled and was surrounded by them and rudely treated, firing three shots into the mob, in order, as he claimed, to save his life. Then he tried to make his escape, but the men followed him and disarmed him. Mr. DuBreuil gives in full the copy of an affidivit sworn by Mr. J. W. Nickerson, which runs as follows:—

"Grand Etang, September 5, 1909.

"I, the undersigned, do solemnly declare before the undersigned witnesses, that in a meeting, Mr. Philip Francoeur for the first time presented me with a petition written in French, of the nature of which I asked to be informed. He replied that it was a petition signed by the inhabitants of Fox River and elsewhere, which he said he had by the Government to enable him to sell their fish anywhere, or to any body. He then proposed to sell me about 3,000 quintals cod-fish, which were in the hands of the inhabitants of Fox River, at the rate of three dollars and fifty cents per quintal, culled and in proper condition, provided I would give him twenty-five cents per quintal for his own personal purpose.

On my second meeting with the said Philip Francoeur, in Mr. Hyman's house, I accused him of misrepresenting me and giving me trouble through having told the people that the price I would pay for the fish was $4 and over. He replied that he

had not done so, but that such reports emanated from the fishermen who were all liars and fools. I then proposed that the matter be dropped altogether, and he replied that he would be glad to do so, and much more pleased than if he had received one thousand dollars. When I reached Fox River, I found that he had weighed from some people some 195 quintals which I was willing to take at price agreed upon, but he replied that the parties would not deliver it, and said that the whole matter was dropped.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of September, 1909.
H. J. HYMAN, J.P.

WALTER RYAN
GEO. GODFRAY } *Witnesses.* J. W. NICKERSON.

On September 11, Mr. Brien caused twenty-four men to be arrested. Two were released for lack of proof against them, and five were sent to prison, the remaining seventeen being released under bail for $200 for one year.

Mr. DuBreuil's report concludes with his opinion on the situation which is to the effect that the attitude of the fishermen was due to their having been misled by Francoeur, and to their discouragement at the fall in the prices of fish. He pointed out that if the prices declined further, and the price for food remained at its present figure, the position of the fishermen must shortly become intolerable, and they would be forced to abandon their homes, which would be the ruin of the most important industry of the Gaspé Peninsula.

VII.—HOURS OF LABOUR ON PUBLIC WORKS.

A special Committee of the House of Commons was appointed on December 9, for the purpose of reporting on Bill No. 21:—An Act respecting the Hours of Labour on Public Works. This measure, which was introduced by Mr. Alphonse Verville, (Maisonneuve) on November 22, 1909, and which received its second reading on December 9 following, has engaged the attention of the House of Commons on several previous occasions. It proposes that a condition shall be inserted in all Dominion Government contracts to provide that no workman in the employ of the contractor shall be permitted or required to work more than eight hours per day, except in cases of emergency; also that a like policy shall be adhered to in the case of work undertaken by the Government of Canada by day labour.

In moving the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Verville asserted that the demand for a shorter working day was almost universal, and that the question was one which the Parliament of Canada should study and consider so that relief might be afforded to all who are, at the present time, labouring under trying conditions. The Dominion Government should be, he claimed, a model employer of labour. Against the eight-hour day proposal it had been urged, in some quarters, that the effect would be to reduce and to demoralize production. Mr. Verville did not, however, believe that shorter hours of labour would have any such effect. Upon the conclusion of the debate Mr. Verville declared himself also as gratified with the discussion, and as satisfied that the Bill should be referred to a special committee after the principle involved had been affirmed by the passage of the second reading. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Verville congratulated the Government on having appointed a Minister of Labour who could devote all his time to the study of labour questions. The demand, he said, which had been made for years past, for the creation of this portfolio, showed the necessity for it.

The Minister of Labour expressed the belief that the workingmen of Canada owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Verville for the introduction of this Bill. The history of labour legislation showed that, on the whole, a shortening of the hours of labour had been of immense benefit not only to the working classes, but to the industries themselves. The question of hours of labour in Canada was primarily one for the consideration of the Provincial Legislatures, but the discussion of the subject in Parliament would, he believed, be reflected in future legislation by the Provinces. In so far as the question bore upon the amelioration of the everyday life of the working classes he was of opinion that the Dominion Parliament, so far as its power extended, should do all that it could to further that end. Parliament, he observed, had certain powers in regard to works carried on by the Government of Canada.

In so far as the Bill related to the hours of labour on public works, it was desirable to point out that the Government had already taken considerable steps toward meeting the object which the Bill had in view through the adoption in 1900, of a Fair Wages Policy, providing for the payment of fair wages to workingmen engaged on public works, and the enforcement of the hours of labour current in the districts where such works are being carried on. The Minister concurred in the

opinion which had been expressed by other participants in the debate that the Bill should be referred to a special committee in order that the measure might not be lost on a vote, and that all interests concerned might have an opportunity of being heard, and in order also that the various points which had been raised in the present debate might be fully considered.

Mr. R. L. Borden observed that the subject to which the present Bill related was one which must be dealt with. In common with every member of the House, he was disposed to give the most sympathetic consideration to all measures designed to improve the condition of the labouring classes. He was willing that the Bill should be referred to a special committee in order that the parties concerned might be heard, and in order that any information in the possession of the Government might be produced.

In the course of the debate the point was raised that the Bill, as introduced, would have the effect not only of regulating the hours of labour on Government works, but of precluding the purchase by the Government, or by contractors on Government works, of any materials produced under a system which required the workmen concerned to work more than eight hours per day. A fear was also expressed that, in its present form, the measure might seriously interfere with the operation of mills and factories employed in part in the execution of Government contracts, and that the passage of such a law might increase the difficulty which farmers now experience in obtaining the labour which is required for their farming operations.

It was urged by one of the participants in the debate that a conference should be held of the various Provincial Governments, for the purpose of adopting a uniform law on this subject throughout the Dominion. Reference was made to the eight-hour law as applied to mining and smelting operations in British Columbia, and the statement was made that a great change had been effected thereby in the men employed in this branch of industry, and in the conditions of their home life. It was also asserted that the eight-hour day in England and in Australia had produced excellent results.

The special committee to which the Bill was referred was composed of the Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, chairman; Mr. A. C. Macdonell, Toronto; Mr. Ralph Smith, Nanaimo; Mr. Wm. Staples, Macdonald; Mr. L. E. Prowse, Queen's, P.E.I.; Mr. David Marshall, East Elgin; Mr. Alphonse Verville, Maisonneuve; Mr. John Stanfield, Colchester; Mr. Andrew Broder, Dundas; Mr. Gustave A. Turcotte, Nicolet; and Mr. W. E. Knowles, Moose Jaw. In all, nineteen meetings of the special committee were held, at which a large number of witnesses were examined, representing, for the most part, interests especially affected by the proposed legislation; and a great deal of valuable information obtained with respect to hours of labour in Canada and in other countries, which will be published as an Appendix to the Journals of the House of Commons for the Session of 1909–10.

The following witnesses were examined before the committee: On January 21 and January 26, Professor O. Skelton, of Queen's University, Kingston. On February 2, further evidence was given by Professor O. Skelton. On February 16, Mr. V. DuBreuil, Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour. On February 23, further evidence was given by Mr. V. DuBreuil and by Mr. J. D. McNiven, Fair

Wages Officers of the Department of Labour. On March 2, further evidence was given by Mr. J. D. McNiven, Fair Wages Officer of the Department of Labour; Mr. John Armstrong, Chief of the Bureau of Labour of the Province of Ontario; and Mr. Louis Guyon, Chief Inspector of Factories of the Province of Quebec. On March 9, Mr. F. B. McKune, Superintendent of the open hearth department of the Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, Hamilton, Ont.; Mr. Daniel W. Evans, foreman of the finishing department of the same Company; Mr. Justus Post, engineer of the blast furnace department of the same Company; Mr. Phelps Johnston, general manager of the Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal and Lachine; and Mr. Chas. M. Doolittle, stonecutter, of Dundas, Ont. On March 16, Mr. G. M. Murray, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. On April 6, Messrs. John H. Lauer, secretary-treasurer of the Montreal Builders' Exchange, and of the General Association of Builders of Canada; Edward T. Nesbitt, president of the Canadian National Association of Builders and of the Builders' Exchange of Quebec; and John Tweed, of Toronto, General Organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Ontario. On April 13, Messrs. Wm. Watkins, of Springhill, N.S., a member of the United Mine Workers of America; Jos. Ainey, a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and Edward J. Stephenson, of Winnipeg, a member of the International Typographical Union. On April 20, Messrs. Patrick M. Draper, of Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and Gustave Francq, of Montreal, First Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; and on April 28, Professor O. Skelton, of Queen's University, Kingston; and Mr. Thomas Robb, of Montreal, representing the Shipping Federation of Canada.

The fourth report of the special committee, which was presented to the House of Commons on May 3, is as follows:—

Your Committee, since its appointment on the 9th day of December, 1909, has held nineteen meetings, all of which were open to the public, and heard a large number of witnesses, representing interests specially affected by the proposed legislation. The Dominion Trades and Labour Congress and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association were represented by their respective secretaries, each of whom presented the views of the members of these bodies in carefully prepared and comprehensive memorials. The views of the Shipping Federation of Canada were given by its secretary. Individual employers of labour and leading trade union officials representing special industries and trades in different parts of Canada, gave testimony from the point of view of labour and capital respectively, whilst information of an official nature as well as expressions of opinion, were obtained from the Fair Wages Officers of the Department of Labour, Ottawa, the Secretary of the Ontario Bureau of Labour, Toronto, and the Chief Factory Inspector of the Province of Quebec. An exhaustive analysis of the nature and administration of the legislation of other countries respecting the hours of labour on public works was given by Professor Skelton, of Queen's University.

2. In addition to the evidence of witnesses, the Committee obtained by correspondence, in reply to 3,600 communications sent out, expressions of opinion from 721 different persons. Of the replies received, approximately 80 per cent contain valuable suggestions and arguments respecting the Bill. Of these replies, 304 were from officers of labour unions; 302 from manufacturers, including the Employers' Association of Toronto; 65 from Farmers' Institutes and the Dominion Grange; 39 from Boards of Trades; and 11 from transportation companies, including the Marine Association.

3. The evidence taken, together with the proceedings of the Committee, but not including communications sent or received, covers some 400 pages of printed matter.

4. Owing to the number of persons who expressed a desire to give testimony, the Committee has been obliged to continue its sittings for the taking of evidence up to the present time, but notwithstanding, has been unable to hear all persons who have asked to be allowed to give testimony. Owing to the volume of evidence taken, the Committee has not had opportunity of giving to the evidence and the large number of communications which have been received, the careful consideration which their importance demands. The Committee think that the communications should be carefully classified, and together with the evidence, duly printed, and rendered available for distribution, in order that the members of the House of Commons and of the Senate, and those who may be especially interested in or affected by the proposed legislation, may have an opportunity of becoming fully informed on the many important bearings of the proposed measure.

5. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Clerk of the Committee be directed to classify the correspondence which has been received, and prepare an index in detail of the evidence and correspondence; also that Rule 72 of the House be suspended and that the reports of Committee, the proceedings, evidence and communications be printed in one volume available for distribution, to the number of 5,000 copies in English and 1,000 copies in French.

6. The Committee also recommends that the reports, proceedings, evidence and correspondence be printed as an appendix to the Journals.

VIII.—FAIR WAGES ON PUBLIC CONTRACT WORK.

During the past year the Department of Labour, which is entrusted with the administration and enforcement of what is commonly known as the Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government, prepared and furnished to various Departments 148 Fair Wages Schedules for insertion in public contracts, and for use also in certain instances, in connection with public works to be executed by day labour. The rates of wages fixed in these Schedules are based on the current rates of the particular localities in which the work is to be done, and where there is no such current rate on what might be regarded as a fair and reasonable rate, due regard being had to the cost of living in the localities in question.

The work of this branch of the Department of Labour has grown out of the adoption by the House of Commons, in the session of 1900, of a Fair Wages Resolution in the following terms:—

> "Mr. Mulock:—That it be resolved that all Government contracts should contain such conditions as will prevent abuses, which may arise from the sub-letting of contracts, and that every effort should be made to secure the payment of such wages as are generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out, and that this House cordially concurs in such policy and deems it the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to give effect thereto.
>
> "It is hereby declared that the work to which the foregoing policy shall apply includes not only work undertaken by the Government itself, but also all works aided by grant of Dominion public funds."

Under the terms of an Order-in-Council of August 30, 1907, it is required that:

> "1. Contractors shall post in a conspicuous place on the public works under construction, the schedule of wages inserted in their contracts, for the protection of the workmen employed. 2. Contractors shall keep a record of payments made to workmen in their employ, the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wages Officers of the Government at any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected."

It is worthy of note that since the Fair Wages Policy has been adopted in the case of Dominion Government contracts, the Fair Wages principle has been accepted also by a number of the Provinces of Canada, and has been adopted as well by by-law in a very large number of municipalities throughout the Dominion.

The total number of Fair Wages Schedules which have been prepared since the inception of this Policy by the Dominion Government is 1,750, of which almost one-half have been for the Department of Railways and Canals, and over one-third for the Department of Public Works. The number of Fair Wages Schedules prepared in the fiscal year 1908–09 was 320, or 172 more than for the past year. In addition to the enforcement of this Policy in respect of public works Fair Wages conditions have been inserted during the past year in a large number of contracts for Departmental supplies. In the case of the Post Office Department the amount of supplies furnished under Fair Wages conditions was $140,257.51.

In addition to the work which has been involved in the preparation of these Fair Wages Schedules, the Fair Wages Officers have been employed in a number of instances to conduct inquiries into cases in which complaint was made that the Fair Wages Schedules were not being lived up to by individual contractors. In the course of the year many requests have been received by the Department of Labour for information respecting the prevailing rates of wages and hours of labour in different parts of Canada, and an endeavour has been made, as far as possible, to satisfy all such requests, the tables compiled by the Fair Wages Officers being indeed in frequent demand for such purposes.

During the Parliamentary session the Fair Wages Officers were called as witnesses before a Special Committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed to consider Bill No. 21:—An Act respecting the Hours of Labour on Public Works, and were examined at considerable length by the members of the Committee on the subject of hours of labour in Canada and elsewhere. Tables were also specially prepared by the Fair Wages Officers for this Committee and filed as exhibits, showing the hours of labour in various trades throughout Canada.

The following tables show the number of Schedules arranged by Provinces, prepared by the Fair Wages Officers during the fiscal year 1909-10, also the number of Schedules, arranged by years, prepared since the establishment of the Department:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A.R., No. 10.

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING BY PROVINCES THE "FAIR WAGES" SCHEDULES PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1910.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
Public Works	4	5	4	19	7	2	2			43
Railways and Canals	9	21	1	30	17			1		79
Marine and Fisheries	3	5		2	3			1		14
Militia and Defence	1	1		2	8					12
Total	17	32	5	53	25	2	2	2		148

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A.R., No. 11.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF "FAIR WAGES" SCHEDULES PREPARED BY YEAR BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FOR DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE PERIOD JULY 1900, TO MARCH 1910, INCLUSIVE.

Department of	1900–1	1901–2	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9	1909–10	Grand total.
Public Works	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	632
Railways and Canals		1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	759
Marine and Fisheries		17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	141
Other Departments					2	3	3	11	14	12	45
Total	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	1,625

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, SHOWING ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PUBLISHED, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1910.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
				$ cts.	Vol.	Page.
Cribwork wharf	Newcastle, N.B.	April 2	Contract not let			
Post Office Building	Quebec, Que.	May 21	Feb. 6, 1909	47,711 00	Not published.	
Pile and cribwork wharf	Leonardville, N.B.	" 26	Sept. 13, 1909	9,895 00	X	504
Work shops for Penitentiary	Prince Albert, Sask	June 28	Sept. 7, 1909	55,490 00	X	503
Heating System for Victoria Museum	Ottawa, Ont.	June 11	July 12, 1909	48,000 00	X	252
Extension to wharf	Moncton, N.B.	" 11	Nov. 11, 1909	17,600 00	Not published.	
Heating apparatus in Public Building	Halifax, N.S	July 24	Oct. 6, 1909	4,863 00	X	586
Alterations to Examining Warehouse	Montreal, Que.	July 30	Nov. 8, 1909	3,727 00	X	715
Landing Pier	Gaspé Basin, Que.	Aug. 16	April 29, 1910	273,985 00	XI	104
Building for Royal Mint	Ottawa, Ont	Aug. 23	Sept. 7, 1909	31,747 00	Not published.	
Armoury Building	Rimouski, Que	" 30	Jan. 4, 1910	8,450 00	X	922
Concrete Ice Breaker	St. Ligoni, Que.	" 30	Nov. 4, 1909	1,185 00	Not published.	
Testing Plant for Mines Branch	Ottawa, Ont.	" 30	July 13, 1909	13,400 00	Not published.	
Alterations to Public Building	Lethbridge, Alta.	Sept. 30	Jan. 28, 1910	7,777 50	X	923
Heating apparatus in Public Building	Halifax, N.S	Nov. 3	Oct. 6, 1909	4,863 00	Not published.	
Alterations to Post Office Building	Winnipeg, Man.	" 19	Jan. 21, 1910	41,000 00	X	1,041
Addition to Post Office Building	St. Henri, Montreal, Que.	" 30	Contract not let			
Alterations to Post Office Building	St. Louis, Mile End, Que.	" 30	Contract not let			923
Addition to Post Office Building	Cumming's Cove, N.B.	" 19	Jan. 21, 1910	16,890 00	X	
Wharf	Toronto, Ont.	" 23	Jan. 10, 1910	42,795 10	X	922
Piers and abutments for Highway Bridge	Chapeau, Que.	Dec. 4	March 24, 1910	14,895 00	X	1,181
Restoration of Ordnance Stores' Building	Ottawa, Ont	" 31	May 17, 1910	27,393 00	XI	105
		1910				
Addition to Eastern Departmental Buildings	Ottawa, Ont	Jan. 21	No action taken			
Pile Protection Pier	Winnipeg Beach, Man.	" 28	April 13, 1910	14,960 00	X	1,323
Cribwork wharf and approach	Ladoutac, Que.	Feb. 10	No action taken			

Cribwork wharf and approach	St. Joseph de Letellier, Que.	"	10	No action taken.				
Timber dock and ice breaker	Three Rivers, Que.	"	10	May 18, 1910	142,900 00	XI	105	
Cribwork wharf	Natashquan, Que.	"	10	No action taken.				
Extension to breakwater	Joggins, N.S.	"	18	No action taken.				
Extension to Public Wharf	St. Alexis, Ha Ha Bay, Que.	"	18	No action taken.				
Breakwater	Little Tancook Island, N.S.	"	24	No action taken.				
Cribwork wharf	Bruderell, P.E.I.	"	24	No action taken.				
Crib and pile work wharf	Port Hill, P.E.I.	"	28	No action taken.				
Crib and pile work wharf	Lennox Island, P.E.I.	"	28	No action taken.				
Concrete Extension to Government Pier	Colchester, Ont.	March	4	No action taken.				
Armoury Building	Fraserville, Que.	"	7	No action taken.				
Rubble Mound Extension	Negro Point, N.B.	"	8	No action taken.				
Extension to wharf	St. Charles de Caplan, Que.	"	21	May 31, 1910	14,933 00	XI	105	
Pilework wharf	Angers, Que.	"	24	May 31, 1910				
Pilework breakwater	Tracadie Harbour, P.E.I.	"	30	May 31, 1910				
Extension to wharf	New Richmond, Que.	"	30	May 31, 1910				
Deep water wharf	Levis, Que.	"	31	May 31, 1910				

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULE PUBLISHED, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1910.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
				$ cts.	Vol.	Page.
Winches for Gate lifting Scows	Soulanges Canal, Que	April 23	June 3, 1909	660 00	X	116
Oil House	Moncton, N.B	May 15	Not carried out			
Building for baggage	Hampton, N.B	" 15	Sept. 1, 1909	600 00	X	505
Rest House for Intercolonial Railway	Point Tupper, N.S	" 15	Sept. 1, 1909	1,350 00	X	505
Stone protection along certain portions	Welland Canal, Ont	" 15	June 9, 1909	Scehdule rates .	X	253
Certain work on Intercolonial Railway	Cross Creek, N.B	" 15	Work done by day			
" " "	Marysville, N.B	" 15	Work done by day			
" " "	St. Octave, Que	" 15	Work done by day			
" " "	Boiestown, N.B	" 15	Work done by day			
" " "	Doaktown, N.B	" 15	Work done by day			
" " "	Blackville, N.B	" 15	Work done by day			
" " "	Salmon Lake, Que	" 15	Work done by day			
" " "	Indiantown, N.B	" 15	Work done by day			
" " "	Sayaber, Que	" 15	Work done by day			
Pipe Line	Sussex, N.B	" 15	Sept. 1, 1909	Schedule rates .	X	505
New tank and bore hole	Rogersville, N.B	" 15	Oct. 28, 1909	9,600 00	X	586
Pipe line and water column	Harcourt, N.B	" 15	Sept. 1, 1909	Schedule rates .	X	505
Pipe line and tank	Cedar Hall, Que	" 15	Oct. 28, 1909	9,600 00	X	586
Water tank	Beaver Brook, N.B	" 15	Oct. 28, 1909	9,600 00	X	586
Line of Railway	Ste. Flavie to Matane, Que	" 21	July 22, 1909	[2]	X	376
Addition to Engine House	Rivière du Loup, Que	" 21	Nov. 8, 1909	16,525 00	X	716
Water tank	Windsor Junction, N.S	" 21	Oct. 28, 1909		X	586
Roller lift Bridge	Lachine Canal, Que	" 21	July 15, 1909	9,650 00	X	253
Engine House	Dalhousie, N.B	" 22	Work done by day			
Addition to Freight and Baggage Shed	St. Paschal Que	" 26	Oct. 1, 1909	1,425 00		
Freight Shed	Lac au Saumon, Que	" 26	Nov. 8, 1909	695 00	X	716
Station Building	Little Metis, Que	" 26	Cancelled			
Equipment of Oil House	Halifax, Kempt Road, N.S	June 2	Sept. 1, 1909	2,763 00	X	504
Baggage, Coal and Oil Building	Bic, Que	" 2	Not carried out			
" " "	L'Islet, Que	" 2	Not carried out			
" " "	Montmagny, Que	" 2	Sept. 1, 1909	1,087 90	X	505
" "	Aston Junction, Que	" 2	Not carried out			
" "	St. Alexandre, Que	" 2	Not carried out			
Toilet accommodation	Dorchester, N.B	" 2	Dec. 11, 1909	386 00	X	818

Baggage Room...	Hampton, N.B...	"	2...	Sept. 1, 1909...	800 00		
Freight Shed...	Marysville, N.B.....	"	2...	Work done by day....			
Baggage, Coal and Oil Building.....	St. Anaclet, Que.....	"	2...	Not carried out			
Addition to Freight Shed and hot water heating	New Glasgow, N.S...	"	2	Oct. 29, 1909...	775 00	X	587
Addition to Freight Shed and hot water heating..	Merigonish, N.S...	"	2	Aug. 4, 1909...	785 00	X	504
Line of Railway...	Port Hawkesbury to St. Peters, N.S	"	10	July 7, 1909 ..	[1]	X	252
Combined Station, Dwelling, Freight and Baggage Room...	Daveluyville, Que..	"	10	Oct. 5, 1909 ..	6,365 00		
Addition to Freight Shed..	Rivière du Loup, Que..	"	17	Feb. 15, 1910	1,885 00	X	1,042
Hot water heating in Station.....	Maccan, N.S	"	17	Aug. 10, 1909 ..	660 00	X	375
Additional freight accommodation.....	St. Alexis, Que..	"	26	Nov. 17, 1909 .	590 00	X	716
Steel Highway Bridge...	Kingston Mills, Ont....	July	12	July 22, 1909 .	1,340 00	X	253
Abutments and approaches to Bridge	Kingston Mills, Ont.....	"	12	July 20, 1909 .	Schedule rates .	X	253
Station Building....	Cross Creek, N.B.....	"	12	Jan. 10, 1910	2,300 00	X	1,042
Addition to Freight Shed Wharf	North Sydney, N.S.....	"	21	Oct. 11, 1909	2,475 00	X	586
Rebuilding North Pier, Upper Entrance	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont...	July	31	Sept. 18, 1909 .	Schedule rates .	X	504
Macadamizing Road.....	Welland Canal, Lock No. 2, Ont...	Aug.	18	Sept. 23, 1909 .	1,439 00	X	506
Extension of Line of Railway.....	Hungry Bay Dyke, Que	Aug.	16	Oct. 5, 1909 .	Schedule rates....		
Steel Highway Bridge...	St. Georges to Ste. Justine, Que	Aug.	16	Dec. 7, 1909....	[1]	X	819
Wiring of Freight Shed....	Sackville, N.B.....	Aug.	23	Work done by day....			
Construction of New Gates.....	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont	Sept.	7	Oct. 16, 1909	$7.25 per sq. foot.	X	586
Addition of Stalls to Engine House	Chaudière Junction, Que.....	"	25	Not carried out.....			
Extension of walls across Washout, No. 3 Bank	Cornwall Canal, Ont.....	"	25	Nov. 10, 1909	Schedule rates..	X	715
Widening channel of Canal.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	Oct.	4	Oct. 23, 1909	Schedule rates .	X	586
Line of Railway..	Cowitchan Bay to Cowitchan Lake, B.C	"	4	No action taken..			
Railway Bridges (26).....	From Paspebiac to Gaspé, Que	"	9	Oct. 20, 1909 .	250,000 00		
Relaying Steel plate on Dam, Rideau Canal	Black Rapid, Ont.....	"	21	Nov. 4, 1909	3,990 00	X	716
New Dam on Trent Canal.....	Burleigh Falls, Ont.....	"	21	Dec. 14, 1909	Schedule rates...	X	818
Substructure of New Bridge.....	Quebec, Que	Nov.	9	Jan. 10, 1910	Schedule rates...		
Line of Railway.....	Near Plaster Rock, N.B	Nov.	30	Dec. 14, 1909	[2]	X	819
Line of Railway..	Thessalon to Sault Ste. Marie Branch, Ont	Dec.	3	April 19, 1910	General clause....	X	1,323
Steel work, Power House on Canal	Welland Canal, Ont..	"	6	Jan. 10, 1910	11,950 00	X	1,042
Steel Pontoon Gate Lifter.....	Renous River, N.B.....	"	10	March 15, 1910	1,700 00	X	1,181
Station Building....	Chambly, Que.....	"	16	Dec. 27, 1909	1,750 00	X	818
Line of Railway, from La Tuque to.	La Tuque Falls, Que.....	"	24	Jan. 10, 1910	[1]		
		1910					
Buildings on Prince Edward Island Railway	Harmony to Elmira, P.E.I....	Jan.	22	May 16, 1910	Schedule rates....	X	1,419
Derrick Scow for Soo Canal..	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	"	28	June 9, 1910	10,583 00	XI	107
Diversion of Intercolonial Railway Line	Chatham, N.B.....	Feb.	1	Not yet signed.	2,475 00		
Removal of wreckage of old bridge	Quebec, Que	"	8	April 9, 1910 .	45,000 00	X	1,420
Improvement of approach to St. Gabriel Locks	Lachine Canal, Que..	"	8	March 23, 1910	Schedule rates..		
Line of Railway in connection with Intercolonial Railway...	George's River to Sydney Mines, N.S	"	8	April 20, 1910 .	Schedule rates	X	1,421
Section No. 4, Trent Canal	From Glen Ross to Campbellford, Ont	March	4	June 22, 1910 .	Schedule rates .	XI	107
Section No. 6, Trent Canal, Ont	From Crow Bay to Heeley Falls, Ont.	"	4	May 23, 1910 .	Schedule rates....	X	1,419
Improving Upper Entrance to Lock, No. 17	Cornwall Canal, Ont.....	"	4	June 1, 1910 .	Schedule rates....	XI	106
Station Building....	Beaurivage, Que....	"	9	Not yet signed.....	2,475 00		
Bascule Bridge over Trent Canal	Lindsay, Ont.....	"	29...	April 6, 1910 .	14,600 00	X	1,323

[1] $3,200 per mile not exceeding $6,400 per mile.
[2] No reports received from the Department of Railways & Canals.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE REQUESTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES, AND PREPARED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, ALSO AMOUNT OF CONTRACT, DATE AT WHICH AWARDED AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES PUBLISHED, FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1910.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
		1909		$ cts.	Vol.	Page.
Lifeboat House	Richibucto Beach, N.B.	April 10	April 23, 1909	695 00	IX	1,361
Lighthouse Tower	McNeil's Beach, N.S.	" 23	May 17, 1909	780 00	X	376
Lighthouse Tower	St. Peter's Island, N.S.	June 2	June 29, 1909	1,350 00	Not published.	
Dwelling for Fog Alarm Engineer	Peck's Point, N.B.	" 17	July 29, 1909	1,940 00	X	587
Concrete Lighthouse Tower	Burlington Beach, Ont.	July 21	.....Work done by day labour.		Not published.	
Lifeboat House	Escuminac, N.B.	Sept. 20	Oct. 7, 1909	855 00	X	1,324
Lifeboat House	Toronto Harbour, Ont.	Oct. 4	Oct. 11, 1909	1,750 00	X	924
Fish Hatchery	Cowitchan Lake, B.C.	" 18	.....Work done by day labour.		Not published.	
Wooden Coal Shed	Cape Sable, N.S.	Feb. 24	.....Work done by day labour.		Not published.	
Cribwork Pier Pole Light on Magdalen Island	Grand Entry Harbour, Que.	" 24	March 17, 1910	704 00	X	1,324
Wooden dwelling and boat house	Escuminac, N.B.	" 24	March 24, 1910	1,925 00	X	1,324
Wooden Lighthouse Tower	Point Sapin, N.B.	March 7	April 1, 1910	448 00	XI	106
Dwelling for lightkeeper	Portneuf, Saguenay Co., Que	" 7	April 11, 1910	1,650 00	XI	106
Lighthouse and dwelling and boathouse	Island No. 10, Lake Superior, Ont.	" 22	Not yet awarded			

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
Statistical Tables, N.A.R. No. 1.

LIST OF CONTRACTS FOR WHICH FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES WERE ESTABLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE AND THE PARTS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, AND ALSO ABOUT OF CONTRACTS FAIL TO BE AWARDED, AND WHERE FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1916.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date of which Fair Wages Schedule was published in Department of Labour.	Amount of Contract.	Number of Men employed.	Rate of Wages.	Date of Labour Gazette in which Fair Wages Schedule was published.
Wasteand butts for all rifles	Ogdensburg, Ont.	March, 1915	Work let by day to time			Not published.
Carbine work at Rifle Range	Hespeler, Ont.	May, 1915	Work let by day to time			1912
Carbine work	Penetanguishene, Ont.	May, 1915	Work let by day to time			Not published.
Carbine work	Newmarket, Ont.	May, 1915	1915		$ 725 00	1913
Enlargement of branch intrenchments, Armoury	Ottawa, Ont.	June, 1915	1916		3,500 00	1913
Additional Targets at Rifle Range	Ottawa, Ont.	July, 1915	1916		3,500 00	1913
New Vehicle Shed for Ordnance Stores	Ottawa, Ont.	July, 1915	1916		1,125 00	1913
Work at Rifle Range	Ottawa, Ont.	July, 1915	Work let by day to time			Not published.
Additional Shop Butt at Rifle Range	Ottawa, Ont.	July, 1915	Work let by day to time			1913
Repairs, etc., at Royal Military College	Kingston, Ont.	July, 1915	Work let by day to time			1913
Fourth Shop Butt at Rifle Range	Ottawa, Ont.	July, 1915	Work let by day to time			Not published.
Rifle Range	Ottawa, Ont.	July, 1915	Work let by day to time			1913

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R., No. 16.

LIST OF SUPPLIES FURNISHED THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BY CONTRACT OR OTHERWISE, UNDER CONDITIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE LABOUR EMPLOYED, WHICH WERE APPROVED OF BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1910.

Nature of Order.	Amount of Order.
	$ cts.
Making and repairing metal dating and other stamps and type, and brass crown seals	8,581 13
Making and repairing rubber dating and other hand stamps and type	925 12
Supplying stamping material, inclusive of making and repairing pads, also wooden boxes, and post marking and cancelling ink	9,926 17
Making and repairing post office scales	2,863 75
Supplying mail bags	26,549 50
Repairing mail bags	16,887 92
Repairing mail locks, and supplying mail bag fittings	18,267 84
Supplying portable letter boxes and repairing parcel receptacles, portable tin boxes, and railway mail clerks' tin boxes	12,263 67
Miscellaneous orders for making and repairing postal stores	660 45
Making up and supplying articles of official uniforms	43,331 96
Total	$140,257 51

Investigation of Complaints arising out of Conditions inserted in Government Contracts for the Protection of Labour.

During the past fiscal year the Department of Labour received from twenty-three different sources complaints arising out of alleged non-compliance with conditions inserted in public contracts for the protection of labour, eighteen of which were made the subjects of special investigations by the Fair Wages Officers of the Department. Of the five remaining, one was satisfactorily adjusted on representation to the contractor, of the facts, as communicated to the Department, three were referred to the Departments having control of the contracts for adjustment, and in one instance no action was taken on account of insufficient evidence being furnished. Thirteen of the complaints investigated affected one contract. Two other complaints which were received at the Department a few days prior to the commencement of the fiscal year were also investigated and disposed of, making a total of twenty investigations made by the Fair Wages Officers during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910. In every complaint received, special reference was made to the alleged non-payment of proper rates of wages. Four also referred to alleged irregularities in subletting portions of contracts and unfair treatment of workmen by sub-contractors. One alleged failure on the part of the contractor to post the Fair Wages Schedule in a conspicuous place on the works, and in another, workmen complained of being compelled to work longer hours than was stipulated in the Fair Wages Schedule.

The occupation of the work-people on whose behalf these complaints were filed were as follows: Carpenters, 16, stonecutters, 2, structural iron

workers, locomotive engineers, builders' labourers, leather workers on horse goods, lathers, painters and workmen on railroad construction, one each.

Taking into consideration all complaints, either settled or filed, during the year, seventeen of these had to do with work carried out in the Province of Quebec, two with work in the Province of Ontario, one with work in the Province of Manitoba, one with work in the Province of Saskatchewan, and four with work in the Province of British Columbia.

Two complaints related to work being done under contract for the Department of Militia and Defence; one to work being done under contract for the Transcontinental Railway Commission; one to work being done under subsidy agreement with the Department of Railways and Canals, and the remainder to work being performed under contract for the Department of Public Works.

Of the twenty complaints investigated by the Fair Wages Officers, sixteen were reported as being well founded, and the matters in dispute were promptly adjusted, while the remaining four were reported upon adversely to complainants.

The two complaints which had not been investigated at the beginning of the fiscal year were from stonecutters in the city of Quebec. One was in connection with the contract for the Drill Shed School of Gunnery and the other with the contract for St. Roch post office building. Each set forth that the stone-cutting portion of the contracts had been sub-let, and that workmen were not being paid the rate of wages stipulated in the Fair Wages Schedule included in the contracts. Investigation by an officer of the Department showed that in the case of the contract for the Drill Shed School of Gunnery the complaint was without foundation, as stonecutters, while employed in that capacity, had been paid the proper rates of wages. In the case of the contract for St. Roch post office building it was shown that the contractor had sub-let the stone-cutting portion of his contract, and the sub-contractor in turn had let the work to a syndicate of stonecutters of St. Marc des Carriers on a piece-work basis. On representation of the facts being made to the contractors by the officer, the sub-contract was cancelled and the balance of the work executed at Quebec in accordance with the terms of the contract.

During the month of July an investigation was made by one of the Fair Wages Officers into the rates of wages paid to workmen on that portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway under construction, one hundred miles easterly from Prince Rupert, B.C. A statement of the results of this inquiry is printed in Chapter VI.

A complaint from Victoria, B.C., set forth that the contractors for the immigration building at that place were not observing the labour conditions included in their contract in the following particulars: Regarding the posting of the Fair Wages Schedule, sub-letting portions of the contract and in the payment of workmen by sub-contractors. An investigation was made by one of the Fair Wages Officers, who reported that the complaint regarding the posting of the Fair Wages Schedule was not substantiated by the facts, as the schedule was kept posted in the tool-house, (to which all workmen had

access , and also in the office of the contractors, where the workmen received their wages. In regard to the other complaints it was found that the contractors were quite within their rights in sub-letting portions of the contract, but that one of the sub-contractors was not paying all the carpenters in his employ at the rate set forth on the Fair Wages Schedule for that class of labour. The sub-contractor had just commended his work at the time of the visit of the officer, and as he agreed to pay the rate stipulated in the contract, the matter was satisfactorily settled.

It was alleged that the contractors for the construction of a steel bridge across St. Andrew's Locks, on the Red River, near Winnipeg, Man., were not paying structural iron workers the rate of wages current for the district. The customary schedule of wages was not included in this contract, but in lieu thereof contained the following provisions for the protection of labour:

All mechanics, labourers or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there is no current rate in such district then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall not be required to work for longer hours than those fixed by the custom of the trade in the district where the work is carried on, except for the protection of life or property, or in the case of other emergencies. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages, or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final.

These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payment for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like right in respect of moneys so owing to them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any mechanic, labourer or other person employed on the said work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister of Public Works and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the Minister may pay such claim out of any moneys at any time payable by His Majesty under such contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractors.

Investigation was made by one of the Fair Wages Officers, who reported that the complaint was unfounded and recommended that no action be taken. The claim was set forth that the minimum rate of wages to which that class of labour was entitled should be 40 cents per hour. The result of the investigation showed that the rates of wages paid to structural iron workers in Winnipeg and vicinity at that time varied from 30 cents to 45 cents per hour, with the largest percentage receiving a rate of 35 cents per hour. No further action was taken.

In connection with the contract for the construction of the Montreal Post Office Annex, complaints against the contractors to the number of thirteen, alleging under-payment of workmen, were received during the year. Of the

complaints twelve were carpenters, and one a builders' labourer. Eleven were made the subject of special investigation by one of the Fair Wages Officers and two were referred for adjustment to the Department having control of the contract. In each of the cases statutory declarations were filed in support of the claims made. The rates of wages for carpenters and builders' labourers stipulated in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract were 30 cents and 22½ cents per hour respectively. It was admitted by the contractors that the complaining carpenters had been paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour and the builders' labourer at the rate of 20 cents per hour. The reports of the officer recommended in each case that payment be made to complainants of the difference between what they had received and what they should have received had payment been made in accordance with the terms of the contract, being in the case of carpenters, five cents per hour, and in the case of builders' labourers two and one-half cents per hour. As a result of these investigations the contractors were required to pay the following amounts to the individual complainants: On 1,649½ hours' work, at 5 cents per hour, $82.47; on 1,255½ hours' work, at 5 cents per hour, $62.77; on 1,395 hours' work, at 5 cents per hour, $69.75; on 1,431½ hours' work, at 5 cents per hour, $71.57; on 456 hours' work, at 21½ cents per hour, $11.39; on 1,130 hours' work, at 5 cents per hour, $56.50; on 937½ hours' work, at 5 cents per hour, $46.85; on 857½ hours' work, at 5 cents per hour, $42.88; on 240½ hours' work, at 5 cents per hour, $12.03; on 409 hours' work, at 5 cents per hour, $20.45; on 354 hours' work, at 5 cents per hour, $12.70; being a total of $489.36.

An investigation was made into the complaint forwarded to the Department by certain carpenters against the contractors for the Post Office building at Welland, Ont., but as the complainants failed to come forward and make good their claims, it was impossible to proceed with the investigation. The workmen employed on the building had no complaint to make, and as the complainants failed to produce sufficient evidence to warrant further investigation the officer recommended that no further action be taken.

Two complaints were received from Fernie, B.C., alleging that the contractors for the construction of the Post Office building at that place (1) were paying lathers at a rate below that which was current at Fernie, and (2) that certain painting was being executed under unfair conditions. In the case of the lathers a settlement satisfactory to complainants was effected on representation of the facts as communicated to the Department being made known to the contractors. The complainant on behalf of the painters was requested to provide the Department with further information regarding the complaint, but as none was received, no action was taken.

Complaint was made on behalf of certain locomotive engineers employed by the contractors for the construction of that portion of the National Transcontinental Railway lying between Quebec Bridge and La Tuque, alleging that they were being paid at a rate below that set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule included in the contract. The complaint was referred to the National Transcontinental Railway Commission for adjustment. At the end of

the fiscal year the matter was still in the hands of the Commission, no decision having been reached.

In connection with the complaint from Regina, Sask., alleging that joiners employed by contractors for the installation of interior fittings into a public building at that place, were not being paid the rate of wages current at Regina, an investigation was made by one of the Fair Wages Officers, who reported that the complaint was well founded, and recommended "that the Department of Public Works be requested to communicate with the contractors and inform them that they must conform to the labour conditions prevailing at Regina, and pay joiners employed on this work at a rate of not less than 33 cents per hour for factory work and 35 cents per hour for the work of installation." The contractors were paying this class of labour at a flat rate of 30 cents per hour. As a basis of settlement the following offer was received from the contractors: "Upon completion of the work for the customs offices here, we will check through the time sheets and issue to each man employed on the work our check covering the difference between what we are now paying and the amount you request us to pay. As this method is quite satisfactory to our employees, we trust it will meet with your approval." The offer was accepted as being satisfactory and no further action was necessary.

A complaint filed on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Leather Workers, Local No. 162, of Ottawa, set forth in general terms "that conditions intended for the protection of labour inserted in certain contracts for leather goods awarded by the Department of Militia and Defence to contractors in Ottawa were being violated." An investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported "that while the wages paid to leather workers in Ottawa were low in comparison with those prevailing in other skilled trades, taken as a whole they are undoubtedly the current rates of the city, the only labour conditions imposed in the contracts being the payment of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district," and this the contractors have obeyed. No further action was taken.

A complaint from Montreal set forth that certain carpenters employed on the construction of a Militia stores building were being paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour, while it was alleged that 30 cents per hour was the prevailing rate for that place. This complaint was investigated by one of the Fair Wages Officers, who reported that there was no Fair Wages Schedule in connection with the contract. This fact was communicated to the Department having control of the contract, when the Department of Labour was requested to prepare a schedule of wages to be used in connection with the completion of the work.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY THE FAIR WAGES OFFICERS DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

I.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1909–10 AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Mar. 29, '09	Quebec, Que., Drill Shed School of Gunnery.	Public Works	That the contractors had sub-let the stone-cutting portion of the work and that stonecutters were paid at the rate of $3.00 per day of 9 hours instead of 40c. per hour for a day of 8 hours, as required by the Fair Wages Schedule.	Complaint investigated by an officer of the Department, who reported that the complaint was unfounded.
Mar. 29, '09	Quebec, Que., St. Roch Post Office.	Public Works	That the contractors had sub-let the stone-cutting portion of the work and that the rate paid to stonecutters was $2.25 per day, instead of 40c. per hour, as set down in the Fair Wages Schedule.	Complaint investigated by an officer of the Department, who reported that the complaint was well founded, the contractors having sub-let cutting of the stone to a syndicate of journeymen stonecutters of St. Marc des Carriers at a rate below that set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule. A settlement satisfactory to complainants was effected.

II.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1909–10, AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

April 3, '09	Easterly from Prince Rupert, B.C., Railway construction.	Railways & Canals.	That the rates of wages paid to common labourers and other workmen employed by contractors and sub-contractors on construction of the first hundred-mile section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway easterly from Prince Rupert, B.C., were less than the current rates of the District for similar classes of labour.	Complaint investigated by an officer of the Department, who reported that the rates of wages paid were fair and reasonable and should not be interfered with.
April 27, '09	Victoria, B.C., Immigration Building.	Public Works	That the Fair Wages regulations in connection with the work of erecting an immigration building at Victoria were not being observed in the following particulars: (1) That the Fair Wages Schedule was not kept posted in a conspicuous place on the works; (2) that portions of the work had been sub-let; (3) that a certain sub-contractor was paying his workmen at a rate below that set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported as follows on the various complaints: (1) Fair Wages Schedules were posted in tool-house and office of contractors, to which places all workmen had access; no cause for complaint; (2) no cause for complaint; (3) this complaint was justified, but as the sub-contractor complained against had just commenced his work, he agreed to pay workmen at the rates set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule. No further action was necessary.

TABLE SHOWING NATURE AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION, &c.—Continued.

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
May 26, '09	St. Andrew's Lock, near Winnipeg, Man., Bridge across Red River.	Public Works	That the contractors were paying structural iron workers at a rate below that which is current for the district.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the complaint was not well founded, and advised that no action be taken.
Apr. 28, '09	Montreal, Que., Post Office Annex.	Public Works	That contractors had paid complainants (2) being carpenters and joiners, at the rate of 25c. per hour, while the rate of wages set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract was 30c. per hour, complainants claiming a further payment of 5c. per hour.	Referred to Department of Public Works.
June 4, '09 Sept. 17, '09 Sept. 20, '09 Dec. 12, '09 Dec. 31, '09 Mar. 24, '10	Montreal, Que., Post Office Annex.	Public Works	That contractors had paid complainants, (10) being carpenters and joiners, at the rate of 25c. per hour, while the rate set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract was 30c. per hour, complainants claiming a further payment of 5c. per hour.	These complaints were severally investigated by an officer of the Department, who reported that they were well founded, and recommended payment in each case of the difference (being 5c. an hour) between what they had received and what they should have received had payment been made in accordance with the terms of the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.
Sept. 15, '09	Montreal, Que., Post Office Annex.	Public Works	That contractors had paid complainant, being a builders' labourer, at a rate below that set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract. A claim for overtime was also made.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that complaint was well founded, and recommended payment of the difference between what he had received and what he should have received had payment been made in accordance with the terms of the Fair Wages Schedule.
July 7, '09	Welland, Ont., Post Office Building	Public Works	That contractors were paying carpenters at a rate below that set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule included in the contract.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that complainants had failed to substantiate the complaint, and recommended that no further action be taken.
July 28, '09	Fernie, B.C., Post Office Building.	Public Works	That contractors were paying lather at a rate below that which is current at Fernie.	Settlement satisfactory to complainants effected.
July 31, '09	Fernie, B.C., Post Office Building.	Public Works	That the painting was being executed under unfair conditions.	Complainant requested to furnish the Department with more detailed information. No further action taken.

Aug. 19, '09	Transcontinental Railroad Construction.	Transcontinental Railroad Commission.	That contractors for the construction of that portion of the National Transcontinental Railway between Quebec Bridge and La Tuque were paying locomotive engineers at a rate below that set forth in the Fair Wages Schedule inserted in the contract.		
Sept. 25, '09	Regina, Sask., Interior fittings in public building for customs service.	Public Works.	That joiners employed by contractors were being paid at a rate below that which is current at Regina.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the complaint was well founded, and recommended that the contractors be required to pay the rates current in the district.	
Nov. 9, '09	Ottawa, Ont., Militia Supplies.	Militia and Defence.	That conditions intended for the protection of labour inserted in contracts for leather goods, awarded by the Department of Militia and Defence to certain firms in Ottawa were being violated.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that the contractors had not violated the terms of their contracts.	
Nov. 19, '09	Montreal, Que., Militia Stores' Building.	Militia and Defence.	That carpenters were not being paid the rate of wages current at Montreal.	Investigation was made by an officer of the Department, who reported that there was no Fair Wages Schedule included in the contract. Referred to Department of Militia and Defence.	

IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1909, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1901 TO 1909, INCLUSIVE.

While the actual number of strikes and lockouts in existence in Canada during the calendar year 1909 was the same as in the previous year and less than in any other year since 1901, and while there was a great decrease in the number of employees involved, there was an increase of nearly 70,000 days in the number of working days lost as compared with 1908. This was due to two prolonged strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, which together caused a loss of about 500,000 days. The total number of disputes in each of the years 1908 and 1909 was 69, compared with 104 in 1901, 123 in 1902, 160 in 1903, 103 in 1904, 87 in 1905, 139 in 1906 and 151 in 1907.

Only three strikes of serious consequence in an industrial sense took place during the year, in all of which coal miners were involved. One of these disputes occurred at various points in the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, another at Glace Bay, N.S., and the third at Springhill, N.S.; a strike of importance for other reasons was that of Canadian Pacific Railway longshoremen at Fort William, which is fully dealt with in the portion of this report devoted to special inquiries conducted during the year.

On April 1, about 2,100 men employed in the mines operated by members of the Western Coal Operators' Association in Alberta and British Columbia stopped work, on account of their failure to reach a new agreement with their employers as to working conditions. On May 3, an application on behalf of the employees was received at the Department for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and the Board was appointed on May 15. A month after the report of the Board was made, on June 30, an agreement was signed by representatives of both parties, following closely the findings of the Board, and work was resumed. This dispute affected the mines at Hosmer, Coleman, Lille, Lethbridge, Bankhead, Hillcrest, Bellevue, Passburg, Canmore, Taber and Frank, and caused the closing down of the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter and mines at Greenwood, B.C.

On July 6, a strike took place at Glace Bay, N.S., on account of the refusal of the Dominion Coal Company to recognize the United Mine Workers of America. About 2,500 men were reported by the Company to have stopped work, but a number of these, who were not in sympathy with the strike, subsequently returned, and some of the strikers sought work elsewhere. The Company continued to operate its mines with a diminished staff, and gradually filled the places of the strikers. Before the end of the year the output of coal was again normal.

On August 10, a strike of 1,700 employees of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company took place at Springhill, N.S., after their failure to adjust their differences with the Company through a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which presented its report on July 23. The principal cause of the dispute was the refusal of the Company to recognize the United Mine Workers of America, but the employees also wanted certain changes in the conditions of their employment with regard to the determination of the standard weight of a box of

coal, the schedule of prices, and the docking system. The mines were closed on account of this dispute until the end of the year, and there were also thrown out of work many of the Company's railway employees, the crews of one tug and seven barges, and a number of wharf hands and trimmers.

MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES.

Out of 68 disputes which began in 1909, 4 involved 1,000 or more employees, and 7 involved from 500 to 1,000. Thirty-five disputes, over one-half of the total number, affected less than 100 employees each. The total number of employees involved in trade disputes which began in 1909 was approximately 17,302, compared with 26,250 in 1908 and 34,972 in 1909.

LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes in 1909 was approximately 872,000 working days, compared with a loss of about 718,443 days in 1908, and 613,936 in 1907. These estimates, however, are approximations only, it being impossible to determine the loss with absolute accuracy, through lack of definite information in a number of cases. In some cases, the strikers return to work by degrees, a few at a time, and in other cases their places are gradually filled, while the ranks of the strikers are gradually diminished as they obtain other employment individually. Under such circumstances only a rough estimate can be arrived at after taking into consideration all the facts at the disposal of the Department, and an allowance of about 6 per cent for error would have to be made.

TRADES AFFECTED BY THE DISPUTES.

Out of 68 disputes which began in 1909, there were 13 in the building trades and 10 in the mining industry and in the clothing trades. There were 9 strikes of unskilled labourers, and 7 strikes in various transportation industries. There were no strikes or lockouts affecting agriculture or printing and bookbinding.

RESULTS OF DISPUTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THEIR CAUSES.

A comparison of the results of the trade disputes in relation to their causes shows that out of thirty that arose solely from a demand for higher wages, the employers were successful in fifteen, and the employees in four, although they were partially successful in two others. Compromises were effected in seven of these disputes.

The tables and charts printed herewith give particulars of the strikes and lockouts of 1909, so far as they could be obtained, with comparative statistics for the years from 1901 to 1909, inclusive.

The following table contains a list of all the strikes and lockouts which took place in Canada during the year 1909, arranged according to industries and trades, showing in each dispute the occupation of the workpeople concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause of the dispute, the method of settlement and the result, the dates of commencement and termination, the approximate number of establishments and employees affected, and the approximate loss of time in working days.

[1] A fuller account of these disputes is given in Chapter VI of this Report.

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1909.

Occupation	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination.	No. of establishments affected.	Approximate No. of employees affected.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
FISHING.									
Lobster fishermen	Gabarus and Main-dieu, C.B.	Against a reduction of $1.50 per case of lobsters.	Fishermen packed their own lobsters.	Indefinite....	May 17	June 10	4	300	6,300
Halibut fishermen	Vancouver	Against employment of non-unionists.	Strike declared off, places of strikers were filled.	In favour of employers.	June 21	July	1	72	648
LUMBERING.									
Lumber mill hands	New Westminster, B.C.	Strikers alleged overseer had not paid them their wages.	Particulars not reported.	Particulars not reported.	Feb. 22	Mar.	1	100	1,400
Planing mill hands	Etchemin, Que	Against reduction in wages	Particulars not reported.	Particulars not reported.	Aug. 2	Aug.	1	200	5,200
MINING.									
Coal miners	Port Hood, N.S.	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Particulars not reported.	Mar. 23	Apr. 12	1	300	5,100
Coal miners	Hosmer, Coleman, Lille, Lethbridge, Bankhead, Hillcrest, Bellevue, Passburg, Canmore, Taber, Frank, Alta.....	For changes in general conditions of labour.	Conciliation under I.D.I. Act, 1907	A compromise....	April 1	June 30	11	2,500	161700
Coal miners	Middlesboro, B.C.	Against discharge of employees	Places of strikers were filled	In favour of employers.	April 28	June	1	150	6,450
Asbestos miners	Thetford Mines, Que.	Against terms on which a system of collective accident insurance was introduced.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Work resumed on promise of Company to discuss objections to scheme after a two weeks' trial.	April 26	May 5	1	140	1,120
Coal miners	Taber, Alta.....	For change in wages and conditions of labour.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise....	April 23	Aug. 2	1	300	25,800
Coal miners	Westville, N.S....	For increase in wages	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employers.	May 5	June 4	1	712	9,412
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S ..	For recognition of union.	No settlement at end of year	No settlement at end of year.	July 6		1	2,500	283700

Coal miners	Inverness, N.S.	For recognition of union	Work resumed	In favour of employers	July	9	July		1	418	8,450
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S.	For increase in wages and against conditions of employment.	No settlement at end of year	No settlement at end of year.	Aug.	10			1	1,760	209160
Coal miners	Edmonton, Alta	Against discharge of employés	Conciliation under I.D.I. Act.	In favour of employee	Nov	25	Nov.	30	1	25	375
BUILDING TRADES.											
Stonecutters	Montreal, Que.	Against reduction in wages	Places of strikers were filled	In favour of employers	Jan.	18	Jan.	22	2	30	150
Painters	Quebec, Que.	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees	Apr	3	April	7	22	260	1,040
Builders' labourers	Regina, Sask	For increase in wages	Arbitration	In favour of employers	May	22	May	26	1	162	486
Electrical workers	Vancouver, B.C.	Against employment of non-unionists.	Strikers established a co-operative shop.	Indefinite	May	17	May	—	4	25	300
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers.	Berlin, Galt, Hespeler, Preston, Ont.	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	June	8	June	18	75	325	4,550
Carpenters, plumbers, steamfitters and lathers	Edmonton, Alta.	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	Jun	8	Aug.	8	101	400	21 200
Plumbers	Calgary, Alta.	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	July	1	July	16	20	30	390
Painters	Kingston, Ont.	Against employment of non-unionist.	Non-unionist joined union	Employer not involved	Aug	16	Aug.	17	1	7	7
Carpenters	Winnipeg, Man.	For increase in wages and other changes.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees	Aug	25	Oct.	14	51	1,200	12,125
Electrical workers	Winnipeg, Man.	Failure to reach terms of new agreement.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	Aug	5	Oct.	14	8	100	6,100
Bricklayers and masons	Peterboro, Ont.	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees	Sep	7	Sept.	8	1	20	20
Painters	Kingston, Ont.	Against employment of a non-unionist.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees	Sep	27	Dec.	2	1	8	576
Plumbers	Calgary, Alta.	Refusal of a member of union to pay a fine.	Fine was paid and work resumed.	Employer not directly involved.	Nov	20	Dec.	13	1	13	156
METAL TRADES.											
Bridge and structural steel workers.	Lethbridge, Alta	Against increase in hours and for higher wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	Feb	16	Feb.	25	1	55	495
Iron moulders	Guelph, Ont.	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employers	Feb	24	Mar.	10	1	14	168
Iron moulders and coremakers.	Hamilton, Ont.	Against a reduction in wages	Places of strikers were filled	In favour of employers	Feb	22	June	—	4	170	12,700
Boilermakers, blacksmiths and steamfitters.	Longue Pointe, Que	Against new method of payment of wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	July	1	July	27	1	160	3,520
Sheet metal workers	Winnipeg, Man.	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	July	28	Oct.	18	10	100	7,000
WOODWORKING AND FURNISHING TRADES.											
Woodworkers	Fredericton, N.B	Against increase in hours	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employers	Jan	25	Jan	27	1	20	40
Coopers	Winnipeg, Man	For recognition of union	Particulars not received	Particulars not received.	Oct	11	Dec		8	16	704

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN EXISTENCE IN CANADA DURING 1909.—Continued.

Occupation.	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Termination	No. of establishments affected.	Approximate No. of employees affected.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
TEXTILE TRADES.									
Cotton mill hands	Magog, Que.....	For increase in wages and against alleged discrimination against members of union.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employers	May 3	May	1	908	32,700
Carpet weavers....	Guelph, Ont...	For higher wages for overtime and against conditions of employment.	No settlement at end of year of year.	No settlement at end of year.	Dec. 11		1	40	680
CLOTHING TRADES.									
Tailors.	Montreal, Que.....	Against employment of a non-unionist	Places of strikers were filled	In favour of employers.	Dec. 25 1908	Jan.	1	30	150
Cap workers..	Toronto, Ont..	For "closed shop" and recognition of union.	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employers.	Jan. 5	Feb. 29	1	33	1,353
Shoe workers.....	Quebec, Que..	Against employment of a particular person.	Work resumed.....	In favour of employees.	Mar. 1	Mar. 9	1	179	1,253
Garment workers..	Winnipeg, Man....	Against "open shop" policy	Places of strikers were filled	In favour of employers.	April 12	April —	2	123	2,090
Garment workers..	Stratford, Ont.	Refusal of employer to sign an agreement.	Places of strikers were filled	In favour of employer.	Jan. 28	Aug. —	1	30	960
Cloakmakers...	Montreal, Que.....	For increase in wages.....	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise....	July 22	Aug. 14	2	108	2,160
Boot and shoe workers	Fredericton, N.B	Against discharge of employees.	Particulars not reported	Particulars not reported.	July 29	Oct.	1	45	2,475
Garment workers	Ottawa, Ont.....	For increase in wages.....	Places of strikers were filled	In favour of employer.	Aug. 24	Sept. 23	1	6	156
Garment workers..	Montreal, Que	Against employment of a non-unionist.	Places of strikers were filled	In favour of employer.	Oct. 14	Oct. 18	1	130	520
Tailors.	Vancouver, B.C....	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Strikers partially successful.	Oct. 4	Dec. 3	2	45	1,430
Glove makers.....	Acton, Ont..	Dispute with foreman, followed by demand for increase in wages.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	1	7	51
FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.									
Cigarmakers.....	Winnipeg, Man....	For increase in wages.....	Places of strikers were filled.....	In favour of employer.	June 18	June —	1	10	60
Jewish bakers.	Montreal, Que.....	For shorter hours and changes in conditions of labour.	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Strikers partially successful.	July 23	Sept.	4	65	3,835

Leather Trades.												
Harness makers	Victoria, B.C	For increase in wages and shorter hours.	Partly by negotiations	Strikers partially successful.	May	3	July	—	3	9	407
Leather workers	Ottawa, Ont	For increase in wages	No settlement at end of year	No settlement at end of year.	Oct.	14			4	72	4,824
Transport.												
Longshoremen	Vancouver, B.C	For increase in wages	Work resumed, no negotiations	In favour of employer	Mar.	29	April	10	1	225	2,700
Teamsters	Ottawa, Ont	For increase in wages	Places of the strikers were filled	In favour of employer.	May	31	June	—	1	40	120
Teamsters	Laprairie, Que	For increase in wages	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer.	May	8	May	13	1	50	200
Longshoremen	Owen Sound, Ont	For increase in wages and fortnightly instead of monthly payment of wages.	Dispute referred to Board under I. D. I. Act.	A compromise	May	7	May	10	1	250	500
Longshoremen	Hamilton, Ont	For increase in wages	Strikers sought work elsewhere	In favour of employer.	July	6	July	—	1	40	80
Freight handlers	Fort William, Ont	For increase in wages and abolition of bonus system.	Dispute referred to Board under I.D.I. Act.	A compromise	Aug.	9	Aug.	16	1	700	4,200
Teamsters	Toronto, Ont	Against reduction in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employees.	Aug.	6	Aug.	18	11	200	2,200
Unskilled Labour.												
Labourers	Toronto, Ont	For increase in wages.	Places of strikers were filled	In favour of employer.	May	4	May	7	1	50	150
Tunnel workers	Windsor, Ont	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	April	2	April	7	1	550	2,200
Labourers	Ottawa, Ont	For increase in wages	Places of strikers were filled	In favour of employer	June	4	June	11	1	100	600
Labourers	Hamilton, Ont	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	A compromise	June	2	June	4	1	250	500
Tunnel workers	Windsor, Ont	For increase in wages	Places of strikers were filled	In favour of employers	June	1	June	7	1	200	1,000
Labourers	Woodstock, Ont	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	In favour of employer	July	7	July	10	1	28	184
Labourers	Quebec, Que	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties concerned.	Strikers partially successful.	July	6	July	7	1	35	35
Labourers	Brantford, Ont	For increase in wages	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer.	Aug.	4	Aug.	5	1	30	30
Labourers	Sandwich, Ont	For shorter hours	Places of strikers were filled	In favour of employer.	Aug.	18	Aug.	20	1	50	100
Miscellaneous Trades.												
Chainmen	Prince Rupert, B.C	Against reduction in wages	Particulars not reported.	Particulars not reported.	Jan.	1	Mar.	—	1	93	5,270
Glass grinders and bevellers.	Toronto, Ont	For increase in wages	Places of strikers were filled	In favour of employer.	May	14	May	—	1	19	250

LOCALITIES AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES.

Twenty-six strikes and lockouts were reported to have occurred in the Province of Ontario during 1909, and twelve in the Province of Quebec. Eight took place in the Province of British Columbia, and six in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and Alberta.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

Of the sixty-eight strikes and lockouts which began in 1909, thirty-two arose from demands for higher wages. The question of wages also entered into twelve other disputes. Five disputes arose from reductions in wages, compared with fourteen in the previous year. Principles of trade-unionism entered into eleven disputes. Only four strikes and lockouts concerned hours of labour. No sympathetic strikes were reported.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

Of the sixty-nine disputes in existence during 1909, twenty-one were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, compared with fourteen in 1908, one strike was settled by arbitration and four by conciliation. In twenty cases the places of strikers were filled, and in eight, work was resumed without negotiations.

RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Of the sixty-nine disputes in existence during 1909, twenty-six ended in favour of the employers and ten in favour of the employees, while a compromise was reached in fifteen disputes, and the employees were partially successful in four disputes, some of their number having been granted their demands.

NUMBER AND MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES.

The following table illustrates by months the number and magnitude of trade disputes which began during the year 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLE, SERIES X. A. 1; No. 19.

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1909, CLASSIFIED BY MONTHS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED.

Magnitude.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
2,000 and over				1			1						2
1,000 to 2,000								2					2
500 to 1,000				1	2	2	1	1					7
300 to 500			1	1	1	2					.....	.....	5
200 to 300			1	1	1			2			.....	.....	5
100 to 200		1	2	3	1	1	2	1		1			12
50 to 100	1	1			2	1	1	1		2	1		10
25 to 50	2				2		6	1				1	12
6 to 25	1	1			2	2		2	2	1	2		13
Total	4	3	4	7	11	8	11	10	2	4	3	1	68

Chart No. 1, following page 198 shows the variations from month to month in the number of employees involved in trade disputes during each year from 1905 to 1909, inclusive.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes which occurred in Canada during the past nine years, according to the number of work-people involved.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES X. A. R., No. 20

TABLE SHOWING MAGNITUDE OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED DURING THE YEARS 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 and 1909

Magnitude.	Year.									
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total.
2,000 and over	3		5	2		1	3	2	2	18
1,000 to 2,000	3	2	5	3	4	4	10	2	2	35
500 to 1,000	5	1	10	2	5	6	7	4	7	47
300 to 500	5	8	9	9	4	6	9	9	6	65
200 to 300	4	7	18	2	4	15	7	6	4	67
100 to 200	4	15	23	10	15	14	18	7	12	118
50 to 100	14	21	19	15	17	29	28	12	10	165
25 to 50	24	28	34	23	17	32	28	7	12	205
6 to 25	31	37	36	35	21	30	31	16	13	250
Unknown	11	4	1	2		1	5	1		25
Total	104	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	995

The following table shows the approximate number of employees affected by trade disputes during 1909, according to the month in which they began.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES X. A. R., No. 21.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

Month.	Number of Employees Affected		
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
January	176		176
February	339		339
March	546	158	704
April	3,514	509	4,023
May	2,513	12	2,525
June	1,262	125	1,387
July	3,529		3,529
August	4,091	102	4,193
September	28		28
October	163	100	263
November	95		95
December	28	12	40
Total	16,284	1,018	17,302

From the above figures it may be seen that the strikes and lockouts of July affected the greatest number of employees compared with other months. Comparatively few were involved in new disputes during the first three and last four months of the year.

About 425 firms or establishments were affected by strikes and lockouts during 1909, of which number 287 were directly affected and 138 indirectly. The following table shows the number involved according to the months in which the disputes began.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES X. A. R. No. 22.

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF FIRMS OR ESTABLISHMENTS AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA, WHICH BEGAN DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

Month.	Number of Firms Affected.		
	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
January	5		5
February	3		3
March	7		7
April	19	20	39
May	19		19
June	69	113	182
July	46		46
August	72	5	77
September	2		2
October	41		41
November	3		3
December	1		1
Total	287	138	425

DISPUTES BY MONTHS.

The months of May and July showed the greatest number of disputes, eleven out of a total of sixty-eight for the year having begun in each of those months. Taking the past nine years together, the month of May largely preponderates over the other months in this respect, as may be seen from the following table.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R., No. 23.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY MONTHS DURING THE YEARS 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 AND 1909.

Month.	Number of Disputes.									
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total
January	7	8	6	9	6	12	8	7	4	67
February	3	5	12	5	4	6	3	6	3	47
March	13	12	22	9	6	8	8	5	4	87
April	12	20	23	20	8	13	28	9	7	140
May	7	27	29	23	11	28	33	14	11	181
June	23	18	23	9	12	14	20	6	8	133
July	14	7	15	6	13	8	15	3	11	92
August	5	6	11	6	8	17	12	6	10	81
September	5	9	7	3	9	15	8	2	2	60
October	5	4	6	8	3	3	7	2	4	42
November	7	7	3	2	3	12	3	2	3	43
December	3		3	3	4	2	3	4	1	23
Total	104	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	995

The variation in the total number of trade disputes in existence from month to month during the years 1905 to 1909, inclusive, is shown on Chart No. 2, following page 198.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES AND TRADES AFFECTED.

The following table indicates the number of disputes in the various industries and trades during the year 1909, according to the month in which they began.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL FIGURES SERIES X. A. 2. N. 24.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES IN CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Agriculture													
Fishing					1	1							2
Lumbering		1						1					2
Mining and quarrying			1	4	1		2	1			1		10
Building trades	1			1	2	4	1	3	2		1		15
Metal working and shipbuilding		3					2						5
Wood working and furnishing trades	1									1			2
Textile trades					1							1	2
Clothing trades	1		1			1	2	1		2	1		9
Food and tobacco preparation						1	1						2
Leather trades					1					1			2
Printing and bookbinding													
Transport			1		3		1	2					7
Unskilled labour				1	1	1	1	1					5
Miscellaneous trades	1				1								2
Total	4	4	3	7	13	8	11	10	2	4	3	1	68

The following table shows approximately the number of employees affected by trade disputes during 1909, according to their respective trades and industries.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL FIGURES SERIES X. A. 3. N. 26.

TABLE SHOWING BY TRADES AND INDUSTRIES APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

Industry or Trade.	Approximate Number of Employees.
Fishing	170
Lumbering	200
Mining	1,750
Building trades	2,850
Metal trades	450
Wood working trades	95
Textile trades	948
Clothing trades	736
Food and tobacco preparation	75
Leather trades	81
Transport	2,307
Unskilled labour	1,293
Miscellaneous trades	132
Total	11,087

From the above table it may be seen that 8,795 employees affected by trade disputes were engaged in mining, a far greater number than in any other branch of industry. The building trades came next with 2,580 employees, followed by 1,505 engaged in transport, and 1,293 unskilled labourers.

The following table shows the number of disputes in each trade or industry from 1901 to 1909, inclusive, from which it appears that the building trades, with 233 strikes and lockouts out of a total of 995, rank first in number, followed by the metal industries with 152 disputes, clothing industries with 94 and mining industries with 82.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R., No. 26.

TABLE SHOWING INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 AND 1909.

Trades.	Number of Disputes.									
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total.
Agriculture					2					2
Building	14	28	44	29	19	29	45	12	13	233
Metal	23	31	17	16	13	21	17	9	5	152
Woodworking and lumbering	4	10	9	3	2	12	6	5	4	55
Textile	6	1	5	3	1	4	6	6	2	34
Clothing	10	9	11	12	11	9	17	5	10	94
Food and tobacco preparation	9	10	6	11	4	8	50	1	2	52
Leather	1	3	4	1		3	5		2	19
Printing and bookbinding	2	3	3	5	7	6	2	1		29
Transport	4	4	18	2	4	15	14	7	4	72
Long-shoremen	5	4	4		1	1	3		3	21
Mining	5	3	9	6	12	13	14	10	10	82
Fishing	2	1	1	2		1	1		2	10
Unskilled	11	6	9	3	2	12	7	8	9	67
Miscellaneous	8	10	20	10	9	5	7	2	2	73
Total	104	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	995

The next two tables indicate respectively the number of strikes and lockouts which have occurred since 1901 in mines, transportation agencies and other public utilities, which come under the operation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the number of strikes and lockouts during the same period in other industries, in which 100 or more employees were involved.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES X. A. R., No. 27.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN MINES, AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES IN CANADA DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1909 INCLUSIVE.

Industry.	Year.									
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total
Coal mines	2	3	6	4	8	11	9	7	9	59
Metal mines	2		1	1	2	2	2	2	1	13
Railways	3	4	7	1	2	8	4	4	1	34
Shipping	5	7	6		1	3	4	1	3	30
General transport			8		2	5	9	2	3	29
Other public utilities		1		2		1	2			6
Total	12	15	28	8	15	30	30	16	17	171

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA
STATISTICAL TABLES. X. A. R., No. 28.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AFFECTING ONE HUNDRED OR MORE EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRIES OF NON-PUBLIC UTILITIES, NOT INCLUDING MINES, DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1909, INCLUSIVE.

Industry.	Year.									
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total
Agriculture					2					2
Fishing	2		1	1		1	1		1	7
Lumbering		1	5	1		4	2	2	2	17
Building trades	6	7	11	10	5	10	14	3	6	72
Metal trades	4	7	9	2	3	3	6	3	3	40
Woodworking trades	2	2	3	1	1	2	1			12
Printing and allied trades			2		3					5
Textile trades	2	1	1		1	3	4	3	1	16
Clothing trades	1		7		5	2	5	4	4	28
Food and tobacco preparation	1	1	1	4						7
Leather trades							1			1
Unskilled labour	1		4			3	3	5	4	20
Miscellaneous trades	2	2	4	5			1	1		15
Total	21	21	48	24	20	28	38	21	21	242

DISPUTES BY LOCALITIES AFFECTED.

The following table shows the number of trade disputes which occurred in the different provinces of Canada during 1909, classified according to the months in which they began.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES X. A. R., No. 29.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY PROVINCES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

Province.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Nova Scotia			1		2		2	1					6
Prince Edw. Isd.													
New Brunswick	1						1						2
Quebec	1		1	2	2		4	1		1			12
Ontario	1	1	1	1	4	5	2	6	2	1	1	1	26
Manitoba				1		1	1	2		1			6
Saskatchewan					1								1
Alberta		1		1		1	1				2		6
BritishColumbia	1	1	1	1	2	1				1			8
More than 1 province affected				1									1
Total	4	3	4	7	11	8	11	10	2	4	3	1	68

The next table shows the number of trade disputes which took place in each province during the past nine years, from which it may be seen that out of 995 strikes and lockouts, 469 took place in the Province of Ontario, and 218 in the Province of Quebec.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R., No. 30.

TABLE SHOWING TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA ACCORDING TO PROVINCES FOR THE YEARS 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 AND 1909.

Locality.	Number of Disputes.									
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total.
Nova Scotia	5	12	7	7	7	11	12	3	6	70
Prince Edward Island		2								2
New Brunswick	3	7	7	2	5	8	8	6	2	48
Quebec	29	20	33	31	21	24	29	19	12	218
Ontario	53	65	83	52	32	61	71	26	26	469
Manitoba	3	8	1	4	9	9	6	1	6	47
Saskatchewan							1	1	1	3
Alberta		1	5	1	2	13	6	3	6	37
British Columbia	10	8	24	4	10	12	11	6	8	93
More than one province affected	[1]			[2]	[3]	..	[2] [4]	[5]	[6]	8
Total	104	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	995

[1]Dispute affected all provinces in Dominion with exception of Prince Edward Island.
[2]First dispute affected Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; second affected same provinces with the addition of British Columbia.
[3]Dispute took place in Quebec and Ontario.
[4]One dispute took place in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and the other in Alberta and British Columbia.
[5]Dispute affected all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.
[6]Dispute affected Alberta and British Columbia.

LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS.

The following table shows the number of working days estimated to have been lost by employees through trade disputes each month during 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES X. A. R., No. 31.

TABLE SHOWING LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS TO EMPLOYEES THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY MONTHS, DURING 1909.

Month.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
January	3,500
February	4,950
March	10,500
April	72,500
May	116,000
June	82,550
July	89,000
August	107,500
September	113,000
October	97,500
November	96,500
December	78,500
Total	872,000

Chart No. 3, following page 198 shows the variation from month to month in the number of working days lost in each of the years from 1905 to 1909, inclusive.

Of all the various industries, by far the greatest loss of time was in the mining industry, in which there were lost over 711,000 days out of a total of about 872,000 days lost. The building trades came next with a loss of about 47,100 days.

The following table shows the estimated loss of time in each branch of industry or trade.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, SERIES X. A. R., No. 32.

TABLE SHOWING LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS TO EMPLOYEES THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA BY TRADES DURING 1909.

Trade.	Approximate loss of time in working days.
Fishing	6,948
Lumbering	6,600
Mining	711,200
Building trades	47,100
Metal trades	23,883
Woodworking and furnishing trades	744
Textile trades	33,380
Clothing trades	12,550
Food and tobacco preparation	3,895
Leather trades	5,231
Transport	10,000
Unskilled labour	4,949
Miscellaneous trades	5,520
Total	872,400

CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES.

The principal causes of strikes and lockouts which took place in Canada in 1909 are set forth in the following table arranged according to the months in which they began.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES SERIES X. A. R., No. 33.

TABLE SHOWING BY MONTHS THE CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES WHICH BEGAN IN CANADA DURING 1909.

Cause.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
For increase in wages		1	2	2	7	6	6	2	1	2	1		30
Against reduction in wages	2	1			1			2					6
For decrease in hours							1	1					2
Refusal of member of union to pay a fine											1		1
Against increase in hours	1	1											2
Against employment of non-unionists				1	1	1		1	1	1			6
Against employment of persons on other grounds than non-unionism		1	1										2
Against discharge of employees				1			1				1		3
For "closed shop" and recognition of union	1												1
Against conditions of employment				3									3
For recognition of union							2			1			3
Against method of payment							1						1
For increase in wages and other changes					2			4				1	7
Refusal of employer to sign agreement with foreman						1							1
Total	4	4	3	7	11	8	11	10	2	4	3	1	68

The following table shows the causes of trade disputes which began in each year from 1901 to 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R. No. 34.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA WHICH BEGAN DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 AND 1909, RESPECTIVELY.

Causes.	Number of Disputes.									
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total.
For increase in wages	48	54	60	36	30	55	65	21	36	405
Against reduction in wages	10	7	7	7	8	3	3	14	6	65
For decrease in hours	1	7	8	3	3	7	11	3	2	45
For increase in wages and decrease in hours	5	14	18	8	4	7	8	1	1	66
Against employment of particular persons	13	8	13	16	9	13	20	4	8	104
Against conditions of employment		5	5	4	8	3	5	3	3	36
For recognition of union		5	5	4	1	5	3	..	4	27
Sympathetic		9	10	3	1	2	2	1		28
Unclassified	27	14	34	22	23	43	29	19	8	219
Total	104	123	160	103	87	138	146	66	68	995

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

The following table illustrates the methods by which trade disputes were settled during 1909, according to the month in which they were terminated.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES SERIES, X. A. R., No. 35.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1909.

Method.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Arbitration					1							1	2
Conciliation					1	1		1			1		4
Negotiations between parties concerned	1	1	2	3	1	2	4	3		3	1	1	22
Replacement of strikers	2			1	2	6	1	4	2	1			19
Work resumed on employers' terms (without negotiations)		1		1	1	1	2	1					7
Demands of strikers granted (without negotiations)									1				1
Work resumed pending investigation					1								1
Indefinite, unsettled or not reported			2		1	1	1	1		1		6	13
Total	3	2	4	5	8	11	8	10	3	5	2	8	69

A comparison of the methods of settlement of trade disputes in the years from 1901 to 1909, is given in the following table.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R., No. 36.

TABLE SHOWING METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 AND 1909.

Method.	Number of Disputes.									
	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total
Arbitration	5	6	6	4		3	4	2	2	32
Conciliation	6	5	14	5	3	4	7	4	4	52
Negotiations between parties concerned	55	73	77	37	41	67	66	13	23	452
Replacement of men	13	12	15	10	24	18	26	18	19	155
Work resumed on employer's terms (without negotiations)	13	20	26	25	12	28	26	23	7	180
Demands of strikers granted (without negotiations)			19	7	5	3	2	5	1	42
Work resumed (employer not involved)					1	4	5		1	11
Employment found elsewhere by strikers						3	3		2	8
Unsettled at end of year	12	5	12	13		9	12	1	6	70
Not reported		2	1	2	1			3	4	13
Total	104	123	170	103	87	139	151	69	69	1,015

Most of the disputes in the above table marked unsettled were terminated in the year following the one in which they are placed.

RESULTS OF TRADES DISPUTES.

The following table shows the results of the strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1909, according to the months in which they were terminated.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R., No. 37.

TABLE SHOWING RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING 1909.

Result.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
In favour of employers	2	1	1	2	4	7	4	3	1	1			26
In favour of employees	1		1	1	1			1	1	1	2	1	10
Settled by compromise		1		1	2	3	2	4		2			15
Employees partially successful							2		1			1	4
Indefinite, unsettled or not reported			2	1	1	1		2		1		6	14
Total	3	2	4	5	8	11	8	10	3	5	2	8	69

The following table contains an analysis of the principal causes of the trade disputes which began in 1909, classified according to their results.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, N. A. R., No. 38.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES AND RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

Causes.	Results.					Total.
	In favour of employers.	In favour of employees.	Settled by compromise.	Employees partially successful.	Indefinite, unsettled or terms not reported.	
For increase in wages	15	4	7	2	2	30
Against reduction in wages	2	1			3	6
For decrease in hours	1			1		2
Refusal of member of union to pay a fine					1	1
Against increase in hours		1	1			2
Against employment of non-unionists	4	1			2	7
Against employment of persons on other grounds than non-unionism		1			1	2
Against discharge of employees	1	1			1	3
For "closed shop" and recognition of union	1					1
Against conditions of employment			3			3
For recognition of union	1				2	3
Against method of payment			1			1
For increase in wages and other changes		1	3	1	2	7
Refusal of employer to sign an agreement with foreman	1					1
Total	26	10	15	4	14	69

X.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING 1909 WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE PRECEDING YEARS.

According to the statistics relating to industrial accidents collected by the Department during the year 1909, 1,279 fatal and 2,718 serious non-fatal accidents occurred throughout Canada. This snows a slight increase, namely seven, in the number of fatal accidents compared with the preceding year and an increase of 441 in the number of non-fatal injuries. The record, however, is below that of 1907, when 1,353 fatal and 2,752 non-fatal accidents were reported. As in previous years, the summer and autumn months, during which industrial activity is at its height in Canada, show a proportionately higher return of accidents.

The largest number of fatalities, namely 283, occurred in the railway service, agriculture standing second, with 256; mining third, with 160; and lumbering fourth, with 130. It will be remembered that the industries ranked in the same order, from this standpoint, in 1908 and 1907.

Of the non-fatal injuries, the largest number occurred in the metal trades, namely 482; agriculture standing second, with 374; and the railway service third, with 293. In 1908, the railway service stood second and agriculture third, the metal trades standing first as in 1909.

Comparing the record of the year in the several groups, it will be seen that there was a decrease in the number of fatal accidents recorded in the building, food and tobacco preparation, and leather trades, and among civic employees and the classes included under the headings of "general transport," "miscellaneous," and "unskilled labour." In the remaining groups, increases in the number of accidents occurred. In the number of non-fatal injuries increases were shown in all the groups except in the textile trades and under the heading of "miscellaneous."

From the standpoint of possible remedial action a very important portion of the information collected by the Department is that relating to the causes of accidents. A tabular analysis of the causes of the several fatal and non-fatal accidents in the various industries and trades is given below. It will be seen from these tables that in the agricultural industry the largest number of deaths through accident occurred from being run over by vehicles, while the largest number of the non-fatal injuries resulted from falls and from injuries received from machinery and tools. In the fishing industry, drownings made up almost the entire list of fatalities. Drownings also accounted for fifty-one of the 130 fatal accidents occurring in the lumbering industry, while seventy-eight of the 181 non-fatal injuries recorded were received about machinery and engines. Under the heading of mining, explosions caused over thirty-five per cent of the deaths, and over twenty per cent of the non-fatal injuries. Falls accounted for nearly all of the deaths, and over sixty-

six per cent of the non-fatal injuries in the building trades. The largest number of accidents in the metal, woodworking, clothing, textile, food and tobacco preparation, and leather trades were occasioned by machinery, belting, &c., and by falling material. In the railway service, ninety-three employees lost their lives by being run over by trains, forty-two in derailments, and thirty-one in collisions. The largest number of non-fatal injuries among railway employees were caused by falls from trains and cars, but there were fifty-six such injuries received in derailment, thirty-five in collisions, and thirty from being run over by trains, while thirty-one employees were seriously injured by being struck by falling material. Under the heading of navigation, sixty-two of the ninety-five fatalities reported were drownings, while twenty-six of the ninety-one non-fatal injuries were caused by falls and nineteen by explosions. Falls accounted for thirteen fatal and sixty-seven non-fatal accidents under the heading of general transport. The largest number of fatalities and non-fatal injuries among civic employees, occurred to firemen. Among unskilled labourers twenty-one men were killed by being run over by vehicles and seventeen by falling material; fifty-three of 123 non-fatal injuries were also occasioned by falling material.

The method in which the Department collects statistics for the industrial accidents is described in the annual report of the Department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, page 71.

An important incident of the year, and one that is probably destined to have a far-reaching effect in the prevention of a certain class of industrial accidents, was the investigation carried out by the Department of Mines, Canada, into the general question of the supervision of explosives throughout Canada. For some time past, and especially since the beginning of the extensive railway construction operations at present in progress, there has been an alarming increase in the number of fatalities among workpeople engaged in the handling of explosives. In the mining industry, also, the death rate from this cause has been exceedingly high. By referring to the subjoined tables it will be seen that not less than seventy-two workmen lost their lives from explosives during the past year, and it should be remembered that these statistics are confined to employees killed while in the actual performance of their duties. Legislation bearing on the matter differs considerably in the different provinces, and it is understood that as a result of the investigation above referred to an Act will be introduced at the next session of Parliament to deal in full detail with the manufacture, transportation, storage and use of explosives. At the past session an appropriation of $10,000 was voted for the purpose of engaging expert assistance in the framing of this legislation and in other matters arising out of the investigation aforesaid.

The following is a statement of the number of fatalities in the several industries and trades caused by explosives during 1909:

Agriculture	1
Fishing and Hunting	3
Mining	31

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Unskilled Labour	4
Metal Trades	1
Railway Construction	22
Public Employees	3
Unskilled Labour	4
Miscellaneous	7
Total	72

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R., No. 39.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Number of Accidents according to Months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	De	Total
Agriculture	14	16	12	10	14	29	23	46	18	26	20	28	256
Fishing and hunting	4			9	4	2	1	5		7	2		34
Lumbering	10	10	6	4	28	24	6	3	11	3	13	12	130
Mining	6	10	10	9	10	16	6	12	13	46	10	12	160
Building trades	4	2			2	4	6	4	4	5	5	2	38
Metal trades	3	5	5	4	3	6	6	5	6	9	9	16	77
Woodworking trades	1		2	2		1	2	1		1		1	11
Printing trades													
Clothing trades			1										1
Textile trades				1							2		3
Food and tobacco preparation	1				1	1			4		1	1	9
Leather trades										1	1		2
Railway service	20	24	31	16	24	23	30	11	16	27	47	14	283
Navigation	2	1	6	8	6	5	5	7	11	7	13	24	95
General transport			1		3	7	4	11	5	3	9	7	50
Civic employees			1		1	2	2	1		3	2		12
Miscellaneous trades	4	5	1	2		6	5	12	2	6	5	6	54
Unskilled labour	2	7	3	5	1	4	9	11	4	8	6	4	64
Total	71	80	79	70	97	130	105	129	94	152	145	127	1,279

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R., No. 40.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF NON-FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1909.

Trade or Industry.	Number of Accidents according to Months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Total
Agriculture	36	24	24	24	22	27	33	29	52	40	32	21	374
Fishing and hunting				5						2			7
Lumbering	11	18	19	11	19	26	13	16	9	9	18	12	181
Mining	4	7	4	8	3	18	23	18	13	12	23	14	147
Building trades	11	5	8	13	32	39	24	26	24	23	25	15	245
Metal trades	20	30	40	43	27	39	64	36	33	47	53	50	482
Woodworking trades	11	14	9	13	9	28	10	15	10	16	8	15	158
Printing trades		6	5	4		1	3	4	2	4	5	1	35
Clothing trades	1	1	2		3		1	2	1	2	1	2	16
Textile trades	1	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	2	5	5	5	35
Food and tobacco preparation	5	8	14	2	1	9	9	5	8	7	10	8	86
Leather trades	1		1	2			1		3	1			9
Railway service	20	17	23	19	19	26	25	22	11	44	38	29	293
Navigation	5	3	1	5	13	32	8	3	2	5	11	3	91
General transport	9	7	12	17	18	19	19	25	17	15	19	16	193
Civic employees	8	3	11	1	4	8	1	7	3	19	13	13	91
Miscellaneous trades	11	9	11	8	7	14	10	16	23	27	12	4	152
Unskilled labour	10	5	9	7	6	4	10	29	12	15	6	10	113
Total	164	160	194	186	185	292	258	264	225	283	279	218	2,718

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R., No. 41.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA BY TRADES DURING THE YEARS 1904 TO 1909 INCLUSIVE.

Trades.	1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		Total	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.
Agriculture	103	121	132	291	176	262	209	295	223	291	256	374	1,099	1,634
Fishing and hunting	16	1	13	1	15	3	17	4	37	1	34	7	132	17
Lumbering	69	120	75	155	119	156	129	138	113	115	130	181	635	865
Mining	103	117	70	135	119	174	181	226	148	187	160	147	781	986
Building trades	43	140	46	131	59	272	33	211	46	219	38	245	265	1,218
Metal trades	74	393	56	434	69	562	154	570	63	364	77	482	493	2,805
Woodworking trades	12	154	8	150	4	133	8	138	7	116	11	158	50	849
Printing trades	.	9	1	19	.	17	1	23	. .	12	. .	35	2	115
Clothing trades	3	21	2	36	2	19	1	24	1	16	1	16	10	132
Textile trades	3	23	2	30	3	46	3	41	2	37	3	35	16	212
Food and tobacco preparation	6	55	9	76	20	79	18	73	14	63	9	86	76	432
Leather trades	2	4	6	7	3	13	. .	3	3	5	2	9	16	41
Railway service	272	168	140	238	252	340	342	337	326	316	283	293	1,615	1,688
Navigation*	.	.	128	117	117	61	100	74	84	62	95	91	524	405
General transport	113	168	140	234	45	178	55	193	54	132	50	193	457	1,088
Civic employees‡	.	.	7	5	5	66	6	80	19	55	22	91	49	297
Miscellaneous trades	41	178	71	159	56	222	62	168	61	156	54	152	345	1,035
Unskilled labour	30	119	57	143	43	142	34	154	71	130	66	123	299	811
Total	890	1,791	963	2,357	1,107	2,745	1,353	2,752	1,272	2,277	1,278	2,718	6,864	14,538

*Included with General Transport in 1904.
‡Only constituted in a distinct group in 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R., No. 42.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEARS 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908 AND 1909.

AGRICULTURE.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.						Injured.					
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Struck and run over by trains	26	19	23	33	24	18	7	10	7	13	8	7
Injured by live stock	18	18	29	19	29	24	19	41	45	44	53	47
Falling from vehicles	14	27	11	. .	.	.	24	54	9	. .	.	. .
Run over by vehicles	3	21	4	10	15	39	6	23	2	6	11	15
Injured by machines and tools	8	14	16	14	17	10	18	43	78	61	40	60
Falling from haylofts, barns, stacks&c	5	13	27	24	21	33	10	22	62	73	51	93
Injured when raising barns	4	2	.	.	.	.	7	6	.	.	.	. .
Electricity	7	3	18	7	13	8	.	.	2	3	6	3
Exposure and cold	4	. .	6	7	7	15	.	2	2	4	6	4
Struck by falling trees	1	8	7	25	.	.	3	11	18	21	. .	. .
Injured when sawing and chopping wood	1	1	1	. .	.	.	10	10	1	.	.	. .
Injured by cave-in of pits, etc	2	5	.	.	22	.	1	7	.	.	40	. .
Injured when blasting	1	. .	5	8	9	2	3	3	10	18	13	10
Blood poisoning	9	.	3	2	1	1	10	4	.	.	.	. .
Burns and scalds	.	.	1	1	6	9	.	.	.	.	2	1
Drowned	.	.	8	13	15	22	.	.	.	.	.	10
Injured in runaways	.	.	. .	28	36	31	.	.	.	28	39	55
Struck by wagon pole	.	.	.	1	. .	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Explosion of traction engine	.	.	.	3	. .	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Smothered in snow slide	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Injured by other falling material	.	.	.	2	.	23	.	.	.	15	.	40
Injured by tools	.	.	.	2	1	6	.	.	.	6	17	22
Stung by bees	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Sunstroke	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Accidentally shot	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Struck by flying objects	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Collisions	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	3	4
Unclassified	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Asphyxiated	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fire arms	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	103	132	159	209	223	256	121	241	236	295	291	374

FISHING AND HUNTING.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.						Injured.					
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Drowned	16	13	15	16	33	31						
Caught in bear trap								1				
Attacked by moose							1					
Injured by falls									2			
Contact with ice hook									1			
Injured by exposure, cold, etc				1	4					4	1	
Explosion of gasoline						3						7
Total	16	13	15	17	37	34	1	1	3	4	1	7

LUMBERING AND SAWMILLING.

Struck by falling trees	17	14	25	20	26		3	15	15	9	11	
Struck by logs	4	4	9	11			6	13	7	10		
Injured by dynamite explosion	1	2	5	2	1				6	5	6	
Drowned	22	13	30	44	39	51						
Frozen		2	1				2		2	1		
Falling of logs	1		3	4				2	9	8		
Run over by railway cars	3	2	3	4	1	7	2		3			13
Struck by wood flying from saws, etc.	5	8	7	12	2	5	4	17	9	2	3	
Struck by falling lumber, etc		2	2			32	5	8	8			42
Struck by axes when chopping trees							11	15	9	4		
Injured by machines and engines	3	8	26	18	21	22	36	33	88	79	48	78
Injured by explosions	6	10				3	2	8				10
Injured by saws	4	6			1		34	15		1	8	
Injured by bursting of an emery wheel	1	1	5					20				
Crushed between cars	1			1			1	1				
Injured by bursting of refuse machine		1										
Overwhelmed in mud slides, etc	1	2		1	1	1	14	8				
Gunshot wound			2	1	1	1						
Falls, general				2	3	4					6	12
Run over by dump cart				1								
Killed by a bear				1								
Falling material				7	12					18	29	
Electricity										1		5
Unclassified			1									
Runaways					2	1					1	1
Being run over					4							1
Exposure						3					2	2
Live stock											1	
Tools												17
Total	69	75	119	129	113	130	120	155	156	138	115	181

MINING.

Explosions in mines	33	15	20	53	48	34	11	39	42	67	62	17
Falling down mine shafts and chutes	8	5	8	3	22		3	8	9	1	13	
Struck by cars, trips, etc.	8	2	13	25	24	20	3	8	9	1	13	
Struck by falling stone and earth, etc.	14	19	16	10	32	37	18	26	9	5	59	45
Struck by falling coal	11	16	32	11			12	18	57	20		
Crushed between cars, car and mine wall, box and pit props, etc.	1	3	7	4		2	10	10	16	17		2
Machinery, belting, etc	2	2	7	8	4	3		12	14	15	5	9
Falling from scaffolds and trestles	3	2					1					
Falling in various ways not specified	5	1		11		22	6			6		20
Run over by cars	1	2	4	3	4		2	4	1	2	12	
Struck by falling wood, etc		2		29			2	2	1	60		
Crushed by cave-in	5			2								
Suffocated by gas, etc	6			2	7	2						11
Drowned			2	16	6	8				2		
Struck by snow slides			6						3			
Kicked by a mule									1	2		
Injured by explosives	3	1	1			31	13	5		1		13
Injured by electric shock			3	1	1							
Injured by exposure				2						2		
Caught in a "bump"				1								
Unclassified	13						33	4				
Injured by live stock											3	2
Injured by molten metal											1	
Injured by passing objects											1	
Flying material						1						4
Total	103	70	119	181	148	160	117	135	167	226	187	14

BUILDING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.						Injured.					
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Falling from buildings	13	9	4	5	13		23	48	30	17	39	
Falling from scaffoldings, etc	5	20	8	2	10		38	78	45	26	98	20
Falling through a floor	2							1				
Collapse of building and wall	2						10	9				
Falling from a ladder							14	5	7			
Falling in various ways not specified	1	3	25	18	7	31	12	1	109	102	21	161
Railway accidents	4	4	3	2	1		2		1		1	
Struck by falling stones and bricks	3	3	1	1			6	21	3			
Struck by falling timber	1		1				13	15	13	3		
Struck by derricks	2	1	1	1	1		1	3	5	3		
Struck by falling metal							2	2				
Struck by falling window sash		1					2					
Struck by other falling material	2		2	1	3	1	2	3	20	26	28	29
Injured by elevators and hoists	2			1	1		2	1	1	2	4	
Injured by electric shock	3	2			5	3	1		1			
Injured by tools		1					7	11	3	4		
Drowned	2	1	6		3	1		2				
Injured by machinery					1	1			17	20	5	17
Burnt to death			1									
Injured by explosion			3						2	7	16	7
Asphyxiated by gas			2			1			1		2	2
Sunstroke or struck by lightning			2	1					4		1	
Injured by wood projected from saw										1	2	5
Died from lockjaw				1								
Unclassified	1	1					3	1				
Blood poisoning					1						1	
Boiling tar											1	
Runaway												3
Total	43	46	59	33	46	38	138	201	262	211	219	245

WOODWORKING TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.						Injured.					
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	3	3	2	5	3	6	46	28	118	123	88	112
Injured by saws	1		1		1		45	46				
Struck by wood flying from saws, planers, etc	3	1	1		2	1	7	6	3	8	12	19
Scalded by boiling water	2	1			1		1	1			1	
Injured by elevators and hoists	2	1		2			2	4	1	1	1	5
Injured by shapers							10	6				
Injured by planers							6	15				
Injured by jointers							6	9				
Injured by knives							4	5				
Injured by other tools							3	2				
Injured by cutters							3	2				
Injured by sanding disc							3	2				
Injured by presses							2					
Struck by falling material				1		1	3	3	2	5	10	12
Injured by spindle carver							1					
Falling from vehicle	1							2				
Falling and jumping from a building							2					
Falling in ways not specified						1	3	6	4	1	4	5
Railway accidents		2						1				
Explosion of boiler						1			5			5
Poisoned in error						1						
Unclassified							7	2				
Total	12	8	4	8	7	11	154	140	133	138	116	158

STATISTICAL CHARTS

Relating to Trade Disputes and Industrial Accidents in Canada from 1901 to 1909 inclusive.

CHART SHOWING VARIATION IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA EACH MONTH DURING 1901 TO 1909, INCLUSIVE.

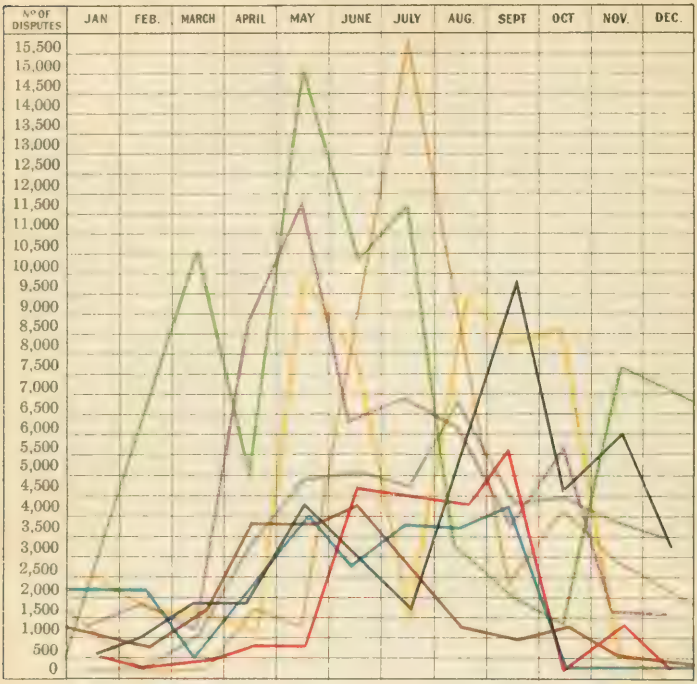


CHART SHOWING VARIATION IN NUMBER OF TRADE DISPUTES IN CANADA EACH MONTH DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1909 INCLUSIVE.

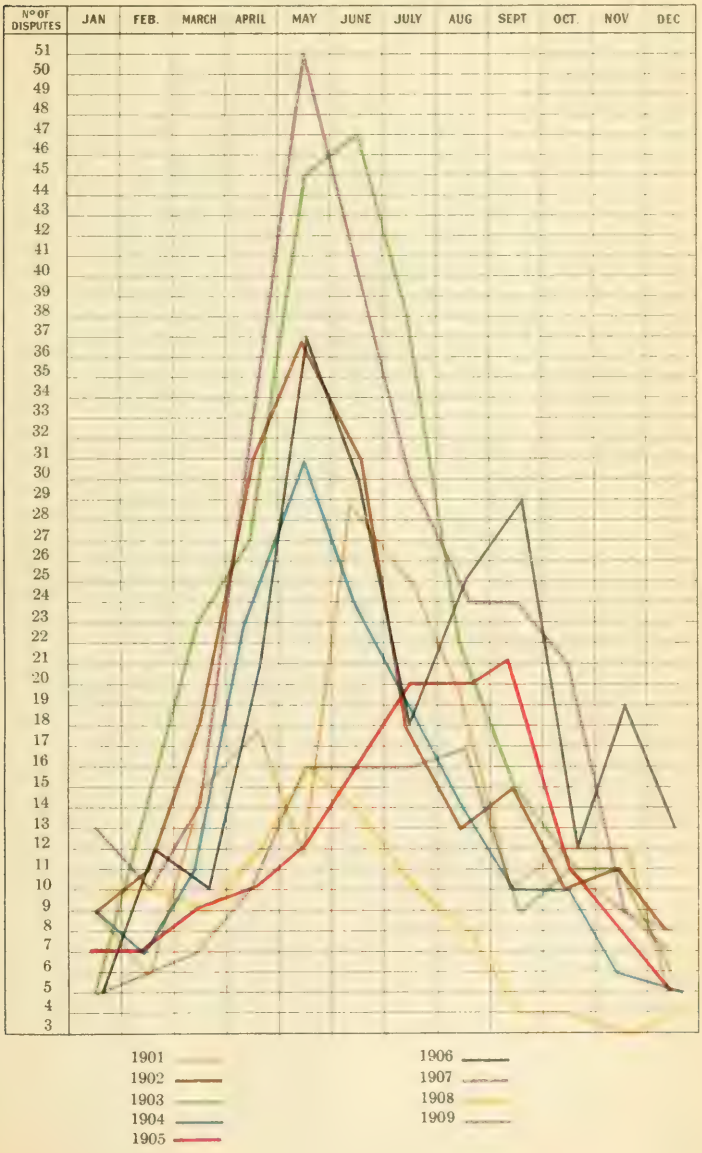
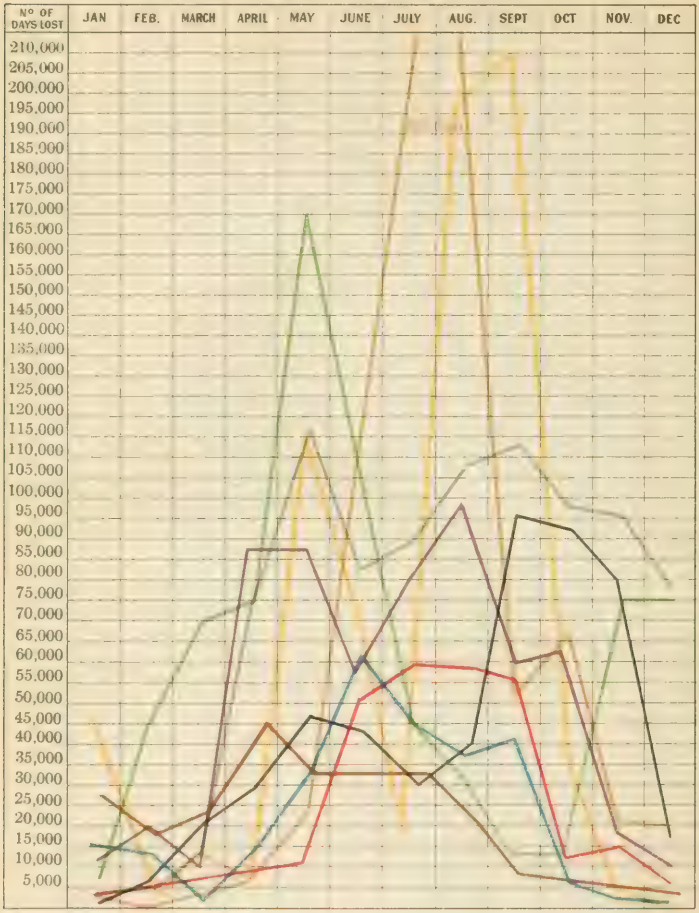
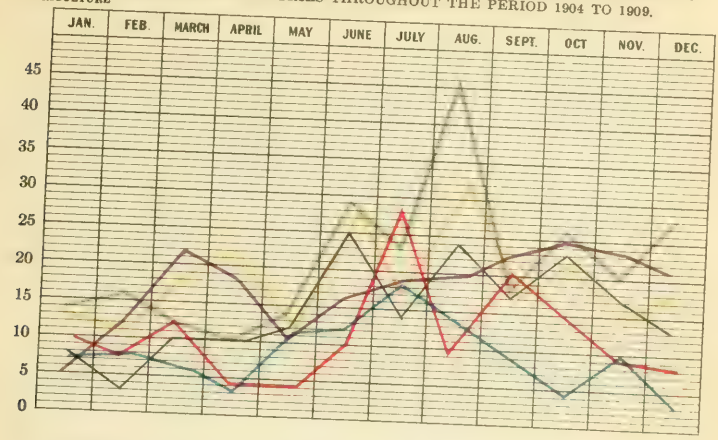


CHART SHOWING LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS THROUGH TRADE DISPUTES BY MONTHS DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1909.

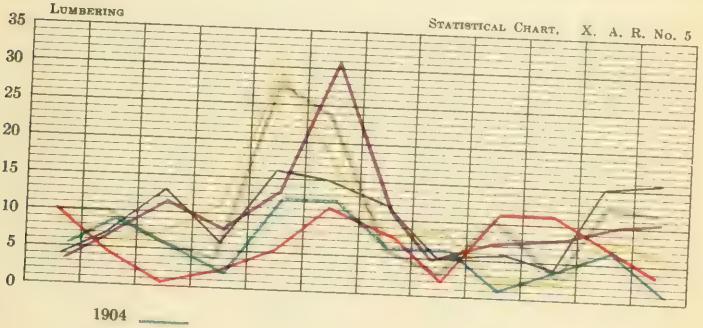


DIAGRAMS SHOWING NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTHS IN VARIOUS TRADES AND INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD 1904 TO 1909.

Agriculture



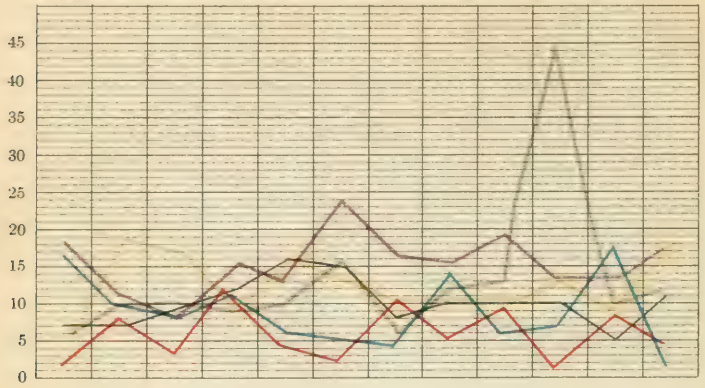
Lumbering



1904
1905
1906
1907
1908
1909

DIAGRAMS SHOWING NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTHS IN VARIOUS TRADES AND INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD 1904 TO 1909.

Mining



1904
1905
1906
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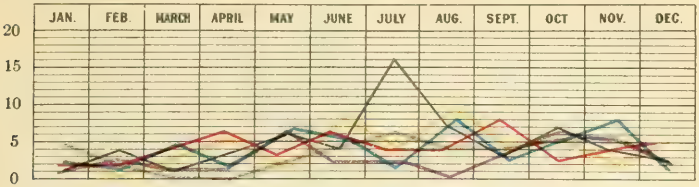
1909

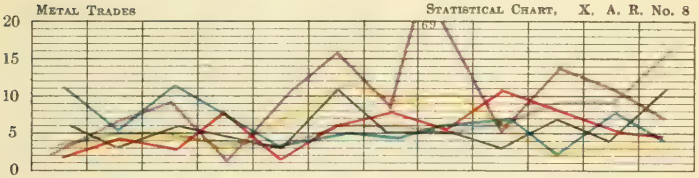
DIAGRAMS SHOWING NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTHS IN VARIOUS TRADES AND INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD 1904 TO 1909.

Building Trades



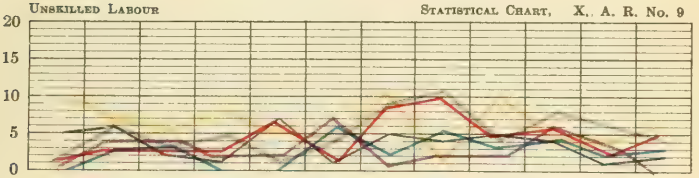
Metal Trades

Statistical Chart, X. A. R. No. 8



Unskilled Labour

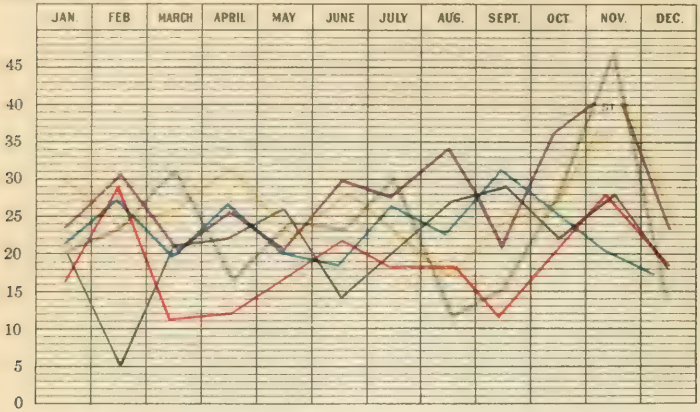
Statistical Chart, X. A. R. No. 9



1904
1905
1906
1907
1908
1909

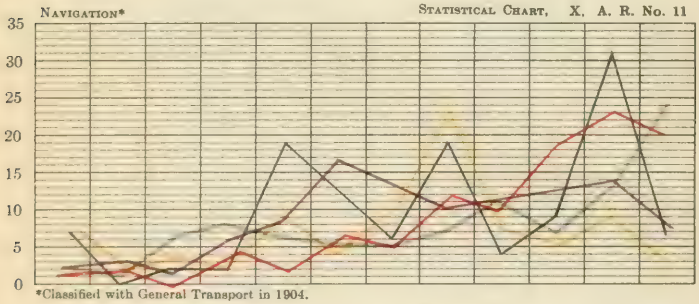
DIAGRAMS SHOWING NUMBER OF FATAL ACCIDENTS BY MONTHS IN VARIOUS TRADES AND INDUSTRIES THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD 1904 TO 1909.

Railway Service.



Navigation*

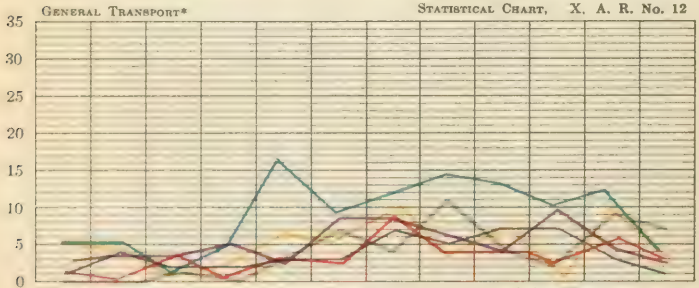
Statistical Chart, X. A. R. No. 11



*Classified with General Transport in 1904.

General Transport*

Statistical Chart, X. A. R. No. 12



*Including Navigation in 1904.

1904
1905
1906
1907
1908
1909

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36.

METAL TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.						Injured.					
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	12	7	8	15	7	13	108	147	251	201	131	171
Injured by tools	3	1					15	7	7	6	10	3
Struck by falling material	9	5	7	21	6	12	92	63	94	129	82	106
Injured by hot or molten metal			1	1		2	55	40	52	31		50
Injured by electric shock	5	11	14	16		21	11	13	8	10	34	15
Injured by elevators and hoists	4	1	1	6	3	1	14	6	6	15	4	4
Falling from scaffold, etc.	9	5	7				9	22	25			
Collapse of scaffolding	2		1				11	2	15			
Falling from buildings	4		1	14			6	3		102		
Falling from bridges	4	3					2	5	1			
Falling from poles	3	1					11	5				
Falling in various ways not specified	4	2	2		17	12	22	14	40		46	66
Injured by derricks and cranes	1	5	2	1			4	9	1	2	1	2
Bursting of wheels	2	2					3	5	4			
Injured by boiler explosions	2	3	2		4		14	5	7		3	
Struck by falling wood, poles, etc	5	1	4				1	10	33	16		
Injured by saws							2					
Injured by shears							6	4				
Injured by drop hammers							7	3	1			
Injured by trip hammers							6	7		1		
Overcome by gas	1	1	1				2			1		
Scalded by water, steam, etc		1	5				9	4	3			2
Injured by electricity					19			1	1		18	
Injured by explosions of gas, powder, etc				1	1	2	4	6	4	44	15	31
Crushed by presses							24	26	3			
Crushed by cars		3	1	5	3		2	5		7	13	
Struck by flying material						8	1	2				26
Struck by lever	1							1				
Struck by hook							1	1				
Crushed between girders							2	1				
Crushed in other ways			1				4	1	3			
Injured by chains							2	1				
Cut by a die							1	2				
Run over by a cart							1	1				
Drowned	2	2	9	3	3	2					1	
Injured when grinding								1				
Injured by lathes							3				2	
Injured by live stock				2					3	2		2
Sunstroke while repairing boilers			1									
Gunshot wounds										1		1
Dropped dead while shoeing horse				1								
Railway accident				5		4				2	3	3
Collapse of bridge at Quebec				63								
Unclassified	1	2					35	1				
Foot pierced by nail											1	
Total	74	56	68	154	63	77	490	424	562	570	364	482

PRINTING TRADES.

Crushed in presses							5	8	17	20		
Crushed in printing machines							3	4			12	
Struck by a falling mould							1	1				
Hot metal and other material								3				
Injured by knives								1				
Elevator accidents		1		1				1		3		
Explosion of magnesium powder								1				
Total		1		1			9	19	17	23	12	35

CLOTHING TRADES.

Injured by elevators and hoists	1	2	2	1			4	6	4	1	1	
Kicked by a horse								1		1		
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.		1			1	1	8	21	11	18	13	10
Injured by mangles							4	1				
Injured by presses							2	2				
Injured by falling								1	1	1		
Injured by falling material								1	2	3	2	2
Explosions								1	1			
Mistaken use of nitrate of potash								2				2
Unclassified	2						3					
Injured by tools												2
Total	3	3	2	1	1	1	21	36	19	24	16	16

TEXTILE TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.						Injured.					
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Injured by machinery, belting, etc	2		1	1	1	1	13	13	41	29	34	24
Injured by a loom							2	5				
Injured by a picker							1	2				
Injured by a shuttle							1	1				
Injured by a spindle							1	1				
Injured by an elevator			1		1		1	2				
Falling from a building, etc		1				1	1	1		1	2	5
Collapse of a building							1	1				
Injured by drawing frame								2				
Run over by train		1										
Ignition of cotton, etc			1	2					1	3		
Falling material									3	8	1	5
Blood poisoning						1						
Flying material												1
Unclassified	1						2	2				
Total	3	2	3	3	2	3	23	30	46	41	37	35

FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

Injured by machinery, belting, etc	1		5	3	2	4	12	23	27	22	23	35
Falling from vehicles		2		1	1		6	10	2	2	5	
Falling from a ladder					1		1	3				
Falling in various ways not specified	3		4				9	6	14	17	6	16
Injured by bursting bottles	1						2	4				
Run over	1	1			2	1		2				2
Injured by elevators		1	1	3	3		4	6	2	3	9	6
Scalded by hot water							3	4	10		4	6
Injured by falling of tree		1						1				
Injured by live stock		1		1				2	2	2	4	
Crushed by goods in workshop, etc					2		3	2			2	2
Injured by a knife or tools			1		3		1	2	7	2	4	
Injured by a dough mixer							1	2				
Explosion of gas, etc		2	1	2		2		9	7	12	3	2
Drowned			3	1		1						1
Smothered in grain bin			2									
Electric shock				3		1			1	2		1
Dropped dead while fighting fire			1									
Railway accident			1	3								2
Falling material			1	1					7	12	3	8
Runaways												2
Exposure												1
Collisions												2
Unclassified		1					13					
Total	6	9	20	18	14	9	55	76	79	74	63	86

LEATHER TRADES.

Injured by machinery, belting, etc	1	4	2		1		1	6	11	2	1	4
Burned in a fire		2										
Falling			1			1		1	2	1		2
Unclassified	1						3					
Injured by elevator					2						1	
Injured by boiling tallow												
Tools												2
Falling material												1
Blood poisoning						1						
Total	2	6	3		3	2	4	7	13	3	5	9

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.						Injured.					
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Struck by engines, etc	53	37	27	42	15	1	35	27	44	16	16	3
In collisions	33	25	45	37	33	31	77	43	54	39	51	35
Derailing of engines, etc	18	16	12	30	25	42	24	33	29	18	42	56
When coupling	12	20					24	35				
Falling from trains and cars	22	6	14	17	15	26	49	31	53	52	47	59
Falling from train and run over	26	39					3	16				
Foot catching in frogs, etc., and run over	5	3					5	6				
Run over by trains, etc	47	23	62	106	95	93	23	10	33	44	33	30
Injured by explosions	3	3	5	2	4	3	5	12	4	2	13	17
Injured by blasting, dynamite, etc	20		43	51	76	26	12	9	41	49	28	5
Crushed between cars, engines, etc	10	20	21	33	16	14	16	28	30	58	28	26
Crushed in round-houses and shops	2						5	3				
Striking objects when on moving trains and cars	1	4	5	2	6	5	2	23	3	5	4	4
Injured by falling snow and rocks, etc	4		6	11	19			3	18	46	33	
Injured by electric shock	2					2		1				
Struck by falling material	1					24	8	10				31
Struck by falling metal		6					5	16		1		
Falling in other ways	4	2					15	4				
Injured by tools							3	3	4	3		
Injured by machinery, belting, etc		1	1		6	5		9	10	4	16	12
Injured by an elevator		2					1					
Drowned			4	8	9	8						
Asphyxiated by gasoline fire			2		3							
Struck by lightning			4		1						1	1
Lost on prairie, frozen			1			1						
Burned to death				2	1							
Sunstroke				1	1	1						
Injured by flying material											4	2
Blood poisoning					1	1						
Unclassified	10	8					30	9				
Burned and scalded												11
Assaulted by tramps												1
Total	273	215	252	342	326	283	342	331	323	337	316	293

NAVIGATION.*

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.					Injured.				
	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Drowning	101	92	62	46	62					
Injured by falling material		3	5	3	8	20	24	19	22	11
Caught in hawser						1				
Falling into hold, etc	8	9	17	18	16	20	18	30	23	26
Explosions of gas, etc	8	1	1	8	1	14	5	12	6	19
Struck by engine	2	3	2							
Struck by merchandise		1				5	5			
Struck by derricks, cranes, etc	4		6		1	14		1	2	
Injured by fire on vessel	1	1	5	3		11		4	1	
Frozen to death	1									
Electric shock		1	1							
Injured by machinery		2	1	2	1		1	6	5	6
Crushed between wharf and vessel		2						1		
Discharge of firearms							1			
Flying material		1			4				1	8
Exposure		1					6	1		
Injured by railways				4						
Injured by vehicles					1				1	
Sunstroke									1	
Asphyxiation										16
Burns or scalds					1					4
Live stock										1
Unclassified	3									
Total	128	117	100	84	95	85	61	74	62	91

*This group of trades was included with general transport in 1904.

GENERAL TRANSPORT.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.						Injured.					
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Drowned	33	69	4	9	1	2	.	.	.	64	.	3
Falling on board ship	6	9	.	.	.	.	14	22	.	.	.	.
Falling from vehicles	50	6	8	.	3	.	59	52	20	.	8	1
Falling from vehicles and run over	1	6	4	11	7	4	.	10	16	11	8	9
Falling from scaffolding	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
Falling from a building	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Falling in various ways not specified	2	.	.	.	11	13	7	.	56	.	49	76
Crushed between a boat and wharf	2	3	.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.
Injured by elevators and hoists	6	3	1	.	.	.	6	4	.	6	.	.
Injured by blastings and explosions	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
Struck by trains	4	5	5	2	4	.	3	.	8	10	1	.
Run over by trains and cars	3	3	2	2	.	3	3	5	.	9	.	.
Run over by vehicles	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.
Collisions with street cars	.	3	.	.	4	.	6	24	.	.	13	.
Struck by timber, wood, etc	4	.	1	2	.	.	10	22	.	3	.	.
Struck by wagon loads	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.
Struck by buckets	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	4	3	.	2	.	1	5	10	7	14	.	7
Struck by freight	2	.	2	3	.	.	5	10	7	14	.	.
Struck by falling coal	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
Crushed between cars and vehicles	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	8
Injured by falling earth, etc., in cave-in	3	.	1	3	8	.	1	1	6	.	13	.
Derailing of a train	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Injured by live stock	5	3	2	8	5	4	8	15	20	13	17	14
Exposure	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.
Crushed between cars and shed, etc	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	13	.	.
Struck by lightning	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Struck by falling metal	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	19	.	.	.
Struck by vehicles	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	6	.	.
Scalded	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Caught by hawsers and anchor chains	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Burned in fire on a ship	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	2	11	.	4	.
Struck by a pulley	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Falling material	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.	6	.	.	17
Collisions	.	.	.	12	5	.	7	1	.	13	13	28	39
Runaways	.	.	.	.	4	9	7	.	.	.	11	16	21
Electric shock	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
Flying material	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Burns or scalds	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Unclassified	.	20	.	.	.	.	10	20	.	.	.	.	.
Total	103	140	45	55	54	50	168	234	178	193	135	193

CIVIC EMPLOYEES.*

	Killed.						Injured.					
	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909		
Injured by falls on way to fire, at fires, etc	4	1	2	4	4	53	43	29	22	27		
Injured by falling material	2	.	1	6	4	10	6	27	12	28		
Injured by collision	.	.	.	.	.	3	5	6	.	12		
Injured while arresting prisoners	.	.	.	2	.	5	7	1	4	.		
Injured while lifting a tile	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Injured in an elevator	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.		
Struck by engine	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.		
Asphyxiated	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	.	4	11		
Explosion of gas, etc	.	.	1	2	2	.	1	10	2	.		
Run over by vehicles	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	5	.		
Injured by live stock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1		
Injured by tools	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		
Drowned	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Electric shock	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Machinery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1		
Flying material	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1		
Firearms	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4		
Runaways	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6		
Blood poisoning	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.		
Total	7	5	6	19	12	72	66	80	55	91		

*This group was constituted a distinct unit in 1905

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES.

Causes of Accidents.	Killed.						Injured.					
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Blasting, explosions of dynamite, etc.	7	5	2	11	11	14	2	18	19	30	18	39
Other explosions	3	5	2		9	7	2	9	22		16	31
Boiler explosions	—	2					4	9				
Injured by machinery, belting, etc.	4	20	7	5	6	4	26	48	75	48	31	36
Railway accidents	4	3	6	3			8	8	4	2	14	4
Falling from vehicles	1		2	4	1		4	13	5	9		
Falling from buildings	1	2		1			17	5	1	5		
Collapse of buildings	3	1					16	1				
Falling from scaffolding		1	1				3		1			
Falling in various ways not specified	4	7	1	4	10	5	13	15	56	21	31	13
Poisonous fumes	3	1	9	1			11					
Injured in various ways at fires				1			27	3		11		
Struck by falling wood	1	1			1		1	6				
Drowned	3	16	7	8		5						3
Injured by live stock	2	1	1	2		2	5	5	5	4		1
Elevator accidents		4	5	2	1	5	9	1	4	6	17	7
Injured by cave-in of earth			3	3					4			
Injured by electricity			1	1	2	3					1	
Injured by exposure					2				1	1	1	
Suffocated in a fire			2									
Heart failure			1									
Discharge of firearms			1	1	1				2	1	1	
Burned to death			2	5	2							
Struck by falling material			2	9	2				27	30	18	
Ruptured artery in struggle with patient				1								
Runaways					3	2					6	1
Smothered in cement					1						1	
Asphyxiated by gas					7	2						
Injured by tools					2						1	2
Exposure												2
Burns and scalds						2						3
Flying material												4
Run over						3						4
Assaulted by prisoner												2
Unclassified	5	2	1				30	18				
Total	41	71	56	62	61	54	178	159	226	168	156	152

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Falling from buildings	4		2				8	7		1		
Falling from scaffolding	1		1				6	2				
Struck by falling wood		2	4				12	13	15			
Falling from vehicles		1		1	8	5	3	1	25	2	4	
Falling in other ways	2	4	5	7	12	4	7	21		22	12	32
Struck by falling stones, bricks, etc.	5	7	1	14	11	7	13	35	50	82	59	53
Injured by elevators and hoists		1		1	1	1	1	5	8	4	1	2
Injured by caving-in of earth	4	5	7	4	7		5	10	3	2	3	
Injured by derricks and cranes	1	2			5		9	5				
Drowned	1	1	7			4		3				1
Blasting explosions of dynamite, etc.	2	7	1	1	9	4	15	10	7	5	20	14
Injured by machinery, belting, etc		2		1	3	1	3	12	13	17	13	5
Struck by falling metal		1					8	2				
Collapse of part of building		2										
Railway accidents		16	10	4	8			15	5	11	9	4
Run over by vehicles				1		21			2	6		4
Injured by exposure			1						1			
Injured by tools					1				5	1	4	6
Injured by live stock			1						4	1	2	2
Asphyxiated by gas					3				3			
Injured by electric shock			3		2	5			1			
Struck by flying objects						1					3	
Smothered in grain bin					1							
Blood poisoning						1						
Unclassified	10	6					29	2				
Total	30	57	43	34	71	64	119	143	142	154	130	123

XI.—THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The principal event in regard to the library of the Department during the past fiscal year was the removal into new quarters, where the publications are now housed in a suitable room containing modern library furniture and equipment. The growth of the Department in recent years had precluded the allotment of adequate space to the library in its former situation, but with the present facilities, it will be possible to make additions to the literature in the Department to a reasonable extent for some time to come, and thus lay the foundations of a thoroughly representative collection of publications relating to industrial subjects. Opportunity for research is afforded to students and others interested in labour problems, tables and chairs being placed in the library for their use, while the card catalogue provides a ready means of securing material in the Department bearing on particular subjects.

During the year, 104 books of reference were added to the library, 180 Government publications, 110 trade and labour journals, and 31 other periodicals. There were received, besides, a large number of pamphlets on a variety of subjects. In view of the prospective appointment of a Royal Commission on Technical Education, special efforts were made to procure publications relating to technical education in the principal countries of the world, and a large number of books and pamphlets on this subject were added to the library. A collection of the constitutions of trade unions in Canada and the United States was also begun, in which matter assistance was given by the Secretaries of many labour organizations, to whom the Department is indebted for their kindness in forwarding these valuable documents. The commencement of an investigation into the cost of living in Canada, which is to form a regular branch of the work of the Department, necessitated the addition to the library of a number of trade journals which publish price lists of the various commodities in which they are interested.

Official reports were received for the first time from the Governments of Paraguay, Uruguay, the State of Oklahoma, the Cape of Good Hope and the Transvaal. The following periodicals were also received for the first time: *American Silk Journal, Canadian Miller and Grain Elevator, Canadian Painter and Decorator, Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal, Canadian Railroad Employee, The Grain Growers' Guide, The Fruit Magazine, Labour's Realm, The Plasterer, The Teamsters' Magazine and The Pittsburg Legal Journal.*

Attention was called in the columns of the *Labour Gazette* to the principal Government reports which were added to the library from time to time, and seventy-six of these publications were reviewed during the fiscal year.

A catalogue of Government reports and other publications relating to industrial and labour conditions, and of trade, labour and economic periodicals received at the Department during the fiscal year, is published herewith.

CATALOGUE OF REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

CANADA:

Department of Labour:

	YEAR.
The *Labour Gazette*, Vol. IX, Nos. 10 to 12; Vol. X, Nos. 1 to 9	1909–1910
The Ninth Annual Report	1908–1909

Department of Mines:

Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the nine months ending December 31	1908
The Production of Iron and Steel in Canada during the calendar years 1907 and 1908. By John McLeish, B.A.	1909
Joint Report on the Bituminous, or Oil Shales of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; also on the Oil Shales Industry of Scotland	1910
A Geological Reconnaissance of the Region Traversed by the National Transcontinental Railway between Lake Nipigon and Clay Lake, Ontario. By W. H. Collins	1909
Iron Ore Deposits of Vancouver and Texada Islands, British Columbia. By Einar Lindeman	1910
Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the calendar year	1909
Bulletin No. 1. Investigation of the Peat Bogs and Peat Industry of Canada during the season 1908–9. By Erik Nylstrom, M.E., and S. A. Anrep, M.E.	1910
Report on Iron Ore Deposits of Nova Scotia. Part I. By S. E. Woodman	1909
Report on the Tungsten Ores of Canada. By T. A. Walker	1909
The Coal Fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Eastern British Columbia. By D. B. Dowling	1909
Reports on a Portion of Algoma and Thunder Bay Districts, Ontario. By W. G. Wilson. And on the Region Lying North of Lake Superior between the Pic and Nipigon Rivers. By W. H. Collins	1909
The Whitehorse Copper Belt, Yukon Territory. By R. G. McConnell	1909
A Descriptive Sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada. By G. A. Young	1909
Report on the Chrome Iron Ore Deposits of the Eastern Townships, Province of Quebec. By Fritz Cirkel	1909

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Department of Agriculture:

Annual Report	1908–1909
Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner	1908–1909
Canadian Patent Office Record, April, 1909, to March	1910
Experimental Farms. Reports for the Year ending March 31	1909
The Cattle Trade of Western Canada. Special Report. By S. G. Rutherford	1909

Department of the Interior:

Annual Report	1908–1909
Forest Conditions in the Crow's Nest Valley, Alberta. By H. R. Macmillan	1909
Forest Fires in Canada during 1908. By H. R. Macmillan	1909

Department of Indian Affairs:

Annual Report	1908–1909

Department of Finance:

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance	1908

Department of Inland Revenue:

Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of Canada	1908–1909

Department of Justice:

Report as to Penitentiaries of Canada	1908–1909

Department of Marine and Fisheries:

Annual Report, Fisheries	1908–1909

Department of Public Works:

Annual Report	1908–1909

Department of Railways and Canals:

Annual Report	1908–1909
Railway Statistics for the Year ended June 30	1909
Report of the Hudson's Bay Railway Surveys	1909

Department of Trade and Commerce:

Annual Report 1908–1909

House of Commons:

Evidence taken before the Marine and Fisheries Committee Respecting the Lobster Industry, during the Session of... 1909

Railway Commission:

Third Annual Report for the Year ended March 31..... 1908

NOVA SCOTIA:

Report of the Department of Mines..... 1909
Provincial Secretary's Report for the Year ended September 30..... 1909
Provincial Health Officer's Report..... 1909
Ninth Annual Report on Penal Institutions of Nova Scotia.... 1909
Annual Report of the Secretary for Agriculture for the Year.. 1909
Second Annual Report of the Factories Inspector..... 1909
Report on Public Charities for the Year ended September 30.. 1909

QUEBEC:

General Report of the Minister of Public Works and Labour.. 1908–1909

ONTARIO:

Bureau of Labour:

Tenth Annual Report..... 1909

Department of Agriculture:

Annual Report, Vols. I, II..... 1908
Annual Report of the Agricultural Societies of Ontario and of the Convention of the Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions for..... 1909
Report of the Bureau of Industries for..... 1908
Annual Report of the Bee-keepers' Association of Ontario for. 1908
Annual Reports of Dairymen's Associations..... 1908
Reports of the Farmers' Institutes for..... 1908
Annual Report of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union 1908

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Annual Reports of the Fruit Growers' Association, Fruit Experiment Stations and Entomological Society of Ontario. 1908
Annual Reports of the Live Stock Associations..... 1909
Third Annual Report of the Poultry Institute of Ontario..... 1909
Report on Women's Institutes..... 1909
Report of the Milk Commission..... 1909
Report of the Vegetable Growers' Association..... 1908
Report of the Horticultural Societies..... 1908

Department of Education:

Annual Report..... 1908
Report to the Board of Education, City of Toronto, on Technical Schools in the United States..... 1909

Miscellaneous Reports:

Report of the Bureau of Mines..... 1909
Report on the Care of the Feeble-Minded..... 1909
Report on Hospitals for the Insane..... 1908
Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board..... 1908
The Province of Ontario, Canada, Situation and Size, Climate, Products, Resources, Progress and Advantages. 1909
Report of the Game and Fisheries Department..... 1908
Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children for..... 1908

SASKATCHEWAN:

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture..... 1908
Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 8. Final Report on Grain Crops and Live Stock for..... 1908

ALBERTA:

Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture..... 1908
Annual Report of the Department of Public Works..... 1908

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Royal Commission of Inquiry on Timber and Forestry. Interim Report..... 1910
Annual Report of the Public Schools..... 1908–1909

THE UNITED KINGDOM:

Labour Department: Board of Trade.

The *Labour Gazette*, Vol 17, April to December, 1908; Vol. 18 January to March	1910
Directory of Industrial Associations in the United Kingdom for	1910
Seventh Report of Proceedings under the Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896, during 1907–1909	1910
Thirteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom, 1907–1908	1910
Report of an Inquiry by the Board of Trade into the Earnings and Hours of Labour of Workpeople of the United Kingdom. I. Textile Trades in 1906. III. Building and Woodworking Trades in 1906	1910
Report of an Inquiry into Working Class Rents, Housing and Retail Prices, together with the Rates of Wages in certain Occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of France	1909
Report on Trade Unions in 1905–1907, with Comparative Statistics for 1898–1907	1909
Copy of Tables Relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the Year	1908
Standard Time Rates of Wages in the United Kingdom at October 1	1909

Commercial Department: Board of Trade.

The *Board of Trade Journal*, April, 1909, to March	1910
Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the last fifteen years from 1894 to	1908
Report upon the Conditions and Prospects of British Trade in Canada. By Mr. Richard Grigg, Special Commissioner of the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence	1910
Statistical Abstract for the Principal and other Countries in each year from 1897 to	1907–1908
Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for the Year	1908

Railway Department: Board of Trade.

Returns of Railway Accidents during the year ending December 31	1908

Other Government Publications:

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Registrars under the Building Societies' Acts	1908

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Reports on Friendly Societies, Workmen's Compensation Schemes, Industrial and Provident Societies and Trade Unions 1908
Statistical Memoranda and Charts Prepared in the Local Government Board Relating to Public Health and Social Conditions 1910
Report of the Proceedings of the Inspection Committee of Trustee Savings Banks for the year ended November 20.. 1909
Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending December 31, 1908. Part C., Trade Unions.. 1909
Correspondence Respecting the Application to British Subjects of the Benefits of the Swedish Law in Regard to Workmen's Compensation for Accidents 1910
Preliminary Tables of Cases of Industrial Poisoning, Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences in Factories, Workshops, etc., during the year 1909
Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, and Relief of Distress, 1909. Appendix Vol. XII. Memoranda by individual Commissioners on various subjects.. 1910
Appendix Vol. VI. Minutes of Evidence 1910
Appendix Vol. VII. Minutes of Evidence 1910
Appendix Vol. XI. Report by Mr. Cyril Jackson on Boy Labour, together with the Memorandum from the General Post Office on the Conditions of Employment of Telegraph 1909
Messengers 1909
Appendix Vol. XVIII. Report on the Condition of the Children who are in Receipt of the Various Forms of Poor Law Relief in England and Wales 1910
Return for Copy of Explanation of References to Statutes in the Housing, Town-Planning, etc., Bill 1909
Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the Local Government Board. Part I. Administration of the Poor Law, the Unemployed Workmen Act and the Old Age Pensions Act 1908–1909
Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1908, Compared with the Four Preceding Years. Vols. I and II 1909
International Labour Office Bulletin. Vol. II, No. 4; Vol. III, No. 1 1907–1908
Report of the Fifth General Meeting of the Committee of the International Association for Labour Legislation 1908

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA:

Summary of Commonwealth Production Statistics for the Years 1901 to 1907
Summary of Commonwealth Statistics of Transport and Communication for the Years 1901 to 1908

Shipping and Oversea Migration for the Year..... 1908
Trade, Shipping, Oversea Migration and Finance for the Months of February, March, April, May, June, July, August..... 1909
Summary of Australian Financial Statistics, 1901 to..... 1908
Population and Vital Statistics. Bulletins Nos. 13, 14 and 16. 1909
Official Year Book, No. 2..... 1901–1908
Bureau of Census and Statistics. Bulletins 3 and 4..... 1909

NEW SOUTH WALES:

Department of Labour and Industry:

Industrial Arbitration Reports and Records, Vol. VII, Parts 3, 4; Vol. VIII, Parts 1, 2..... 1908–1909
Report on the Working of the Factories and Shops Act, etc., during..... 1908

Department of Justice:

Report of the Comptroller-General of Prisons for..... 1908
Labour Schedule (Prison)..... 1909
Prison Regulations, October 20..... 1909

NEW ZEALAND:

Department of Labour:

Journal of the Department of Labour, April, 1909, to March.. 1910
Awards, Recommendations and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act..... 1909

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:

Report of the Select Committee on Conducting of Factories and Fair Wage Clause..... 1906
Report of the Select Committee on the Factory Act..... 1906
Report of the Select Committee on Imported Contract Labour. 1908

TRANSVAAL:

Mines Department, Administration Report of the Inspector of White Labour for the Year ended June 30..... 1909

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UNITED STATES:

Federal Department of Commerce and Labour:

Seventh Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labour 1909
Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour. 1909
Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour, Nos. 82 to 85, May to November 1909
Monthly Consular Trade Reports, April, 1909, to March 1910
Report of the Commissioner of Corporations on Cotton Exchanges. Parts IV and V 1909
Report of the Commissioners of Corporations on the Tobacco Industry. Part I 1909
United States of America *versus* Standard Oil Company. Vol. I. Brief of the Law for the Petitioners. Vol. II, Brief of Facts and Arguments for Petitioners 1909

California:

Special Labour Report on Remedies for Strikes and Lockouts. 1910

Illinois:

Fourth Bi-ennial Report 1886

Massachusetts:

Labour Bulletin, April, 1909, to March 1910
Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour 1908
Statistics of Manufacturers 1908
Annual Summary of the Work of the Bureau of Statistics, and Recommendations of the Director 1910
Twenty-Third Annual Report of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration 1908
Decision of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, May 14 1909

Michigan:

Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics, Including Annual Report of State Inspection of Factories 1909

Nebraska:

Eleventh Bi-ennial Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics..... 1907–1908

New York:

New York Labour Bulletin (quarterly) June, 1909, to March.. 1910
Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics..... 1907
Seventh General Report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics... 1907

Ohio:

Bulletin No. 32 of the Bureau of Labour Statistics. Report of Free Public Employment Offices..... 1890–1909

Oklahoma:

First Annual Report of the Department of Labour..... 1908

Wisconsin:

Thirteenth Bi-ennial Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industrial Statistics. Parts IV, V, VI..... 1907–1908
Fourteenth Bi-ennial Report. Parts I, II..... 1909–1910

AUSTRIA:

Die Arbeitseinstellungen und Aussperrungen in Oesterreich wahrend des Jahres..... 1908
Soziale Rundschau 10 Jahrgang, Nos. 4 to 12, 1909; 10 Jahrgang, Nos. 1 to 3..... 1910
Ergebnisse der Arbeitsvermittlung in Oesterreich in den Jahren 1907 und 1908..... 1909
Vorschriften uber die Sonntagsruhe in gewerblichen Betriebe Oesterreichs..... 1909
Die Kollektiven Arbeits und Lohnvertrage in Oesterreich, abschlusse und Erneuerungen des Jahres..... 1907
Veranderungen im Stande der Gewerbe wahrend der Sieben Jahresperioden 1900–1901 bis..... 1906–1907
Bericht uber die Tatigkeit des K. K. Arbeitsstetischen Amtes im Handelsministerium wahrend des Jahres..... 1908

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BELGIUM:

Revue du Travail, avril, 1909 à mars	1910
Rapports Annuels de l'Inspection du Travail	1908
Bulletin du Comité Central du Travail Industriel, avril 1909 à mars	1910
Enquête sur la Pêche Maritime en Belgique	1909
L'office du Travail de 1895 à	1905
Les Industries à domicile en Belgique. Vol. X	1909

FRANCE:

Bulletin de l'Office du Travail, avril 1909 à mars	1910
Statistique de Grèves et des Recours à la Conciliation et à l'Arbitrage survenus pendant l'année	1908
Enquête sur le Travail à Domicile dans l'Industrie de la Lingerie. Tome II	1908
Conseil supérieur du Travail. Compte Rendu	1909
Annales du Musée Social, revues mensuelles, avril 1909 à mars.	1910
Mémoires et Documents, supplément aux Annales	1909–1910

GERMANY:

Die Regelung des Arbeitsverhaltnisses der Gemeindearbeiter in deutschen Stadten. II. Die Arbeitsordnungen und sonstigen Bestimmungen zur Regelung des Arbeitsverhaltnisses	1909
Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, April, 1909, to March	1910

ITALY:

Bolletino del l'Officio del Lavoro, April, 1909, to March	1910
Bolletino del l'Emigrazione, Nos. 4 to 12, 1909; Nos. 1 to 3	1910
Lavatore della Miniere. Parti seconda. Il Contratto di lavoro	1909
Societa Umanitaria Milano. Disoccupazione collocamenti sussidi in Milano nel	1906

PARAGUAY:

Memoria de Correos y Telegrafos. Tomes I, II	1906–1907

RUSSIA:

Enseignement Primaire populaire en Russie. Tomes I, II, III, IV	1900–1902
Publications of the Imperial Free Economic Society	1909

SPAIN:

Legislacion del Trabajo, Julio, 1908–Junio 1909
Boletin del Instituto de Reformes Sociales, April, 1909, to March 1910
Memoria del Servicio de Inspeccion en 1907

SWITZERLAND:

Bulletin de l'Office International du Travail 1909–1910

URUGUAY:

Anuario Estadistico de le Republic Oriental del Urguay, anos 1907–1908. Tomo I 1909

PART II.—TRADE AND LABOUR JOURNALS.

Advance Advocate, official organ of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees. Vol. XVIII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XIX, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Journal, Vol. XV, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
American Federationist. Vol. XVI, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XVII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
American Industries. Vol. VIII, No. 4 to Vol. IX, No. 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
American Pressman. Vol. XIX, Nos. 3 to 12; Vol. XXI Nos. 1, 2, 3, February, 1909, to March 1910
American Silk Journal. November, 1909, to March 1910
Blacksmiths' Journal. Vol. X, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XI, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Boilermakers' and Shipbuilders' Journal. Vol. XXI, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XXII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Bookbinder International. Vol. X, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XI, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Bookseller and Stationer. Vol. XXV, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XXVI, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Brewery Workers' Journal. April, 1909, to March 1910
Bricklayer and Mason. Vol. XII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Bridgemen's Magazine. Vol. VII, No. 9, to Vol. VIII, No. 8, April, 1909, to March 1910
Canada Lumberman. Vol. XXIX, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XXX, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Canadian Baker and Confectioner. Vol. XXI, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XXII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36.

Canadian Dairyman. Vol. XXVIII, No. 1 to Vol. XXIX, No. 13, January, 1909, to March 1910
Canadian Dry Goods Review. Vol. XIX, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XX, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Canadian Electrical News. Vol. XIX, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XX, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Canadian Engineer. Vol. XVI, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XVII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Canadian Grocer. Vol. XXV, No. 4, to Vol. XXVI, No. 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Canadian Journal of Commerce. April, 1909, to March 1910
Canadian Journal of Fabrics. Vol. XXVI, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XXVII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Canadian Machinery. April, 1909, to March 1910
Canadian Manufacturer. April, 1909, to March 1910
Canadian Miller and Grain Elevator. January to March 1910
Canadian Mining Journal. Vol. XXVIII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XXIX, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Contract Record. April, 1909 ,to March 1910
Canadian Woodworker. April, 1909, to March 1910
Carpenter, The. Vol. XXIX, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XXX, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Carpenters' and Joiners' Monthly Reports. April, 1909, to March 1910
Cigar Makers' Official Journal. April, 1909, to March 1910
Coast Seamen's Journal. April, 1909, to March 1910
Commercial Intelligence. April, 1909, to March 1910
Commercial Telegraphers' Journal. Vol. VII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Coopers' International Journal. Vol. XVIII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XIX, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Canadian Painter and Decorator. January to March 1910
Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal. January to March 1910
Canadian Railroad Employee. Vol. 1, Nos. 1 to 12; April, 1909, to March 1910
Dun's Review. April, 1909, to March 1910
Electrical Worker. Vol. IX, No. 6, to Vol. X, No. 5, April, 1909, to March 1910
Fishing Gazette. April, 1909, to March 1910
Fruit Magazine. February and March 1910
Garment Workers' Weekly Bulletin. April, 1909, to March 1910
Grain Growers' Guide. March 1910
Granite Cutters' Journal. April, 1909, to March 1910
Hardware and Metal. April, 1909, to March 1910
Horseshoers' Monthly Magazine. Vol. XI, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Industrial Banner. April, 1909, to March 1910
Industrial Canada. Vol. IX, No. 8, to Vol. X, No. 7, April, 1909, to March 1910
Insurance and Financial Review. Vol. V, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. VI, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910

International Musician. Vol. V, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. VI, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
International Steam Engineer. Vol. XII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XIII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Iron Age. January to March 1910
Iron Moulders' Journal. Vol. XLV, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XLVI, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Journal des Correspondences, Organe Officiel des Syndicats du Parti Ouvrier Belge, April, 1909, to March 1910
Journal of the Knights of Labour. April, 1909, to March 1910
Labour Co-partnership. Vol. XV, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XVI, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Labourers' Journal. April, 1909, to March 1910
Labour's Realm. Vol. I, Nos. 1 to 11, May, 1909, to March 1910
Lance, The. Vol. II, Nos. 53 to 98, May, 1909, to March 1910
Lather, The. Vol. IX, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. X, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Leather Workers on Horse Goods Journal. Vol. XI, Nos. 8 to 12; Vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 7, April, 1909, to March 1910
Locomotive Engineers' Journal. Vol. XLIII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XLIV, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine. April, 1909, to March 1910
Le Prix Courant. April, 1909, to March 1910
Machinists' Monthly Journal. Vol. XXI, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XXII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Marine Review. Vol. XXXIX, Nos. 4 to 6; Vol. XL; Vol. XLI, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Maritime Mining Record. April, 1909, to March 1910
Metal Polishers' and Buffers' Journal. Vol. XVIII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XIX, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Miners' Magazine. April, 1909, to March 1910
Mine Workers' (United) Journal. April, 1909, to March 1910
Mixer and Server. Vol. XVIII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XIX, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Monetary Times and Trade Review. April, 1909, to March 1910
Moniteur des Syndicats Ouvriers. April, 1909, to March 1910
Motorman and Conductor. Vol. XVII, No. 2, to Vol. XVIII, No. 1, April, 1909, to March 1910
National Builder. Vol. XLVIII, Nos. 4 to 6; Vol. XLIX, Vol. L, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Pacific Lumber Trade Journal. April, 1909, to March 1910
Painters', Decorators' and Paperhangers' Journal. Vol. XXIII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XXIV, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Pattern Makers' Journal. Vol. XVIII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XIX, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Piano and Organ Workers' Journal. Vol. XI, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36.

Plasterer, The. Vol. IV, Nos. 1 to 3, January to March 1910
Plumbers', Gas and Steamfitters' Journal. Vol. XIV, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XV, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Printer and Publisher. Vol. XVIII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XIX, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Railroad Freight and Baggageman. Vol. VII, No. 8, to Vol. VIII, No. 7, April, 1909, to March 1910
Railroad Telegrapher. Vol. XXVI, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XXVII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Railroad Trainmen's Journal. Vol. XXVI, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XXVII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, March 1910
Railway Age. April, 1909, to March 1910
Railway Carmen's Journal. Vol. XIV, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XV, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Railway Clerk. Vol. VIII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. IX, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Railway and Locomotive Engineering. Vol. XXII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XXIII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Railway and Marine World. April, 1909, to March 1910
Railway Conductor. Vol. XXVI, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XXVII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Retail Clerks' International Advocate. Vol. XVI, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XVII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Review—National Founders' Association. April, 1909, to March 1910
Shoe and Leather Journal. Vol. XXII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XXIII, Nos.1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Shoe Workers' Journal. Vol. X, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XI, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
South African Typographical Journal. March, 1909, to February 1910
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Journal. Vol. IV, Nos, 4 to 12; Vol. V, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Stonecutters' Journal. Vol. XXIII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XXIV, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Stove Mounters' Journal. Vol. XIV, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XV, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1908, to March 1910
Switchmen's Union Journal. Vol. XI, Nos. 6 to 12; Vol. XII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Tailor, The. Vol. XIX, Nos. 9 to 12; Vol. XX, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Teamsters' Magazine, The. Vol. VII, Nos. 1 to 5, November, 1909, to March 1910
Tobacco Worker, The. Vol. XIII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XIV, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Trades Unionist (Vancouver, B.C.). Vol. IV, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. V, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Typographical Journal. Vol. XXXIV, Nos. 4 to 6; Vol. XXXV, Nos. 1 to 6; Vol. XXXVI, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910

Voice, The. Vol. XVI, April, 1909, to March 1910
Western Clarion. April, 1909, to March 1910
Women's Trade Union Reviews. April, 1909, to March 1910

OTHER PERIODICALS.

American Economic Association (publications of the), May, 1909, to February 1910
American Journal of Sociology. Vol. XIV, No. 6, to Vol. XV, No. 5, May, 1909, to March 1910
Among the Deep Sea Fishers. April, 1909, to March 1910
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, May, 1909, to March 1910
Canada. April, 1909, to March 1910
Canadian Courier. April, 1909, to March 1910
Canadian Forestry Journal. April, 1909, to March 1910
Canadian Municipal Journal. April, 1909, to March 1909
Co-operative News. April, 1909, to March 1909
Co-Partnership. April, 1909, to March 1910
Economic Review. Vol. XIX, Nos. 2 to 4; Vol. XX, No. 1, April, 1908, to January 1910
Economist. April, 1909, to March 1910
Factory Inspector, The. April, 1909, to March 1910
Industrial Canada. April, 1909, to March 1910
Journal of Political Economy. Vol. XVII, Nos. 4 to 12; Vol. XVIII, Nos. 1 to 3, April, 1909, to March 1910
Lend-a-Hand Record. April, 1909, to March 1910
Liberty and Progress. April, 1909, to March 1910
Literary Digest. April, 1909, to March 1910
L'Union Co-operative. April, 1909, to March 1910
National Civic Federation Review. April, 1909, to March 1910
Outlook, The. April, 1909, to March 1910
Pittsburg Legal Journal. March 1910
Political Science Quarterly. Vol. XXIII, No. 2, to Vol. XXV, No. 1, June, 1909, to March 1910
Public Opinion. April, 1909, to March 1910
Quarterly Journal of Economics. Vol. XXIII, No. 3, to Vol. XXIV, No. 2, May, 1909, to March 1910
Quarterly Review. Nos. 419 to 422, April, 1909, to January 1910
Royal Statistical Society, Journal of. Vol. LXXXIII, Parts 2 to 4; Vol. LXXIV, Part 1, June, 1909, to March 1910
Social Service. April, 1909, to March 1910
Socialist Review. April, 1909, to March 1910
Toilers of the Deep. April, 1909, to March 1910
Women's Industrial News (Quarterly), June, 1909, to March 1910

XII.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French which involves the keeping of separate mailing lists, and the printing of all notices in both languages. The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 7,196, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1910, being 9,426. The increase in the circulation of the *Gazette* has been gradual, and the work of the branch has correspondingly increased in the nature of making entries, forwarding subscription notices, acknowledging remittances, sending out renewal subscription blanks, preparing and revising mailing lists, changing addresses of subscribers, &c. In addition to forwarding the *Gazette* to regular subscribers, many sample copies have also been sent out from the Department.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ending March 31, 1910, 5,889 letters were received and acknowledged, 5,281 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 354 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 254 to other matters connected with the circulation.

For the same period, 28,320 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing 21,976 communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 811 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette* and 5,533 parcels.

During the fiscal year 1909-10 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 13,400 copies, of which 8,873 were on account of paid circulation,* and 4,527 to persons on the free and exchange lists. The increase in the number of names on the mailing lists over the preceding year was 394.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1910:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA,
STATISTICAL TABLES, X. A. R. No. 43.

TABLE SHOWING CIRCULATION OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE* AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR FROM 1900 TO 1910 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Annual Subscriptions.	Free and Exchange Distribution.	Total Circulation.
1900–1	4,391	2,158	6,912
1901–2	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902–3	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903–4	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904–5	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905–6	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906–7	8,033	4,105	12,138
1907–8	9,033	4,320	13,353
1908–9	9,338	4,472	13,810
1909–10	9,426	4,778	14,204

*The actual number of paid subscribers at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, was 9,426.

The following summary will show by Provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the Labour Gazette at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1910:—

Nova Scotia	940
New Brunswick	406
Prince Edward Island	56
Quebec	2,207
Ontario	4,007
Manitoba	353
Saskatchewan	340
Alberta	357
British Columbia	585
The Territories	8
The British Empire (other than Canada)	43
Foreign countries	124
Total	9,426

FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the governments both Federal and Provincial, in this and other countries, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free lists:—

Exchange List.

Department of Governments (including Federal, Provincial, British and foreign Governments and their officers)	509
Trade papers and labour journals	167

Free List.

Public libraries and libraries of educational institutions	125
Members of the House of Commons	221
Members of the Senate	87
Boards of Trade	276
Newspapers	1,075
Labour organizations—	
Nova Scotia	160
Prince Edward Island	11
New Brunswick	83
Quebec (copies, English and French)	610
Ontario	770
Manitoba	106

Saskatchewan	74	
Alberta	131	
The Territories	7	
British Columbia	222	
		2,174
Correspondents of the Labour Gazette (3 copies each)		144
Total		4,472

REVENUE OF THE "LABOUR GAZETTE."

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single copies and from subscriptions for one or more years. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than twelve copies are taken by the same person or institution 15 cents. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1909–10 shows that the net revenue derived by the Government from this source amounted to $1,508.84.

Statement of the Revenue of the "Labour Gazette" for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Amount received from subscriptions to *Labour Gazette*		$1,483.20
Sale of single and bound copies		62.89
Amount received up to June 30, 1908, for subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* which has been held pending the identification of the remitters, and which is now being paid into revenue, as no claims have been presented for same		1.10
		$1,547.19
Less		
Commission on subscriptions	$37.72	
Fees paid for postal notes transmitting amounts due as commission on subscriptions	.63	
		38.35
		$1,508.84

XIII.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE *LABOUR GAZETTE* AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette*, with some exceptions, is mailed from the Government Printing Bureau, under the supervision of the Department of Labour, this work necessitating the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the several copies of the *Gazette* are sorted and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled, for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion. Not only is time saved in this way, but work of the employees of the City Post Office is considerably lessened.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, etc., copies of the *Gazette* are sent out from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for the same, or in connection with answers sent by the Department to inquiries on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or in whole, in the *Labour Gazette*, but a limited number of all copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1909–10, copies of the individual numbers contained in Volumes IX–X of the *Labour Gazette* to the number of 162,996, were distributed, 137,587 in English and 25,409 in French, also 3,528 copies in English and 868 in French of individual numbers of the *Gazette* of previous years, making a total distribution for the fiscal year of 162,996, or an average monthly distribution of 13,949.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the Department 244 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette*; 1,195 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; seven copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the cause of industrial disputes in British Columbia; four copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into alleged employment of aliens by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company; three copies of the report and evidence of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into alleged employment of aliens by the Pere Marquette Railway Company; four copies of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the influx of Italian labourers into Montreal and alleged fraudulent practices of employment agencies; forty-nine copies of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the dispute between the Bell Telephone Company and its operators at Toronto; 101 copies of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the methods by which Oriental labourers have been induced to come to Canada; twelve copies of a report on methods adopted in carrying out Government clothing contracts; forty-seven copies of the report of the special committee of the House of Commons to which was referred "Bill No. 2", an Act respecting Industrial and Co-operative Societies; ninety-four copies of the report on the need for the suppression of the

opium traffic in Canada; 181 copies of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., on the occasion of the riots in that city in September, 1907; 189 copies of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate the losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., on the occasion of the riots in that city in September, 1907; 181 copies of the report by W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., on a mission to England to confer with the British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient and immigration from India in particular; 821 copies of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into industrial disputes in the cotton factories of the Province of Quebec; seventeen copies of article on settlement of coal miners' strike at Lethbridge, Alberta, under Conciliation Act, 1900; ten copies of article on settlement of dispute between Western Operators and employees; 759 copies of the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on Industrial Conditions in the Coal Fields of Nova Scotia; sixty copies of an Act respecting Conciliation and Labour; 475 copies of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; 162 copies of the statement of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1909; 7,340 copies of indices to Volume IX, of the *Labour Gazette*, and in addition to the distribution of these several reports, etc., communications in the nature of circular letters having reference to investigations being made by the Department, and miscellaneous publications of one kind and another were mailed to the number of 4,144, making a total in all of 183,479 separate communications or publications mailed by the Department through its Distribution office in addition to the correspondence of other branches of the Department, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications mailed from the Distribution branch of the Department during the fiscal year 1909–10.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF *LABOUR GAZETTES* AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL PUBLICATIONS MAILED FROM THE DISTRIBUTION OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

Name of Publication.	Months.												Number of Publicationn distributed 1909-10.
	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Labour Gazette, Individual copies, Vol. X., English	11,900	11,569	11,560	11,400	11,299	12,100	11,702	11,602	11,700	11,055	11,100	10,600	137,58
" " Miscellaneous, " " "	633	166	200	420	601	600	169	152	101	164	140	162	3,528
" " Bound Volumes, " "	3		100			2		98	5		12		220
" " Individual, " Vol. X., French	2,300	2,201	2,100	2,020	2,000	2,030	2,015	1,985	2,000	1,948	2,710	2,100	25,409
" " Miscellaneous, " " "	31	51	31	72	150	200	90	65	34	58	36	50	868
" " Bound Volumes, " " "	11		2		9			1	1				24
Annual Reports, 1906-07, 1907-08, 1908-09, English	17	42	13	45	1 8	20	24	830	52	25	42	33	1,161
" 1906-07, 1907-08, 1908-09, French	2			13	7	3			1	8			34
" Miscellaneous copies													
Report and evidence of Royal Commission on Industrial Disputes in British Columbia		2		1				3	1				7
Report and evidence of Royal Commission on employment of aliens by Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company			3			1							4
Report and evidence of Royal Commission on employment of aliens by Pere Marquette Railway Company						2		1					3
Report and evidence of Royal Commission on influx of Italians at Montreal and fraudulent practices of employment agencies							1	1	2				4
Report of Royal Commission on Dispute between Bell Telephone Company and its employees, Toronto	3	5	5	7	2	6	3	3	2	13	13		49
Report of Royal Commission on methods by which Oriental labour was induced to come to Canada		5	9	9	21	30	11	9	6	25	16	20	101
Report on methods adopted in carrying out Government clothing contracts							1	10		1			12
Report of Special Committee of the House of Commons on Bill No. 2 *re* co-operative Societies, English	5				10		4	2	2	3			26
" " " French	2						12		5	2			21
Report on needs for the suppression of the Opium Traffic in Canada	17	5	8				6	15	9	10	12	12	94
Report on the losses sustained by the Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907	18	5	9	9	21	30	25	15	9	12	16	20	189
Report on the losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907	18	5	9	9	21	30	25	15	9	12	16	20	189
Report of Mission to England *re* Immigration to Canada from the Orient, and India in particular	16	5	9	9	21	23	26	15	9	12	16	20	181
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into Industrial Disputes in the cotton factories of Province of Quebec	285	20	26	30	*331	85	10	5	12	5	12		821

Report of settlement of Disputes between Western Coal Operators and employées						3		4				3	10
Report of Settlement of coal miners' strike at Lethbridge, Alberta, under Conciliation Act, 1900	6					3		4				7	10
Report on Industrial Conditions in the Coal Fields of Nova Scotia							402	200	30	9	12	6	59
Report of Investigation of alleged fraudulent practices in England to induce printers to come to Canada													
Copies of Conciliation and Labour Act, 1906	2	4	5	19	5	6	5	10	7	4		2	60
" Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907	22	26	40	25	20	68	30	42	33	39	100	30	475
" proceedings under Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, to March, 1909	5	15	25	25	50	26	11		3			2	162
Miscellaneous publications, letters, copies of bills, circular letters, etc	108	136	307	327	442	392	342	1,300	186	89	334	181	4,144
Indices to Volume IX of the *Labour Gazette*					7,300	20	15		2	1		2	7,340
Total publications, etc., mailed and distributed from the Distribution Branch during the fiscal year 1908-09													183,479
" " " " " " " " " 1909-10													200,332
Decrease, 1909-10													16,853

XIV.—INQUIRIES, CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTAL WORK.

Elsewhere in the present report allusion has been made to the very large number of inquiries which have been received from various parts of Canada, from the United States, and from other countries with respect to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and to the effect which this legislation has had in the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. Reference has been made also to the duty which is discharged by the Department in the preparation of Fair Wages Schedules for insertion in Government contracts, and to complaints which have been made by and on behalf of individual workmen respecting alleged infringement of this Fair Wages Policy on the part of certain contractors which have in each case been inquired into by officers of the Department of Labour, resulting in a number of cases in the recovery from the contractors of sums which have been wrongfully withheld from their employees.

Many communications have been received with respect to various measures before the Dominion Parliament by which the interests of labour were in any way affected, and in relation also to the Bill to provide for the investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers, which was introduced by the Minister of Labour in the House of Commons on January 18, and which passed into law at the close of the Parliamentary session. During the interval of twelve weeks which elapsed between the introduction of this Bill in Parliament and its second reading many requests were received for information in regard thereto, and various representations were made on behalf of the interests concerned.

In addition to the foregoing the miscellaneous correspondence has been very large, and has shown a growing interest on the part of the public in the work of the Department of Labour and in the social, industrial and economic problems with which the Department is concerned.

Some of the very many subjects concerning which inquiries have been received during the past year have been as follows: Wages and hours and conditions of labour in Canada; the laws of Canada and of its various Provinces relating to labour; the prices of various commodities and the cost of living in Canada; the social and economic conditions of the working classes; the resources and the economic development of Canada; the condition of the labour market in respect of various departments of industry including agriculture, mining, lumbering, railway construction, manufacturing, etc.; the organization of labour in Canada, and the names and addresses of labour unions and of labour leaders; manual training and technical education; co-operation; child and female labour; alien labour; Sunday labour; industrial accidents; strikes and lockouts; factory and mines' inspection; old age pensions and annuities; public ownership; the operations of employment agencies; the reports of Commissions of Inquiry with respect to Italian, Chinese, Japanese and Hindu immigration; statistics regarding the numbers of workers employed in various departments of industry and in various

centres of population in Canada; the effects of certain employments on the employees' health; building operations in Canadian cities; the names of large employers of labour in Canada; and the opportunities for the investment of capital in various industries in Canada.

On December 17, 1909, a despatch was received through the Department of External Affairs from the Colonial Office, in which attention was directed to a memorandum concerning the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. In this memorandum it was stated that the use of this substance engendered a disease known as "phossy" jaw, or, scientifically, as necrosis; and, that a number of countries, including the United Kingdom, had already taken measures to forbid the importation and sale of white phosphorus matches. Inquiry was made in the despatch of the Colonial Office whether the Government of Canada was desirous of participating in a convention with various foreign countries for the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in this department of industry. On receipt of the above mentioned despatch the substance of the memorandum was communicated to the Provincial Secretaries of the several Provinces in order that it might be ascertained whether white phosphorus was in use in the manufacture of matches in any of the Provinces; also whether regulations on this subject had been made by any of the Provinces. At the close of the fiscal year the correspondence in question had not been completed.

Among those from whom requests have been received for information regarding the prices of certain commodities and the cost of living in Canada were the following: the Honourable Henry Cabot Lodge, Chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Wages and the Prices of Commodities; Colonel John G. Foster, American Consul-General, Ottawa; the Massachusetts Commission on the Cost of Living; the Commissioner of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, Montreal; the Spectator Publishing Company, of Hamilton, Ont.; the City Solicitor of Saskatoon, Sask.; the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, St. Louis, Mo.; and His Majesty's Trade Commissioner to the Dominion of Canada.

The Department was also called upon for information to be used in a debate in Galt, Ont., on the subject—"Resolved that Canada is the best country in the British Empire for the workingman," and for a debate in Vancouver, B.C., on the subject of Public Ownership, and also for a debate in Hamilton, Ont., on the subject of Private vs. Public Control of Public Utilities. In addition to the foregoing, request was also made for information and material to be used in a course of reading on Social Science, particularly Political Purity; and for use in the study of Political Science.

A letter was received from a Chicago firm in which inquiry was made respecting the present condition of the condensed and evaporated milk industry in Canada, the firm in question having under consideration the establishment of factories in Canada for the manufacture of this product.

A Pittsburg correspondent made inquiry concerning the consumption of plate glass in Canada, and the duties thereon, the object being to promote the establishment of plate glass works in this country.

Information was furnished a Montreal wholesale firm which applied to the Department for the rates of wages paid by the cleaners and packers of raisins and currants in Greece.

A request was received from the associated editor of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in Washington, for information concerning the economic development and possibilities of Western Canada.

A communication was received from Professor B. Attolico, Italian Inspector of Emigration at New York, which was brought to the attention of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, regarding the complaints of certain Italians employed as station men in the construction of the Transcontinental Railway.

An effort was made to procure for the Consul-General for Austria-Hungary particulars with regard to the death by dynamite explosion in 1906, of an Austrian labourer.

A Chicago correspondent requested copies of such Departmental publications as might prove useful in compiling a set of text books on Economics.

In response to a request from the Paris representative of *L'Independance Belge*, newspaper of Brussels, Belgium, information was supplied regarding the various features of Canadian labour legislation. The letter stated that it was the intention of that newspaper to devote space to a study of Canadian problems.

Arrangements providing for an exchange of official publications which other Governments have been sending to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy, have been concluded, through the Department of Agriculture, with the Governments of the following countries: Great Britain, the United States, Italy, France, India, Argentine Republic, New Zealand, Australia and New South Wales.

A Boston counsellor-at-law requested special information respecting Canadian industrial and co-operative societies, stating that the same would be of great service in connection with a plan to establish organizations in Massachusetts.

A request was received from Johannesburg, South Africa, for information with respect to such social and political problems as would likely come before the South African Parliament.

Several communications were received during the year with regard to the law respecting the immigration and employment of aliens, commonly known as the Alien Labour Act. In a number of these communications complaint was made regarding alleged violations of this law in different parts of Canada. In other cases request was made for information regarding the procedure to be followed under this statute. As originally enacted in 1897, and amended in 1898, the Alien Labour Act required that no proceedings should be instituted thereunder without the consent of the Attorney-General of Canada or some person duly authorized by him, but complaint was made that this method of procedure made it difficult for persons who believed themselves to have suffered through violations of the Act to secure immediate redress, and the statute was accordingly further amended so that parties desirous of bringing suit might proceed in the local courts without reference to the Federal authorities. The Act was also amended in such other respects as experience had shown desirable, and appears in the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as Chapter 97, Volume II, page 1753, "An Act respecting the Importation and Employment of Aliens." In the January 1910, and the February 1910, numbers of the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the Department of Labour, at pages 831 and 934 respectively, reference was made to the hearing of cases under this statute.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

As intimated in the introductory chapter, the year has been more than ordinarily eventful because of the appointment of a ministerial head and the consequent expansion and increased importance of its worth. I have only to state in conclusion that I have continued to receive the efficient assistance and co-operation of the various officers of the department who appear to be imbued generally, with a due appreciation of the important interests of the work to which their labours are devoted.

F. A. ACKLAND,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

APPENDIX TO ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR

THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1910.

INCLUDING

A STATEMENT OF THE PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907

I.—APPLICATION FROM EMPLOYEES OF THE KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY COMPANY, MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS.—BOARD ESTABLISHED—AGREEMENT CONCLUDED ON ALL POINTS, A STRIKE BEING THEREBY AVERTED.

Application received.—December 26, 1908.

Parties concerned.—Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company and employees, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Railways.

Nature of dispute.—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected.—Directly, 19; indirectly, 1,600.

Date of constitution of Board.—January 15, 1909.

Membership of Board.—His Honour R. D. Gunn, Ottawa, Ont., Junior Judge of the County of Carleton, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. L. Whiting, K.C., Kingston, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—April 22, 1909.

Result of inquiry—No cessation of work.

The Minister received on April 22, the report of the Board established in the case of the dispute between the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company and certain of its employees, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The dispute in question concerned: (1) the schedule relating to and governing the duties, hours of employment, overtime and classification of employees and their services generally; (2) the rates of wages of the telegraph employees.

In the application of Mr. D. Campbell, third vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Mr. A. Forsythe, of Harrowsmith, for the appointment of this Board, it was stated that the dispute affected directly 19, and indirectly 1,600 persons.

Mr. John G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the employees. Mr. J. L. Whiting, K.C., of Kingston, was on the recommendation of the Company, appointed the second member of the Board. In the absence of any joint recommendation from the two members of the Board thus appointed, the Board was completed by the appointment of His Honour R. D. Gunn, of Ottawa, junior judge of the county of Carleton.

Sittings of the Board were held at various places, and in the report, which was signed by the three members, it was stated that 'the matters of difference have been settled unanimously by the Board and the whole schedule approved of as attached hereto.'

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company, employer, and employees members of Order of Railroad Telegraphers, employees.

To the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, to which the above dispute was referred under the provisions of the said Act, having concluded their duties, beg to report as follows:—

The Board convened at the court-house in the city of Kingston, pursuant to appointment, on Monday, the 1st day of February, A.D., 1909, and were attended by R. V. Rogers, Esq., and F. Conway, Esq., director and superintendent, respectively, of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company, on behalf of the employer, and David Campbell, Esq., D. G. Robertson, Esq., officers of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and Messrs. A. Forsythe, L. A. Cameron and S. Campbell, committee representing the employees.

The different matters in dispute set out in the application to your department shaped themselves into two main branches, viz.:—

1. The schedule relating to and governing the duties, hours of employment, overtime, and classification of employees and their services generally.

2. The rates of wages of the telegraph employees.

Mr. Campbell outlined the facts and circumstances leading up to an application for an appointment of a Board and the difficulty the employees encountered because of the entire absence of any schedule defining and governing the duties or rates of wages of the telegraphers and the patient endeavour to effect an agreement with the Company on these two main points.

The schedule of wages demanded and many other points were strongly combatted by the Company, who earnestly pressed the Board and the employees' representatives with the necessity of making an inspection of the railway line, its terminals, junctions, stations and branches before making any ruling on the matters submitted.

After some discussion, the Board concluded that the proper procedure would be:—

1. To settle the schedule defining duties of telegraph employees.

2. The rates of wages of telegraph employees.

The railroad is only 104 miles long, having terminals at Kingston and Renfrew and a junction with the Canadian Pacific railway at Sharbot lake, and another with the Bay of Quinte railway at Harrowsmith, and believing much light would be let into the dispute and the Board thereby put in possession of better knowledge of the true position of both parties, and having failed to close a full settlement of all differences, the Board deemed it wise to make the inspection pressed for by the company, which was done without any increased expense or loss of time.

With the assistance of the Board and after full consideration and discussion the parties were able to agree upon most of the rules incorporated in the accompanying schedule 'A' hereto. The matters of difference have been settled unanimously by the Board and the whole schedule approved of as attached hereto. The main point of difference was as to the inclusion in the schedule of the train despatcher at Kingston.

He is the only despatcher in the employment of the road, but, in view of the claim made by the Company that this employee is in reality a chief despatcher with peculiar duties attached to his position, the Board has not included him in the schedule.

The parties represented to the Board that they had conferred together and offers had been made by the employees to the Company with the hope of an adjustment of the question of wages, but the Company's representatives not being authorized to make any settlement of the wages other than the acceptance of complete abandonment by the employees of the claim for any increase, desired to submit the offers to the head office, which necessitated some delay, and adjournment was made with all parties in a conciliatory frame of mind.

Several sittings of the Board have been held at different places and a great amount of negotiation has taken place, and the Board are unanimously of the opinion that the offer of the Company of an increase of $540,000 a year (being $45 per month) to be divided amongst the telegraph employees covered by the schedule as may be agreed upon by the committee acting for the employees and the General Superintendent for the road, should be accepted by the men.

The Board cannot close its report without expressing its appreciation of the assistance received from the representatives of the men and of the Company, and it acknowledges, with much pleasure, the great credit due Mr. Conway, the General Superintendent of the road for the very material assistance he gave the Board in every way during the course of the proceedings.

The Board is of opinion that the schedule and increase should go into effect as of and from January 1, 1909.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. D. Gunn,
Chairman.
J. L. Whiting,
J. G. O'Donoghue.

Dated April 20, 1909.

Schedule 'A' to Report.—Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company.

RULES AND RATES OF PAY FOR TELEGRAPHERS.

Effective January 1, 1909.

The following rules and rates of pay will govern the telegraphers on the Kingston and Pembroke railway. When additional telegraphers' positions are created, compensation will be fixed in conformity with that for positions of the same class as shown by this schedule.

ARTICLE 1.

All employees assigned by proper authority to railway telegraph service of any character or duration, except the Kingston despatcher, and also the station agents incorporated in the accompanying schedule will be considered telegraphers within the meaning of this schedule, and are so called herein.

ARTICLE 2.

Clause A. The right of promotion of telegraphers will extend over the line of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company, and will be governed by merit, fitness and ability; when these are sufficient the senior telegrapher will be given the preference.

Clause B. A telegrapher's seniority will date from the time he last entered the service as a telegrapher.

Clause C. All vacancies and permanent appointment will be immediately bulletined by circular. Applications for vacancies must be made within ten days from date of bulletin. A telegrapher declining to accept promotion in any instance does not forfeit his rights to the same or any other position he may be entitled to under seniority when a vacancy occurs. A telegrapher on leave of absence when a vacancy occurs will not be debarred from claiming the position and receiving the appointment on resuming duty if entitled to it. A vacancy will be filled within thirty days after it occurs by the appointment of the man entitled to it. When a vacancy occurs the Superintendent will fill the same by appointing the senior man who is in his opinion entitled to it, but this will not prevent any telegrapher senior to the man so appointed claiming his rights under Clause 'A' hereof to the position, providing he files his protest within ten days after the appointment has been bulletined.

Clause D. In case of reduction in the number of telegraphers employed, the junior telegraphers will first be dispensed with.

Clause E. If a position included in the attached schedule is abolished the telegrapher will be entitled to the position held by the junior permanently located telegrapher.

Clause F. A complete list of all the telegraphers showing their seniority standing will be kept on file in the Superintendent's office, open to the inspection of all the telegraphers concerned. This list will be subject to correction on representation from any telegrapher, and a copy of it corrected to date will be furnished the Local Chairman at the beginning of each year.

Clause G. Telegraphers will have the exclusive right to any position incorporated in the wage schedule, and any telegraphers' positions subsequently added in accordance with the preamble, subject to the provisions of the above sub-clause 'A.'

Clause H. Telegraphers will also be eligible and considered in the line of promotion to the position of Agents at any of the stations not incorporated in the attached wage schedule which have been omitted in view of conditions which may make it impracticable or unfair to fill these positions exclusively from one branch of the service.

ARTICLE 3.

No telegrapher shall be suspended except for investigation or discharged until his case has been investigated and he has been proven guilty of the offence charged against him, the decision in such case to be arrived at within ten days from the date of such suspension. If a telegrapher is found blameless in the matter under investigation, he will be paid schedule rates for time lost and extra expenses while attending such investigation, if away from home, and be reinstated. If detained more than ten days awaiting investigation at the company's instance he will be paid schedule wages for the time in excess of ten days whatever the decision may be.

Telegraphers may have the assistance of a co-telegrapher, if they so desire. A written statement setting forth the result of an investigation and the reasons therefor will be furnished by the Company to the Local Board of Adjustment if requested by it.

ARTICLE 4.

Lack of convenience such as school facilities, etc., will be taken into consideration in location of telegraphers, but only when this can be done without infringing on the rights of their seniors in the service.

ARTICLE 5.

Telegraphers serving on Board of Adjustment representing telegraphers will be relieved without unnecessary delay (not to exceed ten days) and will be furnished transportation for such purposes.

ARTICLE 6.

Telegraphers will be granted free transportation and leave of absence to attend their meetings, such free transportation will not extend beyond the line of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company, and the leave of absence will not exceed two days, and will only be granted when it will not interfere with the requirements of the traffic and the service, and provided the Company is not thereby put to any additional expenses.

ARTICLE 7.

When a telegrapher is transferred by order of the proper official he will suffer no loss of schedule wages in consequence thereof, and will be allowed reasonable time (not to exceed four days and without pay) to arrange for the shipment of his household goods.

ARTICLE 8.

Telegraphers attending court, or investigation at the request of the proper official of this Company will have their extra expenses paid by the Company in addition to their schedule wages.

ARTICLE 9.

Telegraphers will not be required to teach telegraphy or admit students, not members of the station staff, to their offices.

ARTICLE 10.

Telegraphers required to work at wrecks, wash-outs and slides will, in inclement weather, be provided with shelter and be paid the necessary expenses for the time away from home.

ARTICLE 11.

A telegrapher securing employment with the Company will within thirty days from the date of employment have returned to him all service cards and letters of recommendation which have been taken up by the company, except any previously issued by the Company.

ARTICLE 12.

A telegrapher leaving the service of the Company will, on request, within five days be furnished with a certificate by the proper official stating term or terms of service, capacities in which employed, and whether discharged or leaving the service of his own accord. If discharged, cause of dismissal will be stated.

If detained more than five days waiting such certificate will be paid schedule wages for all time in excess of five days. Unless otherwise requested, this certificate will be mailed to the telegrapher at the place of last employment.

ARTICLE 13.

Telegraphers will be exempt from shovelling snow, stencilling cars, sifting coal ashes, attending to flower gardens, scrubbing the stations, cutting or piling wood.

The unloading of way-freight from cars and putting away into sheds shall be done jointly with trainmen.

ARTICLE 14.

At stations where dwellings and fuel are provided, the dwelling will, as far as practicable, be reserved exclusively for the use of the agent and his family unless he elect to reside elsewhere. Agents not furnished with dwellings will be allowed coal for one stove. When wood is supplied for fuel it will be cut in length not exceeding 16 inches.

A telegrapher occupying a Company's dwelling who is dismissed from the service will be allowed to retain the possession of the dwelling until he has been paid all moneys due him by the Company. The Company will keep its dwellings in good repair; occupants must keep such dwellings and their surroundings clean and must pay for repairs other than those due to ordinary wear and tear.

ARTICLE 15.

Telegraphers required to work on Sundays will be paid extra *pro rata* on schedule salary for such service, based on thirty days per month (any portion of an hour less than thirty minutes not to count, any portion of an hour, thirty minutes or over, to count as one hour), with a minimum compensation of twenty-five cents (25c.) for each call for which one hour's service shall, if required, be rendered.

Telegraphers will be required to handle commercial messages on Sunday only during hours required for railway service, except on arrangement.

Telegraphers required for Sunday duty other than attendance on regular passenger trains will be so advised the previous day.

ARTICLE 16.

If telegraphers are required to attend to switch or semaphore lamps they will receive four dollars ($4) per month for six or less such lamps, and fifty cents (50c.) per month for each additional switch or semaphore lamp at such station.

Nothing in this article will relieve telegraphers from their responsibilities under the rules.

Telegraphers will keep train-order signal lamps cleaned and in good condition and lighted when required without extra compensation.

ARTICLE 17.

Telegraphers who attend pumping engines or wind mills, which work will be optional, will be paid five dollars ($5) per month for such engines or wind mills.

ARTICLE 18.

A telegrapher required to leave his permanent location to do relief work temporarily will be allowed all necessary expenses not exceeding seventy-five cents per day (75c.) on production of voucher.

Other telegraphers doing relief work will be paid the same wages, without expenses as the telegraphers relieved, provided wages are not less than his own.

ARTICLE 19.

Railway telegraphers will, during office hours, handle all commercial telegraphy and express business offered them, and will be permitted to receive the usual commissions from the telegraph and express companies for such services.

ARTICLE 20.

Clause A. Twelve consecutive hours, including meal hours, shall constitute a day's work for all telegraphers except train despatchers. Except in cases of emergency, telegraphers will have eight consecutive hours' rest per day.

Clause B. Telegraphers working ten hours or more will be allowed sixty consecutive minutes for a meal between either 7 a.m. and 9 a.m., or 12 noon and 2.30 p.m.

This will not apply to service rendered the express or commercial telegraphers business.

Clause C. Overtime will be computed *pro rata* on schedule wages based on thirty days per month, but in no case at less than twenty-five cents (25c.) per hour (less than thirty minutes not to count), thirty minutes or over to count as one hour, except that telegraphers required to return to or remain on duty after regular hours will be allowed one hour overtime for the first hour or any portion thereof.

Clause D. The regular hours of duty will be specified by the superintendent to all telegraphers.

If required for service outside these hours, telegraphers will be given an official order as authority and excused in the same manner.

Clause E. Overtime will not be allowed unless overtime tickets are mailed to the proper official within forty-eight hours from the time such service is performed, setting forth the reason for disallowance.

Telegraphers will number overtime tickets consecutively for each month.

If overtime as claimed is not allowed, telegraphers will be notified in writing within ten days from the time such service is performed, setting forth the reason for disallowance.

ARTICLE 21.

If a telegrapher considers himself overtaxed, his statement to that effect to the proper official will be carefully considered, and, if well founded, relief will be granted.

ARTICLE 22.

When the handling of express and telegraph business, for which a commission payment is allowed, is withdrawn from any telegrapher, through no fault of his, the wages will be adjusted to conform with that of similar stations where such work is not performed.

ARTICLE 23.

When a telegrapher is assigned to a position and after a fair trial is found incompetent, he will take his place on the extra list, retaining his seniority rights.

ARTICLE 24.

Train despatchers will be allowed three weeks' leave of absence each year with full pay.

Telegraphers who have been in the employ of the Company for four or more consecutive years will be allowed two weeks' absence each year with full pay.

If the Company finds it inconvenient to grant leave of absence during any year to a telegrapher entitled to it under this rule the telegrapher shall, at his option, receive either compensation at his regular salary for the period, or in the next year an additional leave of absence for like period.

Application for leave of absence filed in January of each year will be given preference in order of seniority of applicant, and applicants will be advised in February of dates allotted them. January applicants will have preference over later applicants, and applicants after the 30th September will not be entitled to salary compensation if the Company is unable to relieve them in that year. The Company will, as far as practicable, relieve all applicants during summer season when so desired.

In the event of a telegrapher being discharged or leaving the service on proper notice before obtaining the deferred leave of absence he will be paid his salary for same.

ARTICE 25.

Telegraphers will be granted transportation for their household goods and passes or reduced rates and a leave of absence in accordance with the general regulations of the Company as established from time to time.

ARTICLE 26.

Applications may be made to the General Superintendent direct for general revisions of schedule.

ARTICLE 27.

When an agent is relieved the incoming agent is to be allowed for time necessarily occupied in travelling; the outgoing agent will be allowed up to the time the transfer is completed.

ARTICLE 28.

Wage Schedule.

Station.	Position.	Salary.	Dwelling house.
Harrowsmith	Agent		No.
Hartington	"		"
Verona	"		"
Godfrey	"		"
Parham	"		"
Oso	"		"
Clarendon	"		Yes.
Mississippi	"		No.
Snow Road	"		"
Lavant	"		"
Folger	"		"
Flower	"		"
Calabogie	"		"
Renfrew Jct.	"		"

Relieving agents and operators will be paid actual expenses, not to exceed seventy-five cents (75c.) per day while away from headquarters.

ARTICLE 29.

(Old Article 33.)

There will be no change in the foregoing rules and rates of pay except on thirty days' notice.

(Sgd.) J. L. WHITING,
For the Company.

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE.
For the Telegraphers

II.—APPLICATION FROM EMPLOYEES OF THE DOMINION COAL COMPANY, OF GLACE BAY, N.S., MEMBERS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA—BOARD ESTABLISHED—EMPLOYEES CEASED WORK.

Application received.—March 4, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Dominion Coal Company, Glace Bay, C.B., and employees, members of the United Mine Workers of America.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute.—Alleged discrimination against certain employees, members of the United Mine Workers of America; recognition of U. M. W. A.

Number of employees affected.—3,000.

Date of constitution of the Board.—March 22, 1909.

Membership of Board.—His Honour W. B. Wallace, County Judge, Halifax, N.S., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. G. S. Campbell, Halifax, N.S., appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the employing Company; and Mr. Daniel McDougall, Glace Bay, C.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—April 16, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—The employees concerned being unwilling to accept the findings of the Board, a strike was declared on July 6, which had not been concluded on March 31, 1910, although it was claimed by the Company that conditions in its mines had ceased to be affected.

The Minister received on April 16 the report of the Board established in the case of the dispute between the Dominion Coal Company and its employees. In this report the grievances referred for investigation were summarized as follows:—

(*a*) That men were discharged or threatened with dismissal because they were members of the United Mine Workers of America.

(*b*) That the private police force of the Company loitered around the meetings of the United Mine Workers' Association and intimidated the members.

(*c*) That in general the Company carried out a policy of discrimination against members of the United Mine Workers' Association.

(*d*) That the Company refused to receive committees of the United Mine Workers' Association, or in any other way to recognize that organization.

In the application of Messrs. James D. McLennan and Peter Patterson, officers of the U. M. W. A., for the appointment of this Board, it was stated that approximately 3,000 persons were actually affected by the dispute, this being the number of employees of the Dominion Coal Company who had become members of the U. M. W. A., but, it was added, that as the U. M. W. A. was increasing in numbers daily, the dispute was likely to affect the whole body of the Dominion Coal Company's employees, numbering 6,500 workmen.

Mr. Daniel McDougall was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the employees. The Company declined on its part to submit any recommendation, and in the absence of such recommendation Mr. G. S. Campbell, of Hali-

fax, was appointed the second member of the Board. The two members of the Board thus appointed were unable to agree upon a chairman, and in the absence of such a joint recommendation, the Board was completed by the appointment of His Honour Judge Wallace, of Halifax, as Chairman.

The employees were represented at the hearings by three of their members. The Company was not represented at the first sitting, but the Board having decided to subpœna the general manager and certain officers of the Company, these gentlemen undertook to appear. The Company and employees respectively were also accorded the privilege of being represented by counsel.

The employees concerned being unwilling to abide by the findings of the Board in this matter, a strike was declared on July 6 of such of the Company's employees, to the number of 3,000, as belonged to the United Mine Workers of America. A considerable number of the Company's employees, members of the Provincial Workmen's Association, declined to participate in the strike, and on December 31 renewed for a period of two years the agreement which the Dominion Coal Company had entered into with that organization on March 16, 1908, and which was based on the award of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It was claimed by the Company that the output of coal from its mines during the winter months had practically ceased to be affected by the strike, although a considerable number of workmen, members of the United Mine Workers of America, still remained on strike at the end of March, 1910.

The report of the Board, as received in the Department, was signed by His Honour Judge Wallace and by Mr. G. S. Campbell. Mr. McDougall was unable to concur therein, and embodied his views, accordingly, in the form of a minority report.

As to the allegation that men were dismissed or threatened with dismissal because they were members of the U. M. W. A., the Board found that this charge was not substantiated by the evidence. The report also declared that the claim of the U. M. W. A. that the Company's police force loitered around their meetings and intimidated their members was not sustained.

An important question submitted for the consideration of the Board was whether the Company was justified in giving a preference to the P. W. A. On this subject the report says:—

'Without dealing with the question whether a Company has a right under ordinary circumstances, in engaging workmen to show a preference for the members of one labour union to those of another labour union, in the present case there were special circumstances which made the preference, undoubtedly shown by the Company, a natural and reasonable one. As the result of the award of a previous Board of Conciliation, the Provincial Workmen's Association, representing the workmen, became a formal party to that award, unqualifiedly accepted its terms, and it was reasonable that in the carrying out of the Company's operations under the award, the Company should give special recognition to the men who could be relied upon to abide by its terms, in preference to the men who had not assented to its terms and some of whom were known to the Company as condemning the terms of the award.'

AS TO RECOGNITION OF U. M. W. A.

In the Board's opinion, the most important question which came before it was that of the recognition of the U. M. W. A. This organization claimed the right to approach the management of the Company by a committee, as is now done by the P. W. A., and the Company refused to recognize that right. It was impracticable, the Company said, to deal with two separate committees. In a discussion of this question, however, the Board observed that the principal reason why the Company refused to recognize the U. M. W. A. was that the latter are 'practically a foreign organization, having dangerous and menacing powers under their constitution.' The

Board believed that this constitution gave the U. M. W. A. authorities powers which no foreign body should be able to exercise over industrial interests in Nova Scotia. The Board considered that the Coal Company was 'amply justified' in refusing to recognize any organization that could exercise such a dangerous and continually menacing power. 'Foreign officials,' said the report, 'sitting at Indianapolis, should not have the power to decree that Nova Scotia miners, even when without a grievance, must stop working, and thereby cripple a great Nova Scotia industry.'

In conclusion the Board remarked 'that our labour difficulties, which will always be with us, should be settled among ourselves, and not be subject to the control of any outside party.' In the present instance, the interests of the men, urged the Board, were bound up with those of the Coal Company, and anything that tended to hamper materially the operations of the Company must in the end prejudicially affect also the workmen concerned.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

In his minority report, Mr. Daniel McDougall said that the principal claim in the employees' application was in the matter of alleged discrimination. Mr. McDougall submitted that on the part of the officials of the Dominion Coal Company there had been the most violent cases of discrimination and that the same were without justification. The Company's admission of a preference for one class of employees amounted in his judgment, to a case of discrimination against the other classes. As regards the company's claim that it was carrying out the letter as well as the spirit of the award of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation of March, 1908, by giving a preference to the P. W. A., Mr. McDougall urged that this argument faded away under the admission of the Company that any agreement, award or settlement now existing, was binding between the Company and its employees irrespective of any society to which they might belong.

As to the present position of the Dominion Coal Company, Mr. McDougall claimed that evidence was given before the Board to prove that the Company not only competed successfully in Canadian markets, but was able to pay the United States duty and get its share of contracts in the New England states. In addition, evidence had been given, he said, before the Board by Mr. Alex. Dick, the sales agent of the Company, that the fact of the U. M. W. A. being solidly established in Nova Scotia did not affect the conditions in the Canadian markets in the least.

As to the Coal Company's assertion that it would be most prejudicial to the industry if workmen therein became subject to the control of a foreign labour union such as the U. M. W. A., Mr. McDougall held that no evidence had been produced to show that such a situation would be prejudicial. Moreover, Mr. McDougall contended the U. M. W. A. was not a foreign but an international organization. 'If the Coal Company,' he said, 'now by their discimination and unfair treatment cause a strike, they themselves would be to blame for the ruination of the coal trade.' Mr. McDougall claimed that the Company first decided to crush out the union,' and 'then started to hunt up reasons and excuses for doing so.' He could see no reason why the Dominion Coal Company should not grant a recognition to the U. M. W. A. and receive committees therefrom as circumstances required.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Dominion Coal Company and its employees.

The Board, composed of Mr. Daniel McDougall, Mr. G. S. Campbell and Judge W. B. Wallace (Chairman), met on Tuesday morning, March 30, 1909, at a public

hall in Glace Bay, the locality of the dispute between the above parties, and having taken the oath of office, proceeded with the reference.

The employees were represented by three of their number. The Company was not represented at the first sittings, but the Board having decided to subpœna the general manager and some of the officials of the Company, those gentlemen undertook to appear. At all the subsequent sittings of the Board, when the evidence was taken, the Company and the employees respectively were represented by counsel.

The Board sat at Glace Bay every week day until the following Tuesday evening, when the taking of evidence was concluded, and the Board adjourned to meet again at Halifax on Monday, April 12. After sittings at Halifax on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday considering the evidence and preparing a report, the Board now makes the following findings:—

The complaints of the men may be summarized as follows:—

(*a*) That the men were discharged or threatened with dismissal because they were members of the United Mine Workers of America.

(*b*) That the private police force of the Company loitered around the meetings of the United Mine Workers' Association and intimidated the members.

(*c*) That in general the Company carried out a policy of discrimination against members of the United Mine Workers' Association.

(*d*) That the Company refused to receive committees of the United Mine Workers' Association, or in any way recognize that organization.

As to the allegation that the men were dismissed or threatened with dismissal because they were members of the U.M.W.A., the Board finds that the charge is not sustained by the evidence.

The claim made by the U.M.W., that the Company's police force loitered around their meetings and intimidated their members is not sustained. The evidence goes to show that the Company's policemen were detailed to attend all large meetings whether of the Provincial Workmen's Association or the U.M.W. in order to protect the Company's property in case of disorder, and no instructions were given them either to get information about the meetings or to interfere with the men who attended them. There was no intimidation.

In order to understand the situation at some of the mines the following facts may be stated:—

As is customary after the close of navigation, work slacked down at the mines, and the evidence of Mr. Duggan goes to show that the demand for coal during the past winter was considerably less than the average, the output for the last five months being nearly one-half million tons lower than for the corresponding period last year. In order to keep the mines partially going the Company started to bank coal, but in spite of that a considerable number of men were laid off. This more particularly affected mines Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 12 and 14. It happens that at some of these mines the majority of the men belonged to the United Mine Workers, and the representatives of the men claim that it was for that reason that these mines were partially or altogether shut down. This claim is not substantiated by the evidence.

Much evidence was given to support the claim of the U.M.W. that men were discharged because they had joined that Association and were threatened with dismissal unless they left it. It does appear, and is admitted by the Company, that as the demand for coal increased, and the men were again taken on, preference was given to the members of the Provincial Workmen's Association. While it appears by the evidence that no responsible official of the Company discharged a man because he was a member of the U.M.W., there is no doubt that in a number of instances the subordinate officials advised their men in their own interest to join the P.W.A. in order that they might have a better chance of early employment.

A special reference must be made to Dominion No. 3. The Board finds in regard to the situation at Dominion No. 3 that a section of this mine was producing less marketable coal than other places, and in view of the dullness of the coal trade a number of men were laid off, there was no discrimination shown when the men were laid off, but the Board finds—without in any way reflecting upon the evidence of the manager of Dominion No. 3—that the men who composed the committee which waited upon the manager of Dominion No. 3, were justified in assuming as a result of that interview that in seeking for re-employment it would be to their advantage to sever their connection with the U.M.W.

The mine managers, however, had no instructions from the general manager to discriminate against members of the U.M.W.A. The general manager was examined on the point and testified as follows:—

'Q. Did you give any instructions in reference to this particular organization? —A. Well, it was represented and generally known and discussed among our people that the U.M.W. was going to get recognition; that was to be their victory. We all discussed the whole question. I set it before the men and our general attitude was that it was against the interests of the public to allow them recognition. I told our manager not to recognize them in any way or do anything that might be construed into recognition. When we were discussing with the managers as to the organization of the succeeding year we realized the necessity of getting men they could depend on. I think I told them merely as counsel that they ought to be careful for their own sake not to do anything that would be construed into discrimination against this organization. I said they should be careful not to discriminate.'

Another charge of discrimination is that certain members of the U.M.W.A., who were deputy overmen, were discharged by the Company. The rule of the Company is that the deputy overman is an official of the Company, and as such is not allowed to belong to any labour organization. The representatives of the U.M.W. claim that a man who is appointed to that position should not be required to give up his membership in the union. As it appears by the evidence that the deputy overman is in a position of responsibility, frequently exercising authority over a large number of men, the Board considers the rule of the Company disqualifying him from belonging to any labour union to be a reasonable one. The Company made their position clear on this question over 15 months ago, before the U.M.W. were organized, so that it cannot be claimed that they put it into force in order to prejudice the U.M.W. The evidence goes to show that there was no discrimination in this respect and that no deputy overmen were allowed to retain membership of their lodge with the knowledge of the Company, whether they belonged to the P.W.A. or the U.M.W. The Board considers this rule to be in the interest of the men themselves, as deputy overmen who are associated with any particular labour organization would be apt to give preference to the men of that organization or discriminate against men of a rival organization. Another obvious objection is that it would be undesirable for the deputy overmen having power to discipline workmen to belong to a labour union where the exercise of such power might afterwards pass under review.

Evidence was given to show that some of the mechanics at No. 2 were discharged because they belonged to the U. M. W. Special conditions exist at mine No. 2, in that it supplies power for lighting most of the company's mines. On the continuous operation of the plant there depends the safety and efficient operation of the other mines, and any stoppage would at once tie up all work at the other collieries. As there were substantial grounds for believing that a strike was imminent, the engineer in charge of the power plant asked his subordinates wnether he could depend upon them to continue at work in the event of a strike being called. Those who stated that they would go out in the event of a strike were laid off, as the engineer, who is responsible for the operation of the plant, wished to have men under him on

whose loyalty he could depend. As this question was asked irrespective of whether the person interrogated was a member of the P. W. A. or U. M. W., there is no evidence of any discrimination against the members of the latter organization, the only men who were laid off being men whose answers or conduct showed that they could not be relied upon to continue working.

The position at No. 6 also presents some special features. The formal complaint of the men is that the mine was almost completely closed down because a large majority of the miners there belonged to the U. M. W. Now, it appears from the evidence that it costs about 20 per cent more to mine coal at No. 6 than at other mines. During the winter coal was being banked there, principally in order to provide work for the men, but on the 9th of February the mine was closed down. Later on, when the requirements of the Steel Company increased, the company decided to resume operations at No. 6, and the whistle was blown for work on March 22. The men of that pit, who were largely U. M. W., declined to go back to work, and sent out a number of pickets, presumably for the purpose of influencing the men to stay away. As a reason for not resuming work, the representatives of the U. M. W. claim that the Company had no serious intention of resuming work there on a large scale, and that they had not made the necessary arrangements in the way of providing lamps, &c., for the men. The evidence goes to show that the manager blew the whistle for the resumption of work in good faith, and while the Company could not be expected to open up the mine to its full capacity immediately, a considerable number of men would have been employed at once, and the remainder as soon as work opened up.

It is gratifying to be able to state that while the Board was sitting at Glace Bay, work was resumed at No. 6, and we understand that the men are being employed there irrespective of the labour organization to which they belong.

An important question submitted for the consideration of the Board is whether the Company was justified in giving preference to the P. W. A.

Without dealing with the question whether a company has a right, under ordinary circumstances, in engaging workmen, to show a preference for the members of one labour union to those of another labour union, in the present case there were special circumstances which made the preference, undoubtedly shown by the Company, a natural and reasonable one. As the result of the award of a previous Board of Conciliation, the Provincial Workmen's Association, representing the workmen, became a formal party to that award, and unqualifiedly accepted its terms, and it was reasonable that in the carrying out of the Company's operations under the award the Company should give special recognition to the men who could be relied upon to abide by its terms, in preference to the men who had not assented to its terms, and some of whom were known to the company as condemning the terms of the award.

While officials of the U. M. W. now say that their association is prepared to abide by the terms of that award, this Board must deal with conditions as they existed at the time of the acts complained of by the men. Moreover, the U. M. W. still persist in maintaining the right to defy an important rule of the company in respect to deputy overmen, which rule, on the other hand, the P. W. A. have not questioned since the period when the Company sent the formal notification of the rigid enforcement of this rule, about fifteen months ago.

It should be also stated that while the Company has given a preference to the workmen of the P. W. A., the Company has shown no harshness towards the men of the U. M. W., and the general manager of the Company has declared that no man has been blacklisted or will be refused employment merely because he belongs to that organization.

The most important question before the Board was that of recognition of the U. M. W. by the Company. Here there is no question of agreements, it is purely a matter of policy. The U. M. W. claim the right to approach the management by

committee, as is done by the P. W. A. The Company refuses to recognize that right. It may be admitted that there are advantages in dealing through committees with a recognized labour union, but the Company find themselves face to face with two rival labour organizations, and state that it would be impracticable to deal with two separate committees whose contentions might be at variance with each other. The principal reason, however, why the company refuses to recognize the U. M. W., is that they are practically a foreign organization, having dangerous and menacing powers under their constitution. It is true that the U. M. W. is international in membership, but the principal executive officers and the great bulk of the members reside in the United States. The Company points out that this has a very serious bearing on the coal trade of Nova Scotia, inasmuch as the American operators are making serious inroads into Canadian markets. It appears in the evidence of Mr. Duggan that since 1906, sales to the St. Lawrence markets of American bituminous coal have increased 531,000 tons. As the St. Lawrence trade forms the chief market of the Dominion Coal Company, anything that tends to interfere with it would naturally affect the interests both of the Coal Company and the miners they employ. The Board considers this objection of the Coal Company a very grave one, because with one foreign organization controlling the miners, labour difficulties in the United States would almost certainly lead to complication in Nova Scotia. If through labour troubles in the United States a market opened up there for Nova Scotia coal at profitable rates, pressure would undoubtedly be brought to bear on the miners in Nova Scotia to prevent exports of our coal to the United States. It is true that the U. M. W. is recognized in Western Canada, but there the conditions are different, because while Nova Scotia mines are finding it increasingly difficult to hold their own against the United States coal in the St. Lawrence trade, the Canadian mines of the west not only hold their own market, but in many cases can afford to export to the United States notwithstanding the duty. Another and most serious objection to recognizing the U. M. W., arises in connection with certain clauses in their constitution. One clause of that constitution states 'that local unions shall be composed of miners, mine labourers and other workmen, skilled and unskilled, working in and about the mines, except mine managers, top boss and persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors.' Under this rule every man except the superintendent and manager of the mine is eligible for membership in the union. This the Board considers to be a dangerous and unusual rule and not in accordance with the custom in Great Britain and other mining centres. It is also in conflict with a rule of the Dominion Coal Company, a special reference to which is made in an earlier paragraph of this report.

But the most objectionable clause in the constitution is as follows:—

'The international officials shall at any time they deem it to the best interests of mine workers in a district that is idle, for just and sufficient reasons order a suspension in any other district or districts that would not in any way impede the settlement of the districts affected, provided that such action would conserve to the best interest of the U.M.W. of America.' This rule makes it quite possible for the executive of the Mine Workers, whose head office is in Indianapolis, Indiana, to proclaim a strike in Nova Scotia if they considered it to be in the interest of the U.M.W. as a whole. Inasmuch as all the dominating interests of the U.M.W. are centered in the United States, it seems clear that the policy of the organization would be governed by the interests of the mines there. Consequently it is not unreasonable to anticipate that on some future occasion, although labour conditions in Nova Scotia might be satisfactory, it would be to the interest of the U.M.W. as a whole to proclaim a strike in Nova Scotia. That is a power which in our opinion no foreign body should be able to exercise over our industrial interests in Nova Scotia. The Board considers that the Coal Company is justified in refusing to recognize any organization that could

exercise such a dangerous and continually menacing power. Foreign officials sitting at Indianapolis should not have the power to decree that Nova Scotia miners, even when without a grievance, must stop working, and thereby cripple a great Nova Scotia industry.

In conclusion the board desires to report that, so far as it has been able to ascertain, the conditions obtaining at the collieries in Cape Breton are in many respects superior to those at most of the mines in the United States. While differences of opinion have arisen between operators and the men, they have hitherto been arranged in a mutually, friendly and satisfactory manner.

Existing unsettled labour conditions have the effect of disturbing business, creating apprehension as to the future and thereby reacting to a large extent on the welfare of the miners themselves.

Without presuming to dictate as to which union the men should belong, or as to whether they should belong to any union, we think it is in the interest of the operators, the men themselves and the whole community, that our labour difficulties, which will always be with us, should be settled amongst ourselves, and not be subject to the control of any outside party. The men must see that their interests are bound up with those of the Coal Company, and while they naturally expect to share in the prosperity of the Company, anything that tends to hamper materially the operations of the Company must in the end prejudicially affect themselves.

The general manager has declared that his instructions were and are that there should be no discrimination against the members of the U.M.W. as such, and the Board wish to add that all officials of the Company should be extremely careful to avoid anything that would afford ground for suspecting discrimination or unjust favouritism.

The Board takes pleasure in expressing appreciation of the readiness of both parties to furnish information affecting the questions at issue, of the straightforward way in which the witnesses gave their evidence, and of the spirit of conciliation which was manifested in an increasing degree as the inquiry proceeded.

It is the earnest wish of the Board that the investigation which has taken place may in some degree result in a better and more sympathetic understanding between the Coal Company and its employees; that each may show a conciliatory attitude towards the other, and that all connected with the mines may work harmoniously together for the success and prosperity of the coal industry of the province.

Inclosed herewith are the exhibits and evidence in this matter.

Halifax, April 14, 1909.

W. B. WALLACE,
Chairman.
G. S. CAMPBELL.

THE HON. RODOLPHE LEMIEUX,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

MINORITY REPORT.

The text of the minority report, submitted by Mr. Daniel McDougall, is as follows:—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE MINISTER OF LABOUR,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re the dispute entitled Dominion Coal Company and employees.

The undersigned, acting on behalf of the men and parties making application for the Board, namely, James D. McLennan and Peter Patterson, beg to report as follows:—

Your Board met in the town of Glace Bay and held sessions continuously for seven days, when a great amount of evidence was produced, the same being under oath, and has been submitted to your department.

The final sitting of the court was held in the city of Halifax to endeavour to arrive at a settlement and of finding a recommendation to be submitted to your Department, but I having failed to agree with my colleagues on a finding, decided to submit a minority report as follows and per evidence brought forward at the investigation.

The first and principal clause in our application for the Board was the matter of discrimination; to this I have to say:—

That in all the evidence brought forward we proved direct cases of discrimination, and would have brought forward more cases from all the collieries were it not that the Company by their solicitor admitted that they were prepared to close the case and admit that there had been discrimination. Of course the company says it was only '*preference*' of one class of employment. This being the case, it undoubtedly makes a case of discrimination against the other class, or, to be plainer, that the Company gave a preference to the Provincial Workmen's Association, thereby excluding the members of the U.M.W. of A. from any privileges they were entitled to as employees of the said company, this being a deliberatt violation of section , subsection (C) relating to the employment of children or any class of persons. To bring this matter clearly before your department, I think the evidence produced will show by Mr. Curry's evidence of Michael Burns, pages 9 and 10, Thos. Accleshaw on pages 11 and 13; Mr. McInnes, manager of No. 3 mine on pages 14 and 17; Neil Stewart, pages 22, 23 and 24; R. J. McNeil on page 30, and all through the evidence until we come to page 99, Mr. Mitchell's statement, he being manager of No. 6 colliery, and, in fact, all through the evidence, it is plainly shown our men have been discriminated against.

I, therefore, submit that on the part of the officials of the Dominion Coal Company there has been the most violent cases of discrimination. Therefore, having, in my opinion, proven to your Department that there has been discrimination, we must, therefore, endeavour to find any justification there may be for this discrimination or preference, and the best way to establish that there has been no cause is by taking the company's reply to this department. I submit that clauses 1, 2 and 3 do not in any way justify the Company in making this discrimination, from the fact that we consider the award of the Board held last year binding on all its employees.

In regard to paragraph four we wish to call attention to the evidence of Alexander Dick, where he admits that he always sells more coal than the collieries can produce during the open season and the St. Lawrence being closed is a normal thing. And it is submitted that although the Americans increased their sales up the St. Lawrence, there is nothing in the evidence to indicate that the St. Lawrence trade will not keep the collieries busy this year as it has last. In fact, the only place where the sales have decreased, according to Mr. Dick, is the New England states. But that we say in regard to the whole paragraph four is that, even assuming it is correct, it afforded no reason for the company in restricting its operations discriminating against our members, since our members and our organization have not been in the least to blame for this state of affairs (this latter has been admitted by Mr. Dick), and we say that in the restricting of operation process work should have been divided as in other years.

As to paragraph five, we say that this whole paragraph fades away under the admission of the Company, that any agreement, award or settlement now existing is binding as between the company and its employees, regardless of whether they are P. W. A., U. M. W. or members of neither society, and even had this not been admitted, a glance at the award itself would be sufficient. (See also further on in this argument the paper of Professor Shortt). This being admitted that the award was

for the benefit of all employees and nothing contained in it authorizing a preference to union or non-union men, what justification for preference or discrimination is made out in paragraph five?

As to paragraph six, practically the same observations apply to it.

As to the last paragraph of the reply, we shall deal with it by sentences.

As to the first sentence, 'The property of the coal industry in Nova Scotia depends upon its being able to compete successfully with American coal operators in the Canadian markets.' We admit the truth of the proposition in general, and we say that according to the evidence of their own witness, Mr. Dick, they have not been able to successfully compete in Canadian markets, but they have been able to go into the territory of competitors in the hardest season of the year for transportation, and pay the duty and get their share of contracts in the New England states. They are also able, according to Mr. Dick, to ship coal to the Canadian markets, and pay $1 freight via Portland, and still hold their own against those terrible Americans. And over and above all these admissions of Mr. Dick, we have his crowning statement that the fact of the U. M. W. being solidly established in Nova Scotia will not affect the conditions in the Canadian markets in the least.

As to the next sentence, 'It would be most prejudicial to the industry if the workmen therein became subject to the control of a foreign labour union such as the United Mine Workers of America, which is organized in the States where its chief officers reside.' We say they have produced no evidence to show that it would be prejudicial, and that the evidence of Mr. Dick tends to show it would not. We say further our organization is not foreign, but international, and we could have proven had it not been practically admitted by Mr. Duggan that they are now dealing with two such international unions—one on their railway and another in their machine shops. It may be further noted that while Mr. Duggan was refusing to speak to Donald Grant, an old employee, and Peter Patterson, a Nova Scotian and Canadian international board member, because they happened to be members of this so-called foreign labour union, he was in correspondence with Thomas Lewis, the president of the U. M. W. of A., down in Indianapolis.

In answer to the last sentence of the Company's reply we need only point to the evidence of Mr. Dick, who admits that regardless of whether the U. M. W. triumphs in Nova Scotia, the company will always have the same competitors in the St. Lawrence, and that so long as there is no strike in Nova Scotia their chances of holding their own against the Americans never were better. If the Coal Company now by their discrimination and unfair treatment, cause a strike, they themselves will be to blame for the ruination of the coal trade. We say finally that if the whole reply or any part of it was intended to suggest that the opposition met in the Montreal markets had any conection with the U. M. W. organization, that the Company have failed to produce any evidence on which even to base an argument to that effect. And we say boldly, in view of our frequent challenges to the Company to put any of our officers, including Mr. Patterson, on the stand, and these men could give the whole history of the organization of the Nova Scotia district.

In conclusion, we submit that the Company first decided to crush out the union here, and then started to hunt up reasons and excuses for doing so, and we say this is borne out by the fact that they have at different times given different reasons and excuses.

One more point coming to mind and which has been put forward was the fact that the Dominion Coal Company discharged some of its employees because they were shotfirers, or what they term 'deputy overmen,' and they contended they should not belong to any union. We take the stand that men of this class should not be hindered from joining any society they wish, from the fact that the union themselves places restrictions on those who should belong to labour unions, and further, the

special rules of the Company have to be posted up in prominent places for the guidance of the workmen according to the Coal Mines Regulation Act of the province of Nova Scotia, and their special rules so posted up do not say that these people are officials. We take this point, that if the Dominion Coal Company continues creating officials the men will all be in the role, thereby leaving no room for any to escape, and that being a fact Prof. Shortt's argument in *Labour Gazette* of January, 1909, page 697, has no foundation. We therefore submit to the Department that the Coal Company, or any other company, has no jurisdiction to say if a man should belong to a society or not—more particularly a union.

The only matter remaining is a recognition of our union, which I personally and in behalf of the men cannot see any just reason for the Company not receiving a committee from us to adjust any grievances that may arise with our men. As to cases where the matter of recognition has been accorded the United Mine Workers of America, we would quote Reports of 1907-1908 of the Department at pages 336, 337 and 351, which in our opinion is the only way this matter can be settled. We therefore urge a recognition by committee as shown by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Duggan and other officials, that dealing with a committee is the most satisfactory method of adjusting a grievance, and we, therefore, strongly urge and recommend it for the reasons given. For the other reason, that if this is not done we fear great friction may occur and great trouble may be brought on by members being discharged. For example, a member might be discharged for a sufficient cause and under circumstances that no union would defend him, but if he came to his local and put his own colouring to the story it might be regarded by the local as discrimination, and since this question has now been referred to a Board the whole union might strike, whereas, if the case was gone over by the committee and the manager, the member might be held to be in the wrong and trouble avoided, and at least this would give time to allow the parties to cool off.

If the Company agree with the employees along those lines I see no reason why industrial peace should not prevail and a prosperous time for the Company be the outcome.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) DANIEL MCDOUGALL.
On behalf of the men.

III.—APPLICATION FROM EMPLOYEES OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY, GREENWOOD, B. C.—BOARD ESTABLISHED—EMPLOYEES CEASED WORK.

Application received.—April 5, 1909.

Parties concerned.—British Columbia Copper Company and employees.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Metal mining (copper).

Nature of dispute.—Alleged discrimination against certain employees.

Number of employees affected.—225.

Date of constitution of Board.—April 29, 1909.

Membership of Board.—His Honour Judge P. E. Wilson, Cranbrook, B.C. (Chairman), appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. E. Cronyn, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company, and Mr. John McInnis, Phœnix, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received.—May 21, June 3 and June 11, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—Employees refused to accept findings of Board and ceased work on June 26, 1909. Strike continued until July 24, 1909, when a settlement was effected.

The Minister received, on May 21, the report of His Honour Judge P. E. Wilson, of Cranbrook, B.C., as Chairman of this Board. At the same time a separate report was received from Mr. John McInnis, M.P.P., of Phœnix, B.C., the member appointed on the recommendation of the employees. The report of Mr. Edward Cronyn, of Toronto, the member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the Company, was received in the Department on June 11.

The application for the establishment of this Board, received in the Department on March 30, alleged discrimination on the part of the British Columbia Copper Company against two members of the Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, Western Federation of Miners, namely, T. Y. McKay, J. B. King and others, 'by discharging them from their employment for no apparent reason but their being active members of Greenwood Miners' Union.' The union demanded that the British Columbia Copper Company cease discriminating against their members and reinstate all members so discriminated against; also that the British Columbia Copper Company adjust all grievances that may arise in the future through a committee from the Greenwood Miners' Union. The number of persons affected by this dispute was said to be approximately 225 men. Mr. John McInnis, M.P.P., of Phœnix, B.C., was appointed a member of this Board on the recommendation of the employees, and Mr. Edward Cronyn, of Toronto, was appointed on the recommendation of the Company. In the absence of any joint recommendation from Messrs. McInnis and Cronyn, the Board was completed on April 29 by the appointment of His Honour Judge P. E. Wilson, of Cranbrook, as chairman.

At the opening sitting of the Board the complaints of the employees concerned were amplified as follows:—

'(1) That the management of the B. C. Copper Company recognize a committee from the Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, W.F.M., to adjust all grievances between the B. C. Copper Company and its employees.

'(2) That the B. C. Copper Company cease discriminating against members of Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, W.F.M.

'(3) That the B. C. Copper Company reinstate J. B. King and T. Y. McKay and pay to them their wages in full from the time of their dismissal until such time as they are reinstated.

'(4) That the B. C. Copper Company shall not discriminate against men on account of their political opinions.

'(5) That the B. C. Copper Company shall not alter existing conditions of employment of their employees without notifying the president or secretary of the Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, W.F.M., and all notifications shall be in writing.

'(6) That the management of the B. C. Copper Company, or any of its officials, shall not use any influence or in any manner interfere with their employees in their choice of doctor or doctors.

'(7) That the management of the B. C. Copper Company cease soliciting the board of trade and certain individuals for the purpose of discrediting Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, W.F.M.'

On June 21 a strike was declared of the employees concerned in this dispute, in which recognition was sought for the Western Federation of Miners' organization. The strike continued until July 24 following, when a settlement was effected and operations were resumed in the Company's mines.

SUMMARY OF SEVERAL REPORTS.

His Honour Judge Wilson in his report observed that 'the whole industrial situation in this camp is unfortunate. A feeling of distrust prevades the whole atmosphere, and so long as that feeling continues so long will trouble continue.' In respect of the recognition of the union, which was one of the main points of the dispute, the Company claimed that some of their employees were not members of Greenwood Miners' Union, and that as to these it was manifestly unfair that they should have to adjust grievances through the union. Judge Wilson, Chairman, and Mr. Cronyn, member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the Company, both referred in their reports to certain letters submitted in evidence by the Company in which individual workmen had been informed by the secretary of Greenwood Miners' Union that a fine had been placed against them for refusing to become members of that body, and that they would be advertised as 'unfair to organized labour.' In commenting on these letters the chairman observed that 'such action on the part of the union seems, in my opinion, to depart from the true spirit of unionism, which, as I understand it, is to obtain a fair deal for the employees. In my opinion, the letters strongly smack of disloyalty not only to unionism but to the laws of the country itself, and such a course as that adopted by the Greenwood Miners' Union cannot do otherwise than lead to distrust by the employer,, and not only to that, but to non-recognition by the employer, who should fairly recognize his non-union employees as well as his union employees, and these letters certainly give him fair grounds for stating that he finds it impossible to recognize the union under such conditions. If it had not been for this unfortunate evidence, I certainly feel that there was no justification whatever for the Company refusing recognition of the union.'

The Chairman was of opinion that in fairness, not only to capital, but to labour itself, each union should have the power to make a binding contract, and that if this were the case 'it would do much to lessen the feeling of permanent unrest which seems to prevail at Greenwood.' With these two points settled he saw no reason why the parties to the dispute could not come together. The one foundation for the dispute was the demand of the Greenwood Miners' Union for recognition at the hands of the Company, and Judge Wilson added, 'upon elimination of the union's procedure as against non-union men and union men who are in arrears, as above outlined, that the

Company might and should recognize the union in dealing with union employees.' In conclusion he recommended: (1) That the union eliminate any practice of discrimination as against non-union men. (2) That upon the cessation of such procedure the Company recognize and deal with the union in regard to all questions affecting union men. (3) That no discrimination be shown against any person by reason of his taking an active part in the union.'

Mr. Cronyn, in his findings, gave it as his opinion that the British Columbia Copper Company was amply justified in refusing to recognize or to deal with Greenwood Miners' Union.

Mr. McInnis found that 'the charges made by the Greenwood Miners' Union were well founded,' and gave it as his opinion that 'the difficulties between the management and the employees were due largely to the failure of the manager of the Company to meet his employees in a spirit of fairness.' 'There has been,' Mr. McInnis observed, 'scarcely any serious labour troubles for a number of years, and this condition is due in a large measure to the fact that nearly every company operating in the provinces recognizes the Western Federation of Miners.' He recommended, therefore, that the British Columbia Copper Company recognize and do business with the Greenwood Miners' Union, and that all questions affecting wages and conditions between the Company and the employees be adjusted through the said union.

Mr. McInnis, in his report, stated that 'after all the evidence was adduced, the Board endeavoured to get the parties to the dispute together, so that, if possible, they might arrive at an understanding. The officials of the union signified their willingness to confer and settle on reasonable terms, but the representative of the Company refused point blank to have any dealings with the union.' The Department has received copies of correspondence showing that in a letter, dated June 16, to His Honour Judge Wilson, of Cranbrook, the British Columbia Copper Company disputed the accuracy of the foregoing statement in Mr. McInnis' report, and asserted that no such suggestion had been received by the Company. In reply Judge Wilson declared the Company's statement in this matter to be correct, and added that a statement by Mr. Cronyn that it was no use to have suggested a conference as in the face of the evidence he (Mr. Cronyn) knew that the Company could not consider the points, was the only ground that could exist for such a statement.

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN OF BOARD.

The text of the finding of His Honour Judge P. E. Wilson, as Chairman of the Board, is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the British Columbia Copper Company and its employees.

The Chairman of this Board begs to report as follows:—

On my appointment, at the earnest solicitation of both parties, I forthwith went to Greenwood, and a meeting was at once held on my arrival on May 1.

The complaint as filed with the Board was amplified by the employees, who submitted a statement in writing which sets out their ground for complaint. That statement is as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Conciliation and Investigation Board.

Gentlemen,—The members of the Greenwood Miners' Union in making application for a Conciliation and Investigation Board, under the Industrial Disputes Act, do not wish to leave the impression on the public that we consider this Act is in any way intended to benefit the working class.

In fact, we consider the Industrial Disputes Act the most hostile piece of legislation on the statute-books of Canada at the present time against the labouring class.

Our reason for thinking so is that the corporations can ignore it in nearly every case, and as shown in one case in which Greenwood miners were interested, and it would have been to our benefit to have a Board appointed, the Deputy Minister of Labour advised us that the Department of Labour did not consider a copper mine a public utility. In May, 1907, the members of Greenwood Miners' Union, believing that they were entitled to a higher rate of wages as the cost of living had advanced, and as the price of copper had been over 24 cents for the previous six months, made a demand on the different mining companies operating properties in the jurisdiction of Greenwood Miners' Union for an advance of fifty cents a day in wages, and believing that copper mines would come under the Industrial Disputes Act, we made the demand to take effect the 1st June, 1907.

The members of Greenwood Miners' Union believed at that time that if we could get a Conciliation and Investigation Board that we had the whip hand, as there had been enormous losses to the B. C. Copper Company through mismanagement, and if we could get a Board to demand the Company's books, the management of the B. C. Copper Company would grant our demands before it would allow an investigation.

But as the charges have often been made that the Western Federation of Miners is a lawless organization, we invite you to make a thorough investigation into our methods of doing business, as we have nothing to conceal, and in making application for a Conciliation and Investigation Board one of our objects is to let the public know the true condition in Greenwood camp.

When we made the demand in May, 1907, for an increase in wages, the managers of the different companies operating in the boundary asked the committees representing the different unions to meet them in a body as they would like to make a scale of wages to be general all over the boundary country, and when the committees met them they asked for time to go to New York to interview the executive board of the different companies, or alien corporations operating in the boundary, and the committees representing the unions granted them the time on condition that they would give an answer before 1st of June, 1907. After the managers returned and we realized after meeting them that they did not intend to grant the raise on the plea that with copper at 24 cents a pound there was very little profit for them. After showing them that 50 cents advance in wages per day would amount to about one-tenth of a cent on a pound of copper, taking their own report as a basis to work on, as they claimed that they could produce copper and lay it down in New York at between 9 and 10 cents a pound. Mr. Hodges, the chairman of the managers, remarked that the reports as they sent them out were only to hornswobble the stockholders. The committee representing the various unions then made up their minds to apply for a Conciliation Board, and in answer to a telegram that we sent to the Minister of Mines, his deputy notified us that we did not come under the Lemieux Act, as the copper mines were not considered by the Department a public utility. Then realizing that we had all the power of capital with the public press, including the mining journals of Canada and America, printing lying reports sent out by agents of the Mine Owners' Association against us, we arrived at a compromise.

After the union voted on the scale and we adopted it, we posted a copy of the scale on a building at the Mother Lode mine so that the men would know what they were being paid, so that they could mark their cards supplied daily by the Company for that and other purposes. Mr. McAllister sent word to the superintendent at the mine to take the copy of the scale down, as he had not been notified officially by the Greenwood Miners' Union of adoption of scale. We had then to make a trip to the B. C. Copper Company office and notify him to that effect.

The managers of the various companies began to realize that the men by being organized were a power to be reckoned with, and Mr. McAllister started in very soon

to show us that any man taking an active part in the union could not work for him. Notwithstanding the fact that we did not ask for a raise in wages for six months after copper had advanced to 24 cents, and when we did demand the raise we gave the management over one month's notice, but when the price of copper dropped, and the conditions in the labour market were favourable to the operators, the various managers of the large companies got together and closed all the properties in the boundary without even 12 hours' notice, for no other reason than to defeat the objects of the Lemieux Act, as the Minister of Labour had given a decision after we had settled our grievances in May, 1907, that a copper mine was a public utility.

In May, 1908, the B. C. Copper Company resumed operations under a reduced wage scale, but as copper was nearly one cent lower than when they shut down they cannot claim as an excuse the high wages paid in November as a reason for shutting down in November, 1907.

During the shut-down of the B. C. Copper Company's properties in November, 1907, and the resumption of work in May, 1908, Mr. McAllister was very active in getting the Greenwood Board of Trade to adopt certain resolutions placing all the responsibility of the closing down of the B. C. Copper Company's properties on the labouring class, and the same resolutions were published and comments made in a great many of the mining journals published in America. Mr. McAllister also tried to influence foremen in charge of other properties near Greenwood to not employ certain men that belonged to the union, giving as a reason that if the said foremen employed union men that they would divide their wages with men that he was trying to drive out of Greenwood, and he also made the remark that he had two good men in the union to report what was going on.

In the appointment of E. C. Warren to the position of manager at the B. C. Copper's smelter we believe we can show to the satisfaction of this Board that the only qualifications that he had for this position was that he was president of Greenwood Board of Trade and the recognized political boss in Greenwood of the Conservative party in British Columbia, and that the said E. C. Warren would use his influence to disrupt Greenwood Miners' Union.

A few of the reasons that Mr. McAllister wanted to disrupt the union were because that Greenwood Miners' Union were trying to get the benefit of certain laws on the statute books of British Columbia, namely, the Master and Servants' Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act, and we believe we can show to the satisfaction of this Board that he has deliberately schemed to impose a Company doctor on his employees to defeat the objects of said Acts. We also believe that we can show to the satisfaction of this Board that there has been no effort on the part of the present management of the B. C. Copper Company to operate the mines and smelter of the said Company for the interest of the stockholders as a whole, but their only object was to handle a large tonnage, and in trying to treat a large tonnage it resulted in enormous losses to the B. C. Copper Company.

And we also accuse Mr. McAllister of using every means in his power to compel Greenwood Miners' Union to call a strike so that he can place the responsibility of his mismanagement on to the shoulders of Greenwood Miners' Union.

Respectfully submitted,

ACTING FOR MINERS' UNION.

Greenwood, B.C., May 1, 1909.

DEMANDS MADE BY GREENWOOD MINERS' UNION OF THE B. C. COPPER COMPANY.

1st. That the management of the B. C. Copper Company recognize a committee from Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, W.F.M., to adjust all grievances between the B. C. Copper Company and its employees.

2nd. That the B. C. Copper Company cease discriminating against members of Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, W.F.M.

3rd. That the B. C. Copper Company reinstate J. B. King and T. Y. McKay in their employment, and pay the said J. B. King and T. Y. McKay their wages in full from the time of their dismissal until such time as they are reinstated.

4th. That the B. C. Copper Company shall not discriminate against men on account of their political opinions.

5th. That the B. C. Copper Company shall not alter any existing condition of employment of their employees without notifying the president or secretary of Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, W.F.M., and all notifications shall be in writing.

6th. That the management of the B. C. Copper Company or any of its officials, use any influence or in any manner interfere with their employees in their choice of doctor or doctors.

7th. That the management of the B. C. Copper Company cease soliciting the aid of the board of trade and certain individuals for the purpose of discrediting Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, W.F.M.

In reply to that the Company filed a statement denying the statements.

The first complaint is that the management of the B. C. Copper Company refused to recognize a committee from the Greenwood Miners' Union to adjust all grievances between the B. C. Copper Company and its employees.

The Company undoubtedly refuse to recognize the union. Undoubtedly the great majority of the Company's employees belonged to the union. On this point I certainly think that in fair dealing in industrial occupations there must be a recognition of the union by the employer in all matters in which a member of the union is involved. The union simply seeks by combination to protect its members, and so long as it does that it seems to me that it must and should be recognized by the employer. In this case, however, the employer objects to recognizing this particular union. If that objection is against unionism as such, then clearly the employer is in the wrong, but if, as the Company maintains in this case, the complaint is against unionism in the manner in which it is adopted at Greenwood, then there may be some grounds for the refusal to recognize the union at Greenwood. The Company assert that they have such grounds by reason of the stand taken by the union as against non-union men and against members of the union who refused to reinstate themselves in the union. On that question they put in evidence certain letters which follow:—

GREENWOOD MINERS' UNION No. 22.

Greenwood, B.C., April 22, 1909.

Mr. FRED. HOPKINS,
Greenwood, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—Take notice that the members of Greenwood Miners' Union, at a regular meeting, placed a fine of $50 against you for refusing to join this organization while working under our jurisdiction, and I was instructed to advertise you as unfair to organized labour, until such time as you become a member of this organization and pay the above fine into the treasury of Greenwood Miners' Union.

(Sgd.) GEORGE HEATHERTON,
Secretary.

Greenwood, B.C., April 20, 1909.

Mr. BERT HOPKINS,
Greenwood, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to notify you that at a regular meeting of Greenwood Miners' Union the members of this organization placed a fine of $50 against you for refusing to put yourself in good standing in Greenwood Miners' Union, and I was instructed

to advertise you as unfair to organized labour, until such time as you pay the fine and put yourself in good standing in Greenwood Miners' Union. I remain,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEORGE HEATHERTON,
Secretary.

Greenwood, B.C., April 24, 1909.

Mr. GEORGE AIKEN,
Greenwood, B.C.

DEAR SIR.—I wish to notify you that at a regular meeting of Greenwood Miners' Union the membership of this organization placed a fine of $25 against you for refusing to become a member of Greenwood Miners' Union, and I was instructed to advertise you as unfair to organized labour until such time as you become a member and pay the above fine into this union. I remain,

(Sgd.) GEORGE HEATHERTON,
Secretary.

Such action on the part of the union seems, in my opinion to depart from the true spirit of unionism, which, as I understand it, is to obtain a fair deal for the employee. In my opinion, the letters strongly smack of disloyalty not only to unionism, but to the laws of the country itself, and such a course as that adopted by the Greenwood Miners' Union cannot do otherwise than lead to distrust by the employer, and not only that, but lead to non-recognition by the employer, who should fairly recognize his non-union employees as well as his union employees, and these letters certainly give him fair grounds for stating that he finds it impossible to recognize the union under such conditions. I cannot find, by reason of the date of the letters, that they were the cause of complaint in this matter, but it seems to me that such letters having come to the knowledge of the employer that he is to that extent justified in refusing to recognize the officials of the union that acts in that manner. If it had not been for this unfortunate evidence, I certainly feel that there was no justification whatever for the company refusing recognition of the union.

The employer stands in a peculiar position. He must deal fairly with his non-union men as well as with his union men, and it seems to me that he is not acting outside the scope of fairness in protecting his non-union employee from an unfair demand made by union.

Again it must be borne in mind that the employer dealing with the union is dealing with a body which has not, in itself, any power to make a binding contract, and on this point it seems to me that in fairness not only to capital, but to labour itself, that each union should have the power to contract. If that were the case, I think it would tend much to lessen the feeling of permanent unrest which seems to prevail at Greenwood.

These two points being settled, I can see no reason why the parties in this dispute cannot get together. Really, the one foundation for the dispute is based on this one demand, *i.e.*, recognition of the union, and I think that upon the elimination of the union's procedure as against non-union men and union men who are in arrears, as above outlined, that the Company might and should recognize the union in dealing with union employees. I felt that there might be some question on this point. The dismissal complained of happened at an unfortunate time. The Company was putting down its force. There was a feeling among the men, and everything that was done on either one side or the other was looked upon with distrust by the opposite party. I cannot find on this point that there was a clear discrimination against union men as such. There is suspicion in regard to cause of dismissal, but as it was done at a time when the Company was cutting down its force, I cannot find this charge is proved.

(3) This demand is covered by my findings in the above.

(4) As to discrimination on account of political opinions, I do not think that existed.

(5) I think that this demand must necessarily stand or fall on No. 1. The Company, in fairness, should notify the men as to altering existing conditions of employment within reasonable scope. This matter is also one that speedily will be remedied when an adjustment can be arrived at between the Company and the union, as to recognition of the union by the Company.

(6) This demand is also one which I cannot find that the men have any complaint, and one which will speedily be remedied by recognition of the union by the Company.

(7) This demand is one in regard to the Company soliciting the aid of the Greenwood board of trade and certain individuals for the purpose of discrediting the Greenwood Miners' Union. On this point, I think there was no question that the men who signed the resolution complained of did so in all fairness and sincerity for the good of the community. The people of Greenwood, suffering as they did from shut-down after shut-down, were extremely anxious that work continue on this, the largest, property in their community. When apparently labour troubles had been arranged, the appearance of a notice requesting the men not to return to work until further notified, although it was accompanied by a notice calling a meeting of the union, filled their minds with distrust as to the future of the labour situation, and they, I think reasonably, felt as a board of trade, that a resolution deprecating the spirit of agitation in the district was one that would fairly meet with the approval of all parties without it being suggested that it was in any way directed against unionism. I think they were absolutely fair in that matter and were acting, as they thought, in the best interests of the community, apart altogether from any solicitation by the Company.

I would recommend:—

(1) That the union eliminate any practice of discrimination as against non-union men.

(2) That upon the cessation of such procedure the Company recognize and deal with the union in regard ot all questions affecting union men.

(3) That no discrimination be shown against any person by reason of his taking an active part in the union.

The whole industrial situation in this camp is unfortunate. A feeling of distrust pervades the whole atmosphere, and so long as that feeling continues so long will trouble continue. Unless some feeling can arise which will tend to a belief by each party in human nature, even if the party is of the opposite side, no cessation of the present trouble can be contemplated. If the employer will fairly recognize fair union labour and the union will fairly deal with the employer, then trouble will cease, otherwise it will continue forever.

(Signed) P. E. Wilson,
Chairman.

MR. CRONYN'S REPORT.

The text of the finding of Mr. Edward Cronyn, member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the Company, is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the British Columbia Copper Company and its employees.

Report of the member of this Board nominated by the Company:—

At the conclusion of the sessions of the Conciliation Board, when it became apparent that it was impossible to make an unanimous report, it was arranged between the Chairman and myself that as we were entirely agreed upon all the points in question, that we should send in a majority report signed by both of us. Later, however,

the Chairman advised me that after talking with some of the citizens of Greenwood he had come to the conclusion that his report would have a more beneficial effect on the labouring classes if he were not associated with the Company's nominee in making it, although he again unqualifiedly agreed with me in the whole matter.

Having lived for some years in the mining camps of British Columbia, including Greenwood, I am thoroughly familiar with labour conditions there. It is a fact that the American labour organization, known as the Western Federation of Miners, has for years been strenuously endeavouring to establish itself in the mining camps of British Columbia. It is notorious that many of the leading spirits of this organization in the states not only countenance, but encourage methods and principles which are entirely in defiance of law and order, and it is greatly to be deplored that this organization should have been permitted to gain any foothold whatever in Canada. It is hard for citizens of the eastern part of this country to understand to what lengths prominent members of this organization are prepared to go in their effort to dominate other members, and to enforce their wishes upon any community in which they operate. It is clear from evidence given at trials in the Western States, that violations of the law, sometimes involving crimes of violence and even murder, have been committed and justified by prominent members of this organization, and their defence has been paid for by the unions and public subscriptions made for them through the unions.

After a most careful consideration of all the evidence brought before the Board, I am convinced that the employees of the British Columbia Copper Company have no real grievances against the Company, and that the grievances alleged by the Miners' Union was merely trumped up by the officers of the Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, a branch of the above mentioned Western Federation of Miners, as they considered that the time was an opportune one to force the Company to recognition of the union in such a way as to make it absolutely necessary for any one applying for work in the Company to join the union.

It is quite clear from the evidence offered that these officers were not only not acting in the best interest of the employees of the Company in endeavouring to make trouble with the Company, but were actually taking steps to this end in opposition of a large proportion of the employees.

The leading spirit in the Greenwood Miners' Union appears to be one Heatherton, who conducted the case of the Miners' Union before the Conciliation Board, and in giving evidence he took a pride in describing methods followed by the union in recruiting new members, in retaining old members, and in dealing with those who would not become members, in which intimidation and blackmail were the leading features.

The address made to the Board by the manager of the Company at the first session, held on Saturday, the 1st day of May, and the answer thereto made by the abovementioned Heatherton on Monday, the 3rd of May, are set out at full length, as they seem to give a reasonable indication of the spirit in which the Company and the union approached the Board.

The address of the Company's manager was as follows:—

'Upon receipt of the copy of the application for a Board of Conciliation we wrote the Honourable the Minister of Labour suggesting that this Board be not appointed as there were no matters in dispute between ourselves and our employees. The Honourable Minister decided that it was better to grant the Board, and we have, therefore, willingly entered into the spirit of the conciliation and are here to assist you in every manner in our power.

'You will note that the word "employees" while used by the Department of Labour in its communication to us in this matter, does not appear at all in the ap-

plication for the Board, so that it would seem we are called upon to deal with a matter respecting the Western Federation of Miners only.

'First and last we wish to emphasize that we have no dispute with this organization, nor have we discriminated against its members. Our works are open to all capable men seeking employment, and we never inquire whether they belong to the Western Federation of Miners, carpenters, electrical workers or any other craft union, but at the same time we constantly refuse to discriminate against men who do not happen to be allied to these, nor will we countenance coercion to force our employees to attach themselves to any organization. Our attitude is simply that while we sympathize with organized labour when properly directed, we do not assume an arbitrary stand in any direction as regards the individual, merely requiring that he performs the duties assigned to him to our satisfaction.

'It is our endeavour to stand faithfully by our employees who are honest in their endeavour to do what is right, and on this account we intend that you shall have every evidence of the conciliatory spirit in which we appear before you. Should it be required we shall give you most conclusive evidence that there has been no discrimination, not only in the cases cited in the application, but also at any time, and, in addition, we shall show you why it is not practicable to accede to the demand made in the application that any grievances that may arise be adjusted through a committee of the Greenwood Miners' Union of the Western Federation of Miners.'

The address of the secretary of the union was as follows:—

'The members of Greenwood Miners' Union in making application for a Conciliation and Investigation Board, under the Industrial Disputes Act, do not wish to leave the impression on the public that we consider this Act is in any way intended to benefit the working class.

'In fact, we consider the Industrial Disputes Act the most hostile piece of legislation on the statute-books of Canada at the present time against the labouring class.

'Our reasons for thinking so is that the corporations can ignore it in nearly every case, as shown in one case in which Greenwood Miners' Union was interested, and it would have been to our benefit to have a Board appointed, the Deputy Minister advised us that the Department of Labour did not consider a copper mine a public utility.

'In May, 1907, the members of the Greenwood Miners' Union believing they were entitled to a higher rate of wages, as the cost of living had advanced and as the price of copper had been over 24 cents for the previous six months, made a demand on the different mining companies operating properties in the jurisdiction of the Greenwood Miners' Union for an advance of fifty cents per day in wages, and believing that the copper mines would come under the Industrial Disputes Act we made the demand to take effect the 1st of June, 1907.

'The members of the Greenwood Miners' Union believed at that time that if we could get a Conciliation and Investigation Board that we had the whip hand, as there had been enormous losses to the B. C. Copper Company through mismanagement, and if we could get a Board to demand the Company's books the management of the B. C. Copper Company would grant our demands before he would allow an investigation.

'But as the charges have often been made that the Western Federation of Miners is a lawless organization, we invite you to make a thorough investigation into our method of doing business, as we have nothing to conceal, and in making application for a Conciliation and Investigation Board, one of our objects is to let the public know the true condition in Greenwood camp.

'When we made the demand in May, 1907, for an increase in wages, the managers of the different companies operating in the Boundary asked the committees representing the different unions to meet them in a body, as they would like to make

a scale of wages to be general all over the Boundary country, and when the committees met them, they asked for time to go to New York to interview the executive boards of the different companies operating in the Boundary, and the committees representing the different unions granted them the time on condition that they would give an answer before 1st of June, 1907.

'After the managers returned and we realized, after meeting them, that they did not intend to grant the raise on the plea that with copper at 24 cents a pound there was very little profit for them. After showing them that 50 cents per day advance in wages would amount to about one-tenth of a cent on a pound of copper, taking their own reports as a basis to work on, as they claimed they could produce copper and lay it in New York at between 9 and 10 cents per pound. Mr. Hodges, the chairman of the managers, remarked that the reports as they sent them out were only to 'hornswobble' the stockholders.

'The committee representing the various unions then made up their minds to apply for a Conciliation Board, and in answer to a telegram we sent to the Minister of Mines, his deputy notified us that we did not come under the Lemieux Act, as the copper mines were not considered by the department as a public utility. Then, realizing that we had all the power of capital, with the public press, including the mining journals of Canada and America, printing lying reports sent out by the agents of the Mine Owners' Association, against us, we arrived at a compromise.

'After the union voted on the scale and we adopted it, we posted a copy of the scale on a building at the Mother Lode mine, so that the men would know what they were being paid, so that they could make their cards supplied by the Company daily for that and other purposes. Mr. McAllister sent word to the superintendent of the mine to take the copy of the scale down, as he had not been notified officially by the Greenwood Miners' Union of the adoption of the scale. We had then to make a trip to the B. C. Copper Company and notify him to that effect.

'The managers of the various companies began to realize that the men, by being organized, were a power to be reckoned with, and Mr. McAllister started in very soon to show us that any man taking active part in the union would not work for him.

'Notwithstanding the fact that we did not ask for a raise for six months after copper had advanced to 24 cents, and when we did demand the raise we gave the management over one month's notice, but when the price of copper dropped and the conditions in the labour market were favourable to the operators, the various managers of the larger companies got together and closed all the properties in the Boundary without even 12 hours' notice, for no other reasons than to defeat the objects of the said Lemieux Act, as the Minister of Labour had given a decision after we had settled our grievances in May, 1907, that a copper mine was a public utility.

'In May, 1908, the B. C. Copper Company resumed operations under a reduced wage scale, but as copper was nearly one cent lower than when they shut down, they could not claim as an excuse the high wages paid in November as a reason for shutting down in November, 1907. During the shut down of the B. C. Copper Company's properties in November, 1907, and the resumption of work in May, 1908, Mr. McAllister was very active in getting the Greenwood Board of Trade to adopt certain resolutions placing all the responsibilities of the closing down of the B. C. Copper Company's properties on the labouring class, and the same resolutions were published and comments made in a great many of the mining journals published in America. Mr. McAllister also tried to influence foremen in charge of other properties near Greenwood to not employ certain men that belonged to the union, giving as a reason that if the said foremen employed union men that they would divide their wages with the men that he was trying to drive out of Greenwood, and he also made the remark that he had two good men in the union to report what was going on.

'In the appointment of E. C. Warren to the position of manager to the B. C. Copper Company's smelter, we believe that we can show to the satisfaction of the

Board that the only qualification he had for the position was that he was president of the Greenwood Board of Trade, and the recognized political boss in Greenwood of the Conservative party in British Columbia, and that the said E. C. Warren would use his influence to distrust Greenwood Miners' Union.

'A few of the reasons that Mr. McAllister wanted to disrupt the union for were because the Greenwood Miners' Union were trying to get the benefit of certain laws on the statute-books of British Columbia, namely, the Master and Servants Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act, and we believe that we can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he has deliberately schemed to impress Company doctor on his employees, to defeat the objects of said Acts. We also believe that we can show to the satisfaction of this Board that there has been no effort on the part of the present management of the B. C. Copper Company to operate the mines and smelter of the Company for the interests of the stockholders as a whole, but their only object was to handle a large tonnage, and in trying to treat a large tonnage it resulted in enormous losses to the B. C. Copper Company, and we also accuse Mr. McAllister of using every means in his power to compel Greenwood Miners' Union to call a strike, so that he can place the responsibility of his mismanagement on to the shoulders of Greenwood Miners' Union.'

Attached to the address of the secretary of the union were the following demands:—

1st. That the management of the B. C. Copper Company recognize a committee from Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, W. F. M., to adjust all grievances between the B. C. Copper Company and its employees.

2nd. That the B. C. Copper Company cease discriminating against members of Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, W.F.M.

3rd. That the B. C. Copper Company reinstate J. B. King and T. Y. McKay in their employment, and pay the said J. B. King and T. Y. McKay their wages in full from the time of their dismissal until such time as they are reinstated.

4th. That the B. C. Copper Company shall not discriminate against men on account of their political opinions.

5th. That the B. C. Copper Company shall not alter existing condition of employment of their employees, without notifying the president or secretary of the Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, W.F.M., and all notifications shall be in writing.

6th. That the management of the B. C. Copper Company or any of its officials, use any influence, or in any manner interfere with their employees in their choice of doctor or doctors.

7th. That the management of the B. C. Copper Company cease in soliciting the Board of Trade and certain individuals for the purpose of discrediting Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22, W.F.M.

The first demand is for the recognition of the Greenwood Miners' Union No. 22 Western Federation of Miners.

The Company claimed that some of their employees are not members of the union and as to these it is manifestly unfair, under any circumstances, that they should have to adjust grievances through the union. The Company also produced letters sent to their employees, copies of two of which, omitting dates and the names of the recipients, are as follows:—

GREENWOOD, B.C.

Mr. ————————,
Greenwood, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—I wish to notify you that at a regular meeting of Greenwood Miners' Union, the membership of this organization placed a fine of $25 against you, for

refusing to become a member of Greenwood Miners' Union, and I was instructed to advertise you as unfair to organized labour, until such time as you become a member and pay the above fine into this union.

I remain,

(Sgd.) GEORGE HEATHERTON,
Secretary Greenwood Miners' Union.

(Seal of Union.)

GREENWOOD, B.C.

Mr.

Greenwood, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—Take notice that members of the Greenwood Miner's Union at a regular meeting placed a fine of fifty dollars against you for refusing to join this organization while working under our jurisdiction, and I was instructed to advertise you as unfair to organized labour until such time as you become a member of this organization and pay the above fine into the treasury of the Greenwood Miner's Union.

(Sgd.) GEORGE HEATHERTON,
Secretary.

(Seal of Union.)

The secretary of the union, George Heatherton, was called and admitted that these letters were regularly authorized at a meeting of the union, and that he had signed and sealed them under such authorization and sent them to the men to whom they are addressed, and that this was their regular method of procedure. He further testified that they got new men by 'rustling for them. They approached a man two or three times, asking him to join the union, and if he did not do so they considered him 'unfair to organized labour' and advertised him in their official organs as 'unfair to organized labour.' On being asked if he thought the union had the right to do this he said they had—that might was right in the matter.

The Company claimed that it was impossible for them to recognize or deal with a union which would authorize such methods of blackmail and intimidation, and that to negotiate was also impossible. I think the Company's position in this matter is amply justified. I have frequently read in the official organs of labour unions the advertisements referred to, and have seen many hand-bills posted in a miners' union hall containing the names and descriptions of men who, it was alleged, were unfair to organized labour, and were, therefore, 'scabs,' and were to get no employment of any kind. In such cases these bills are scattered broadcast through the mining country both north and south of the line—a terrible condition of affairs to be permitted in a country where law and order are supposed to prevail.

The second demand deals with discrimination against members of the Greenwood Miners' Union. The representatives of the union brought a number of witnesses who testified as to discrimination. These stated that a number of employees had been dismissed shortly after having shown activity in the affairs of the union, or in canvassing the employees of the Company who were not members with the object of getting them to join the union. In the majority of the cases mentioned it was shown that the positions of the men dismissed were filled by other members of the miners' union, and that in all cases there was a good reason for the dismissal of the men. These facts were brought out from the witnesses produced by the union itself, and the Company did not bring any evidence on the point, as they claimed that no discrimination against members of the union had been proved.

I cannot find that any discrimination has been proved, in fact it is quite clear from the evidence of the union's own witnesses that the Company never made inquiry as to whether a man was a member of the union or not.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

The third demand embodied specific instances of alleged discrimination. The evidence given by J. B. King shows that no discrimination was made in his case. He admits that he was told when he 'got his time' that the Company was reducing its forces and was giving the preference to married men. He also testified that men were discharged at the same time that he was while he thought that men had been taken on since, he was not positive of this. He admitted that he had been guilty of infractions of the rules.

The evidence given by T. Y. McKay shows clearly that the Company was reducing its forces at the Mother Lode mine where he was employed—that quite a number of men were laid off before he was, and that the man who took his position on the work was a member of the Miners' Union. He also admitted that he had broken some of the rules and had been absent frequently from work during the time immediately preceding his discharge.

I do not find any discrimination in either of these cases, as the Company was justified when making a reduction of its staff in selecting the men best fitted for the work, and the fact that union men took the places of these two shows there was no discrimination against the Miners' Union. I do not think that any injustice was done to either J. B. King or T. Y. McKay in their discharge, and, therefore, cannot find that the Company should pay either of these men any wages as is demanded.

The fourth demand speaks of discrimination on account of political opinions. There was no evidence produced that any such discrimination took place.

The fifth demand, that the Company should not alter any existing condition of employment of their employees without notifying the union is of a very general nature. No evidence was given by the union supporting the demand or pointing out more specifically the conditions referred to. I do not think it either practicable or reasonable that the Company should be required to give such notice.

The sixth demand deals with the question of a choice of a doctor for the men. The union produced no witnesses to show that the present system worked any hardship upon any of the employees of the Company. This was the only question the Company produced any evidence on, as its manager had taken a personal interest and pride in improving the condition of its employees so far as medical and hospital attendance is concerned. The Company went fully into the arrangements in this respect and showed that the change in the arrangements, which appears to be found fault with in this demand, has operated very greatly to the advantage of the employees and their families. The change spoken of involved the election of doctors by the employees, the majority in favour of the present doctors and of the new system being overwhelming, and as a result the men now have a well equipped emergency hospital and surgery at the Mother Lode mine, and all first aid necessaries at the smelter and at the different other properties operated by the Company. The monthly fee under the new arrangement includes a great number of common diseases for which the men formerly had to pay the ordinary doctor's fees and the fees for attendance on families of employees have been very materially reduced by the new system.

The seventh demand speaks of the solicitation of the Board of Trade and certain individuals by the B. C. Copper Company for the purpose of discrediting the union. The union officials produced a large number of witnesses, members of the Board of Trade, nominally to testify to this point, but quite evidently for the purpose of intimidating the tradespeople and others called and of injuring their trade with the labouring class. All these men stated positively that no solicitation of any kind had been made to them for the purpose of discrediting the union, and I find that the management of the Company has not so solicited either the Board of Trade or other individuals as is charged.

(Signed) EDWARD CRONYN,

June 10, 1909.

MR. McINNIS' REPORT.

The text of the findings of Mr. John McInnis, member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the employees, is as follows:—

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
Ottawa, Canada,

In the matter of the dispute pending between the British Columbia Copper Company and the Greenwood Miners' Union, acting in behalf of the employees of this Company, and the investigation held thereon under the 'Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.'

As the representative of the employees on the Board, I regret to say that the members of the Board have been unable to agree on a joint report. And we were unable to bring the parties involved to an amicable agreement.

Therefore, the undersigned respectfully submits the following report and recommendation:—

After hearing the evidence given by over thirty witnesses examined, and after careful consideration of the same, it was evident that the charges made by the Greenwood miners were well founded. The Company by its failure to produce evidence to the contrary, left the impression that the case as presented by the union was a very strong one indeed. That the manager of the B. C. Copper Company is a hard man to deal with was fully proven by the investigation, and, in the opinion of the writer, the difficulties between the management and the employees were due largely to the failure of the manager of the Company to meet his employees in a spirit of fairness.

In paragraph 3 (three) of the Company's reply to the employees' demand for a Board of Investigation, we find the following: 'The Company has never had any relations with the union,' but the evidence shows that the manager had at various times dealt with the union in adjusting questions of wages and conditions.

That the officials of the B. C. Copper Company were doing their utmost to disrupt the union was amply proven. The discharge of men who took any active part in the work of their organization would eventually result in crippling the union and render it ineffective. This was the policy of the Company as proved by the evidence. Testimony by several witnesses tended strongly to show that a 'blacklist' exists in this district. Men who were not not agreeable to the officials of the B. C. Copper Company had experienced considerable difficulty in holding positions where any influence could be brought to bear by the officials of this company. That there was no necessity or justification for the passing of certain resolutions by the Greenwood Board of Trade was practically admitted even by those who had signed those resolutions themselves.

No proof being found with which to substantiate the recitals contained in these resolutions. After all the evidence was adduced the Board endeavoured to get the parties to the dispute together so that if possible they might arrive at an understanding.

The officials of the union signified their willingness to confer and settle on reasonable terms, but the representatives of the Company refused point blank to have any dealings with the union or recognize them in any way as a union.

The manifest willingness of the union to meet the Company and settle on reasonable terms would indicate that if the Company was desirous of settling the dispute it could be settled with very little difficulty.

After taking considerable pains to get the true facts in this dispute, and having some knowledge of the conditions in this district, the following would, in my judgment, be a fair basis of settlement.

1. That the British Columbia Copper Company recognize and do business with Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, W.F.M., and that all questions affecting wages

and conditions between the Company and their employees be adjusted through said union.

2. That active participation in the work of the union, or the holding of any political opinions, should not interfere with securing or retaining employment.

3. That every facility be given the employees to take advantage of laws upon the statute-books of British Columbia for the protection of labour.

4. That both parties to the disputes lay aside all ill-feeling towards each other and endeavour to have more harmonious relations in the future.

These suggestions, if put into effect, could not interfere with legitimate mining operations, and would be mutually beneficial throughout the metalliferous mining districts of British Columbia.

There has been scarcely any serious labour troubles for a number of years, and this condition is due in a large measure to the fact that nearly every company operating in the province recognize the Western Federation of Miners.

The miners of British Columbia are an intelligent body of men, and in their dealings with their employers they invariably show a spirit of fairness. If capital invested in British Columbia is to have smooth sailing is must be represented by men who are willing to grant their employees rights as men and citizens.

(Sgd. JOHN MCINNIS.

IV.—APPLICATION FROM EMPLOYEES OF THE NICOLA VALLEY COAL AND COKE COMPANY, MIDDLESBORO, B. C.—BOARD ESTABLISHED—EMPLOYEES CEASED WORK—AGREEMENT SUBSEQUENTLY CONCLUDED.

Application received.—April 13, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company, Middlesboro, B.C., and employees.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute.—Alleged discrimination against certain employees.

Number of employees affected.—150.

Date of constitution of Board.—May 7, 1909.

Membership of Board.—His Honour Judge P. S. Lampman, Victoria, B.C. (Chairman), appointed on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Thos. Kiddie, Northport, Wash., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. Thos. Chas. Brooks, Merritt, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received.—June 3, June 11, June 16, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—Employees ceased work during constitution of Board, and mines were closed down until after the investigation was finished, when operations were resumed, the men being engaged under new conditions. An understanding was subsequently reached between the management and the men, which was no doubt promoted by the inquiry.

The Minister received on June 3 the report of the Board established to adjust a dispute between the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company of Middlesboro, B.C., and its employees. This report, signed by His Honour Judge P. S. Lampman, of Victoria, B.C., Mr. Thomas Kiddie, of Northport, Wash., member appointed on the recommendation of the Company, and Mr. Thomas Charles Brooks, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees, showed that there were various points on which Mr. Brooks was unable to concur in the findings of the Chairman and Mr. Kiddie. A subsequent report was received on June 16, bearing the signatures of the Chairman and of Mr. Kiddie, and a minority report was received on June 11, signed by Mr. Brooks.

The application in this matter, received on April 13, alleged discrimination on the part of the Company in the dismissal of James Hardman, one of its employees, on account, it was claimed by the employees, of his being an active member of the local union of the United Mine Workers of America during the organization of this camp. The application called for Mr. Hardman's reinstatement with compensation for lost time. To this complaint a further statement of grievances was added during the sessions of the Board, the principal item in which was the dismissal of another employee for the first offence of dirty coal. The number of employees affected in the dispute was about 150. Mr. Thomas Charles Brooks, of Merritt, B.C., was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the employees. Mr. Thomas Kiddie, of Northport, Wash., U.S.A., was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the Company. His Honour Judge P. S. Lampman, of

Victoria, B.C., was appointed Chairman on the recommendation of the other members of the Board. During the formation of the Board, it was announced that the employees affected had gone on strike.

The Company's mines were closed down until after the investigation under the Act was concluded, when operations were resumed, the men being engaged under new conditions. The department was informed in a letter from the Company, dated June 15, 1909, that an understanding, which was understood to have been promoted by the inquiry, had been reached between the management and the men.

In its findings above referred to, the Board expressed the opinion that the Company was justified in discharging James Hardman, and that there was no discrimination against him within the meaning of the complaint. The Company's charge against Hardman was that of firing a shot off the solid. Mr. Brooks did not agree with this finding, but held Hardman innocent of the offence charged against him, and is also of the opinion that discrimination was shown against him on the part of the Company.

In the case of W. H. Reid, who was discharged for the alleged offence of 'dirty coal,' the Board was of the opinion that it was shown that Reid deliberately loaded rock in his car for the express purpose of precipitating trouble, and in such cases the Company was justified in discharging him. Mr. Brooks, in his minority report, claimed that a less severe punishment should have been given in this case.

At the sitting of the Board in Vancouver, a resolution passed at a mass meeting of the Middleboro miners, held on May 21, was filed with the Board. This resolution was one agreeing to be bound by the decision of Judge Lampman, the Chairman. An adjournment was taken to obtain the Company's decision, which was against this proposition. Mr. Brooks, in his minority report, referring to the passage of this resolution, claimed that this was 'refused by the representative of the Company, Mr. Kiddie, the Company instructing him that they would be bound by no decision, which left chances for a settlement impossible.'

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

The report of the Board was received in the department on June 3, as follows:—

May 26, 1909.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a dispute between the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company, Limited, and its employees.

The Board, composed of Messrs. Thomas Charles Brooks and Thomas Kiddie, with Judge Lampman as Chairman, visited the mines in the Nicola valley, and having taken evidence and considered the various matters referred to, it begs to report as follows:—

The nature of the complaint or grievance is given first and then the conclusions of the Board.

1. Complaint.—The nature of this dispute is a charge of discrimination by the Company against James Hardman, who was discharged for an alleged offence of firing a fast shot.

Conclusion.—The Board is of the opinion that the Company was justified in discharging Hardman and that there was no discrimination against him within the meaning of the complaint. Mr. Brooks does not agree with this finding, and holds that the evidence shows that Hardman did not fire the shot, and he is also of the opinion that there was discrimination.

2. Complaint.—The case of W. H. Reid who was discharged for the first offence of dirty coal.

The Board is of the opinion that it was shown that Reid deliberately loaded rock in his car for the express purpose of precipitating trouble, and in such circumstances the Company was justified in discharging him, and that it was not incumbent on it to invoke the provisions of Article 18 of the agreement respecting dockage.

Mr. Brooks is of the opinion that Article 18 of the agreement was broken by the Company, and the Company was not justified in discharging, but if satisfied beyond all doubt that the rock was loaded wilfully he would say that Reid could have been discharged even for a first offence.

3. Complaint.—The case of Geo. Martinovitch who was laid off work on account of sickness and was refused employment upon making application after recovery.

Conclusion.—The Board does not think there is any merit in this complaint, but Mr. Brooks thinks the Company was not justified in its course, having regard to Article 8 of the agreement.

4 and 5.—The settlement of the price of coal in certain places.

In view of the stand taken by both parties respecting a settlement, the Board was unanimously of the opinion that no useful purpose would be served by making an investigation in these matters, and so announced at the hearing, and its decision was agreeable to both parties.

6. Complaint.—Request for reinstatement of George McGruther as stableman.

Conclusion.—As the stableman is included in the agreement, the men felt they should protect him in his employment, but the Company says it had no fault to find with McGruther, but it thought that the man appointed in his stead was better, especially his ability to deal with sick horses. The Board is unanimously of the opinion that it would be better if the stableman was not included in the agreement.

7. Complaint.—Request that the Coal Mines' Regulation Act respecting ventilation be enforced and complaint against unqualified mine manager.

The Board was unanimously of the opinion that these were not matters for it to investigate, but were rather matters for the Minister of Mines of British Columbia and the inspector, and the complaint was forwarded by the Board to the Minister of Mines.

The Board regrets that its efforts to effect a settlement were unsuccessful.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C., this 26th day of May, A.D. 1909.

(Signed) P. S. Lampman,
Chairman.
T. Chas. Brooks.
Thos. Kiddie.

On June 11 a subsequent report, bearing the signatures of the chairman and of Mr. Kiddie, was received in the department as follows:—

A SECOND REPORT.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and in the matter of a dispute between the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Company, Limited, and its employees.

The Board, composed of Messrs. Thomas Charles Brooks and Thomas Kiddie, with Judge Lampman as Chairman, pursuant to a previous arrangement made at a preliminary meeting in Victoria, held its first meeting in a public hall in Merritt on May 17, 1909. The mines are situated at Middlesboro, about a mile from Merritt, and the miners live some in the one place and some in the other. The grievance of the employees as stated in the application for the appointment of the Board was in respect to the case of a miner named James Hardman, who had been discharged for firing

a shot off the solid. Before proceeding, the Company, in writing, stated that it was unwilling to be bound by the decision of the Board, and the employees, through the union, Local No. 872 of the United Mine Workers of America, in writing, stated that they were willing to be bound by the unanimous decision of the Board. As to the decision of two members of the Board, according to the Act, section 46, constitutes the decision of the Board, it will thus be seen that neither of the parties was willing to be bound by the decision of the Board. In addition to the Hardman case there were other matters for the Board to consider, as will be seen from the following letter addressed to the Board:—

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 872.
MIDDLESBORO, B.C., May 17, 1909.

TO JUDGE LAMPMAN AND MEMBERS OF BOARD OF CONCILIATION:—

DEAR SIRS,—The following grievances in addition to the case submitted to Ottawa. We request you to take into consideration and deal with during your sitting at this time in order to bring about a peaceable settlement here if possible.

1. The case of W. H. Reid who was discharged for first offence of dirty coal.

2. The case of Geo. Martinovitch who was laid off work on account of sickness, and was refused employment upon making application after recovery.

3. The settlement of a price on coal in No. 2 slope and district.

4. The settlement of a price on coal in No. 5 mine.

5. The reinstatement of George McGruther as stableman, the Company not giving a reasonable cause for his removal, stating the man was quite competent to hold that position prior to his removal.

6. The Coal Mines Regulation Act respecting ventilation be enforced.

Also qualification of mine managers and overman. The dispute is bad ventilation and unqualified mine manager.

On behalf of Local Union 872,

We are, Sirs, truly yours,

D. R. McDONALD,
President.

W. H. REID,
Secretary.

Immediately on our arrival at Merritt arrangements were made for the use of a public hall, and both sides to the dispute were notified of a meeting which was held in the evening, and the taking of evidence was commenced. The men were represented by D. R. McDonald, president of the union, James Hardman and W. H. Reid, while the Company's representatives were W. H. Armstrong, general manager; J. J. Plommer, secretary-treasurer, and James Gray, the mine manager. The two chief matters of dispute were in respect to the cases of Hardman and Reid, and it was known from the beginning that the company took a firm stand and under no consideration would it reinstate either, while the men, on the other hand, were just as firm in their resolve to not go back to work unless both were reinstated. However, after taking much evidence, the Board decided to have a private conference with the representativs of both sides to see if some amicable settlement could not be arrived at, the Board hoping that one or the other, if not both of the parties, would be willing to concede a little As both Reid and Hardman were so directly interested it seemed to the Board that it would be better if the men appointed other representatives to attend the conference, and acting on this suggestion James Paton and Abram Reid were appointed. It should be mentioned that at the time the suggestion was made it was stated that it was merely a suggestion and that the men were free to appoint whomsoever they pleased. The men so appointed in the place of Hardman and Reid, along with the president of the

union, attended next morning the conference, but they stated they could not recede from their position already stated, and as the Company's representatives also adhered to their stand there was nothing left for us but to proceed with the taking of evidence.

1. The Hardman Case.—On Sunday (there is no general work in the mine on Sundays), 14th February, Fireboss Reid saw indications of a fast shot, or a shot fired off the solid without any mining having been done before firing, in place No. 10½ in No. 2 mine, and on Monday morning he reported it to the overman. On Saturday morning's shift, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., two men named Lambert were in that place, and Hardman and Brown followed them for the afternoon shift, 3 to 11 p.m., and from then till Monday there was no work there. The next week the men changed shifts and Hardman and Brown went in for the morning shift, but when they got there the overman, David Gray, sent them out because of the fast shot; as Hardman and Brown were the last he held them responsible and sent them out. They then saw James Gray, the mine manager, and denied having fired the shot; the manager told them he would investigate. He saw the fireboss, W. N. Reid, who he says told him he saw the place at 2.20 p.m. Saturday; the Lamberts had quit at 3 p.m. Saturday, and Hardman and Brown had gone on, and there were then no indications of preparations being made for a shot. Overman David Gray saw the place at 2.40 p.m., and saw no preparations; David Forsyth, who was timbering in the place during the Lamberts' shift, told him no shots were fired out of the solid while he was there, and Robert Henderson, who was mining in place No. 10, told him he heard one shot in 10½ at about 6 p.m. Hardman came to the office for his pay cheque, as it was pay day, and the manager told him he had concluded he had fired the shot, and Hardman's reply was, "Can you prove it?" Gray told him he could. At that time the Company had no agreement with the union, but under the agreement with the employees then in force provision was made for meetings between the management and a committee of six men. The manager asked this committee, called the Pit Committee, to inspect the place. This the committee did, and the manager told them he had discharged Hardman, and added that if Hardman did not fire the shot he wanted to know who did. Complaints had been made to the management before about Hardman firing off the solid; Fireboss Reid had told him that he would have trouble with Hardman as he would not mine his coal. Brown had a good reputation, and the manager reinstated him, but not Hardman.

On 23rd February, Hardman went to work at the Diamond Vale Colliery, and worked there till it shut down on 20th March.

The case on behalf of Hardman as presented to us was that Hardman was discharged without justification, and that there was discrimination against him by the management.

In the first place, it should be pointed out that it was impossible for the Board to arrived at a really satisfactory conclusion on the fact as to who fired the shot, because of the fact that many of the most important witnesses had left the camp; in many cases the absentees had made statements in writing, but not much reliance could be placed on these, as they were not seen by the Board, and there was no opportunity to cross-examine.

The evidence adduced on behalf of Hardman was his own, in which he denied the charge and contended that the manager had a grudge against him. He said that in February he took his case to the union, but as an agreement with the company was then under negotiation, he agreed to wait rather than prejudice the chances of an agreement being reached. He said that he and the manager once had a dispute over a place in which he refused to work, as he considered it unsafe. He produced a letter from Tim Lambert in which Lambert admitted firing the shot, and stated that he hoped Hardman would forgive him; also a declaration from Brown to the

effect that when he and Hardman went into the place on Saturday they found the shot blasted off the solid and they could not work until they timbered the place up.

Abram Reid, a miner, testified to a conversation with Lambert's brother, who said he fired a shot in the place, but he did not know if it was the one for which Hardman was discharged, also to a conversation with Tim Lambert, who admitted he fired the shot to spite Hardman, because one night on the street he would not recognize him; Reid admitted Tim Lambert was drunk at the time of this conversation.

Fireboss W. N. Reid testified to examining the place at 1.50 p.m. on Saturday (not 2.20 as stated by the manager), and to Tim Lambert telling him Hardman did not fire the shot; he had instructions from Gray to watch Hardman and to report him if he caught him firing off the solid.

Joseph Westwood was working in No. 11, Saturday afternoon's shift, and says he thinks one or two shots were fired in 10 or 10½ at quitting time, *i.e.*, while the Lamberts were on.

John Holdsworth, with whom Gray boarded in December, testified to hearing Gray say that the first chance he got he would discharge Hardman

Andrew Kalien, who was working in 10 on Saturday afternoon, testified to Hardman's helper coming to in 10 for clay, and saying they were going to fire a nigger head in 10½.

For the Company, Benjamin Borwitt, the certificated mine manager, gave unimportant testimony; in cross-examination by Hardman he said that Gray never told him that he (Hardman) was born with a drill in his hand, but that there was a man who told him that and that Hardman wanted to shoot off the solid. Hardman did not ask who the man was.

Bruce R. Warden, the superintendent engineer, testified to having returned to the mines from England on 1st March, and 6th March, Hardman saw him about the case, and as he (Warden) knew nothing about it he asked if he (Hardman) had seen Gray about it, and Hardman said 'no,' but that it was up to Gray to prove that he fired the shot. Warden then told him he should see Gray, as he could not expect the manager to run after him over the trouble. The agreement (to take effect 1st March) between the local union and the Company was accepted by both parties on 15th March, and the first intimation that the Company had that the men intended to interfere in the Hardman case was on 20th March, when the copy of the application for Board of Arbitration to Minister of Labour, dated 19th March, was received by mail.

Lewis Beltner testified to mining with Hardman and seeing him fire shots off the solid.

David Forsyth testified to being in the Lamberts' place timbering, and not hearing any shot, or seeing any preparation for or after effects of same; he had to go occasionally about 400 feet for props, but heard no shots while away.

Hugh Gillespie, overman, testified to seeing Hardman the afternoon he was discharged, and he then told Hardman he should get all those that worked in that place up at the office and try to find out who fired the shot, but he never tried to get an investigation. There had been some evidence by the mine manager to effect that Hardman said one time in the blacksmith shop in his presence that he carried his mining in his powder can, and Gray then told him he must mine his coal and not shoot off the solid. Gillespie testified to Ward, the then president of the local union, saying to him (Gillespie) that he had told Hardman that he was a fool to make such a statement in the presence of the manager. Gillespie also said he had seen in No. 2 mine in Hardman's place indications of shots having been fired off the solid.

David Gray, the overman, who had sent Hardman and Brown out, testified that the Lamberts denied to him having fired the shot.

A written statement by Martin Lambert denying that he or his partner fired the shot was put in.

The Chairman asked for a member of the pit committee to state what the committee did. Thomas Skelton came forward from the body of the hall and testified that he was one of the committee, and that along with the other members he examined the place; that they reported to the union, and that the dispute was not taken up.

On Hardman's behalf John Moon was afterwards examined in Vancouver. He was helper to Hardman and Brown. He testified to finding the place full of smoke at 3 p.m. on Saturday when he went in ahead of Hardman and Brown; the fast shot had just been fired and the place was in a bad state. Timbering was done by Hardman, and a nigger head was broken up; he went in the next place for the clay and the shot used in the nigger head was the only one in that place during the shift. The whole shift they worked clearing the place up and sending out the coal blown down by the fast shot. He said he told the manager that the shot was not fired that shift.

On this evidence the Board was asked to find that Hardman did not fire the shot and that therefore he was unjustly discharged, but the Board is of the opinion that the mine manager, on 15th February, when he made his investigation, was quite justified in coming to this conclusion. All the necessary witnesses were then on the spot, and he was in a better position to get at the truth than was the Board. In the first place, he was quite right in holding that Hardman and Brown were responsible, as it was in their place, and they had been there in the shift before it was discovered. Hardman seemed to think he must be proved guilty before any action could be taken, but under the circumstances the onus was on him to prove the shot was not fired during his shift. He knew he was being watched, and if he found the shot, smoke, &c., as soon as he went on at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, he could easily have removed suspicion from himself by at once reporting it. Then, again, if he had a good case, it is strange that he did not convince the pit committee of it and get them to take it up; this feature of the case the Board considered very significant.

Of course, if Moon's evidence is given full credit, it would clear Hardman, but Moon could not conceal the fact that he had a strong feeling against the company. Besides, if Moon's story is correct, Forsyth's must be wrong, as it is hardly possible that the shot could have been fired in the Lambert's place without Forsyth's knowledge, especially in view of the smoke, &c., that Moon told of. The evidence of Moon and of Forsyth offset each other.

As to the charge of discrimination, this entirely failed. There was no evidence of Hardman ever being prominent as a union man, and the management had nothing against him on that score. Some attempt was made to show that Hardman's place was a dangerous one, and that he was especially picked out for a bad place. The reports on the different places by the fire bosses were produced, and for a long time before 13th February, and after it appeared that No. 10½ had a good average record as to its condition in regard to safety, &c. The mine manager had no doubt said he would discharge Hardman if he did not mine his coal and he had probably some feeling against him, but he apparently did not let that feeling act unfairly. Brown had a good reputation and Hardman a bad one as to firing on the solid, and no fault should be found with the decision to reinstate the man with the good reputation. While on account of the suspicion that the Lamberts might have been responsible for the shot, the Board had some doubt about the Hardman case, it is of the opinion that Hardman failed to make out a case for reinstatement.

2. The Reid Case.—On 12th April, William H. Reid and one Tully were mining on contract work in place No. 5 in No. 1 mine, and about 10 a.m., Hugh Gillespie, an overman, noticed a car come out of the mine with a lot of rock on the top; he looked at the tally on the car and saw it was from Reid's place. As Gillespie's evi-

dence is important, ad as it is practically uncontradicted, a part of it is here set out in full:—

'On Monday morning, April 12, between 7 and 8 a.m., Mr. Gray and myself went into No. 1 mine. We went into all the working places, including the place in which Wm. Reid and Thos. Tully were working. After examining the said place Reid brought up the subject of rock in his place. Mr. Gray referred to the schedule, saying that it covered all the abnormal places. Reid stated to Gray that if he could get a reasonable price for the rock he would prefer it rather than work for $3.30 on day work. Gray asked Reid how much he would like for the rock, and Reid asked for $1.50 per yard. Gray said he thought that it was too much and offered Reid and his partner $1, which they agreed to as being sufficient to cover the deficiency, and Mr. Gray warned Reid to fill his coal as clean as possible.....I met Reid and Tully coming out, and saw that they were prepared to go home. I stopped them and told them I did not intend them to go home. All I wanted them to do was to go out and look at the car in question and return to work and to fill cleaner coal. Reid went over to the car and exclaimed that it was a hell of a note if men were to be called out from work to look at the like of that. I said that it was too bad, meaning the amount of rock. I again asked them to return to work, and Reid said there had been enough trouble in the Crow's Nest Pass over the sending in the mine for men for the same thing. I then told Reid and his partner the reason that I sent in the mine for them was that Reid had made the remark in my presence that Gray had it in for him, and I wanted them to see that there was no crooked work going on in regard to this car. Reid seemed satisfied with that, but still refused to go back to work, saying that once he came out of the mine he thought it was unlucky to return the same day. I then told Reid that I would dock the car and see how much rock was in it, and he told me if I did dock it he would call a special meeting of the union and that there would be trouble. I told Reid to go ahead and call all the meetings he liked. The Company could not stand for any such stuff coming out of the mine. He said anyhow the little coal they would produce that day would not affect the output much, and I said that it would not, so they went home. I went over to the office about half an hour after. Gray was in and I brought up the subject with him. I asked him if he would take a look at the car and tell me if I had done right in asking the men to come out and look at the car, and he told me I had done right. I then told him that I had requested the men to return to work, but they would not do so, so we called the weigher along and told him to mark the car and pick out all the rock, lay it aside separately for future reference. About 2 o'clock Warden, Gray and myself were standing on the mine tracks when the weigher came up and told us he was going to dump the car, and if we wished to see it to come on to the tipple. We went out and all the rock, which is in the office, which came out of that car, amounting to 364 lbs., one piece of which was 81 lbs., and six other pieces weighed 61 lbs. Gray then decided to discharge the men, which he did. Tully came to me the next day and took his time, making no remarks to me as to the place being underpaid, he having made $4.77 during the time he worked it. Reid admitted to me that when they received the word to come out and see me he said to his partner, that's about our coal.'

The union took up Reid's case, and after he was off eight or nine days the committee and the manager arranged that he should go back at Company work, and as to just what was meant by that a dispute arose which brought about the strike. Reid had been working underground and the minimum wage there when on Company work was $3.30 for eight hours. Reid was put at outside work and as soon as he found out he was to get only $3 for nine hours he quit, and in consequence of this and the delay by the Company in answering the application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation the men went on strike, and on 23rd April the Company received the following communication:—

Middlesboro, B.C., April 23, 1909.

To the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke Co.:—

Dear Sir,—Referring to the conversation which took place between Mr. Plommer and our district representative, Mr. C. Brooks, as to what terms our men will return to work, we have to submit to you the following ultimatum, dictated by your employees, and upon which they will resume work.

1. That James Hardman, who was discharged by firing a shot from the solid, which has since been proved he was innocent of, is reinstated, with compensation for time lost.

2. That W. Reid, who was discharged for the first offence of dirty coal, is also reinstated in his old position prior to discharge, or a similar one.

3. That Geo. Martinovitch, who was laid off sick, and has since applied repeatedly for employment, without results, is given back employment.

4. That the check-off system be put into effect by the management, *re* the signing up.

5. That the prices for work in No. 2 slope and district, also No. 5 mine, be satisfactorily settled.

6. That the management will refrain endeavouring to bring about individual contracts on any class of work, as per agreement.

7. It being distinctly understood that the management will refrain from personal prejudice or discrimination on matters affecting the U. M. W. of A.

On behalf of the local union 872, U. M. W. of A.

(Signed)

Committee: D. R. McDonald, President.
W. N. Reid,
Jas. Paton,
B. R. Barlow,
A. B. Reid,
T. Chas. Brooks, Rep. Dis. 18.

DOCKAGE.

Article 18 of the agreement between the Company and its employees, and which had just been entered into, was as follows:—

To offset refuse or other material in car, 28 lbs. shall be added to the tare of the mine cars; but any miner filling rock in his coal in excess of 200 lbs. in any one car, shall be liable as follows:—

First offence, warned.
Second offence, docked 500 lbs.
Third offence, docked 1,000 lbs.
Fourth offence, he shall lose his car.
Fifth offence, he shall be suspended three days.
Sixth offence, he shall be discharged, provided the offences have all occurred within thirty days.

But before dealing with this article the evidence respecting the car of coal sent out by Reid should be considered. Reid's defence was that the place had very poor ventilation, and in consequence it was full of smoke; that the coal was intersersed with bands of rock and that the roof was in bad shape with hanging rock; that it was impossible to load coal because there was so much rock and that the big piece must have fallen from the roof. Gillespie's account of what happened was uncontradicted, and the dispute was over the question as to how the rock got in the car. Witnesses were called by Reid to show that the place contained a lot of rock, and that

a miner on contract work could not make pay and load clean coal, but as a matter of fact the men that followed Reid in the place ran $3.52 per day. They also said the roof was bad and likely to fall, and that some of the rock may have fallen from the roof into the car.

For the Company evidence was given to the effect that where the car stood rock falling from the roof could not fall into the car. Frederick Shields, who owns a building in Middlesboro in which the Middlesboro Social Club has its rooms, was called, and deposed to a conservation he had with Reid before the strike while he boarded at Reid's house. He said that Reid said he did not have to work for the Company, and that he would give them an opportunity to fire him, but if they did not do it in a proper way he would make it warm for them. Shields acts as a barber and bartender at the club, whose members are largely officials of the Company.

Now, in considering the question as to whether or not Reid deliberately loaded rock in his car, it should be mentioned that he is a good miner; the records showing that while mining he has earned as high as $8.85 on one shift, and for some months he has worked as a fire-boss, and he is not so likely to mix rock with coal unwittingly as a less competent workman. The rock had been saved, and the Board and representatives of both parties inspected it. The largest piece was about 3 feet long and so thin that it would probably have broken if it had fallen into the car from the roof. It certainly was not put in on a shovel, and the experienced miner if lifting it in with his hands would detect the difference in weight. Reid argued that under Article 18 of the agreement the Company cannot discharge a first offence of loading dirty coal even though loaded wilfully. The Board accepted Shields' statement in full, and is of the opinion that Reid deliberately loaded the rock and intended to make the Company work out the tedious procedure of Article 18 as to discharging him, and if it did not, that he would bring about just about the very trouble that his act caused. The Board is of the opinion that Article 18 is intended to apply to cases of carelessness, and that where a man loads rock wilfully it is not incumbent on the company to invoke the provisions of that article as to discharging. Reid's excuse of the place being full of rock is a poor one, and he was paid $1 a yard for rock and it was his business to separate it from the coal. The inspection of the box of rock taken from the car caused the Board to think that it was unfortunate that this rock was not at once placed on view so that all the miners might see it (McDonald, McNab and Hardman, the representatives of the men at the inspection, had not seen it before), as in that case it is doubtful if they would have felt justified in taking up Reid's fight to the extent they did. There can be no doubt that the men as a whole considered that the Company had broken its agreement (Article 18) when it discharged Reid for a first offence. Subsection (*f*) of Article 2 of the agreement provided that 'any breach of this agreement by any of the parties hereto is not to render this agreement void, but the agreement is to continue in full force and effect,' and the Company considered that the men in quitting work had committed an offence according to section 56 of the Act.

A copy of the application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation was mailed by the men to the Company at Middlesboro on 19th March; this was forwarded to the office of the Company in Vancouver, but on receipt there was mislaid unread, and it was not until the department (on 17th April) sent a copy of the application to the Company that the matter was dealt with by the Company, and its reply is dated 28th April. The men knew nothing of the cause of this delay, and quite reasonably considered they were being ignored, and having this feeling and thinking that the agreement they had just entered into had been broken by the Company, they quit work. Under the circumstances the Board did not feel justified in saying anything about any offence against the provisions of the Act having been committed.

3. The Case of George Martinovitch.—Articles 7 and 8 of the agreement were as follows:—

Article 7. The Right to Hire and Discharge.—The management of the mine and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively in the Company, and the U. M. W. of A. shall not abridge this right. It is not the intention of this provision to encourage the discharge of employees, or the refusal of employment to applicants because of personal prejudice or activity in matters affecting the U. M. W. of A.

Article 8. Absence from Work.—When any employee absents himself from his work for a period of over two days (unless through sickness or by first having arranged with the pit boss), he may be discharged. Any employee whose absence would cause any stoppage of work must, prior to absenting himself, arrange for such absence, otherwise he may be discharged.

This man had been discharged by the mine manager who succeeded Gray, but as this was unknown to Gray, he engaged him as a labourer, but the other Servians objected to him and would not have him back with them loading cars. He got hurt and was unable to work for some time, and on his recovery the manager would not take him back. When asked how he got hurt, he said he was shooting rabbits and fell into a brush pile, and in falling his arm came in contact with a razor he had in his pocket and he received some bad cuts. This to the Board seemed a lame story, and from the manner in which the men in the hall took it, it was evidently not the truth; that he was in some sort of fight would likely be nearer the truth.

Grievances 4, 5, 6 and 7 have been dealt with in the report, dated May 26, as in respect to them the Board was unanimous.

There had recently been a change in the management, James Gray having taken the place of Alexander Faulds, and the new manager's new way of having things done seemed to cause some friction, and there was a strong antipathy on the part of the men against Gray. The men had a feeling that he was bringing in new men and giving them the good positions, and the fact that some of the new men were his relatives added to their feeling of resentment. It is only natural and in some cases necessary for a new manager to make changes and to appoint to some positions of trust under him men with whose work he is acquainted, but to bring in relatives without creating discontent is well nigh impossible.

From an inspection of the buildings around the mines and the facilities afforded for the convenience and accommodation of the men—boarding houses, wash houses, &c., it appeared that the Company had done very well

The Board regrets that its efforts to settle the trouble were unsuccessful, and although it at one time had hopes that some arrangement might be come to whereby Hardman—whose offence was caused by carelessness or laziness, and lacked the design and purpose present in the case of Reid—might be reinstated, still it does not feel that it would be justified in going the length of recommending that he be reinstated.

At the sitting in Vancouver a resolution passed at a mass meeting of the Middlesboro miners held on May 21 was filed with the Board. This resolution was one agreeing to be bound by the decision of Judge Lampman, the Chairman. An adjournment was taken to get the Company's decision, which was against the proposition.

The minutes of evidence and the exhibits produced at the hearing accompany this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) P. S. Lampman,
Chairman.

Thos. Kiddie.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

MINORITY REPORT.

The text of a minority report, bearing the signature of Mr. Thomas Charles Brooks, member of the Board, appointed on the recommendation of the employees, was received in the Department on June 11, as follows:—

Re Nicola Valley Dispute.

Merrit, B.C., May 29, 1909.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR,
Ottawa.

Honourable Sir,—In forwarding to you my report, which is a minority one, I have to state that I am myself disappointed over the fact that no possible settlement could be reached in this matter; at the same time I can only, on behalf of the employees, refer you to the fact that prior to the decision of the Board at Vancouver, a resolution was placed in Judge Lampman's hands to the effect that 'the employees were willing to the bound by Judge Lampman's decision.' This was again refused by the representative of the Company, Mr. Kiddie, the Company instructing him that they would be bound by no decision which left chances for a settlement impossible.

Over the decision I am still somewhat confused, for notwithstanding the fact that Judge Lampman, during the sittings of the Board recommended that James Hardman be reinstated, and William Reid be discharged, his decision eventually is that the Company were justified in discharging him, and that there was no discrimination.

In the face of this also there is a written statement, signed by two witnesses, from the man Lambert, stating that he had fired the shot, and was sorry for the wrong he had done Hardman, besides two sworn affidavits from men who were working all the shift with Hardman, to the effect that Hardman did not fire that shot; if there was no discrimination why was Hardman picked out, as he was from the rest, and was the only one discharged, when five men in all were working in that particular place where the shot was fired? Are not the men compelled to think that Hardman was discriminated against, being that there had been a little misunderstanding between him and the Mine Superintendent a very little time before that? On the other hand, there is absolutely no sign whatever in the evidence put up by the Company to show that Hardman was guilty of firing that shot, and upon those grounds, I consider that I am fully justified in opposing the decision rendered by Judge Lampman at Vancouver.

Re the case of William Reid, who was discharged for first offence of dirty coal, evidence given showing that he was working in an abnormal place; the Company themselves states this, and being that there is a dockage clause in the agreement drawn up between the Company and the employees, which states that there shall be in excess of 200 lbs. of rock before first offence, is sufficient to say that the Company are not prepared to live up to their agreement on any of its weak places; at the same time, I would refrain from encouraging any one to take advantage of a clause of this nature, and will readily agree that if it had been proven that Reid deliberately loaded this rock for the purpose of taking advantage of that clause, the Company would have been encouraged by the organization to have this man discharged, after his case had been investigated, but being this was the first offence of any kind, and the possible chances there are in this mine for the rock to fall from the roof into his car, I think a less severe punishment should have been given for the first time; also considering this was the first case of dockage under the agreement, which has been in force since March 1, 1909, which distinctly shows the men do not wish to impose on the weak parts of the agreement, to the detriment of the Company is sufficient to convince me that this was not done with malicious intent.

Re case of Geo. Martinovitch: I can only say that the Company again ignore living up to Article 8 of the agreement, which covers this man's case entirely.

The other cases referred to the Board for adjustment were unanimously dealt with us, which I trust will be accepted satisfactorily by you.

Taking the dispute as a whole, Judge Lampman considered the men (or employees) were not open to punishment for ceasing work at the time they did, and ruled it out when the Company appealed for this to be done; therefore he must have had just cause to think they were justified in doing so. Speaking for myself, I do not want to encourage or see the laws of our country violated at any time by any one; at the same time, I have to admit that the men had gone thirty days from the time their application was made, and had been told by the officials of the Company that they would get no Conciliation Board, which went to show they would cause delay, if possible; and when questioned on the reason for stating to the Department that they had not received a copy of the application, which was registered to them on March 19, the only defence put up was that the application was pinned at the back of other correspondence forwarded from here, and had not been read by the secretary in the general office. Does this look feasible?

In conclusion, Sir, I have to state that unfortunately I am forced to think that an attempt has been made to bring discredit on 'the Industrial Disputes Investigtion Act,' from none other than the opposition party, who frankly state that no law can stop the corporations from discharging a man or men if they wish to do so; and being that this is directly against the laws of the labour organization of the men to do so, without a sufficient and reasonable cause for so doing, nothing but friction can be expected by such a statement or decision.

I am, sir, your truly,

(Signed) T. Chas. Brooke.

V.—APPLICATION FROM EMPLOYEES OF THE WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.—BOARD ESTABLISHED—STRIKE AVERTED.

Application received.—April 20, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, Winnipeg, Man., and employees.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Street railway.

Nature of dispute.—Wages and conditions of labour.

Date of constitution of Board.—May 10, 1909.

Membership of the Board.—Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, Winnipeg, Man., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. W. J. Christie, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—June 1, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—Two years' agreement concluded on all points, strike being thereby averted.

The Minister received, at the end of May, the report of the Board established in the case of the dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company and its employees. The dispute in question related to the reduction of hours of labour, increase of wages and to working conditions as set forth in a memorandum which accompanied the employees' application. It was stated that a duly elected committee of the employees had brought this demand before the management of the Company on several occasions and also before the Board of Directors, but that the Company had refused to make 'any reasonable concessions, so all attempts at adjustment having failed a mass meeting of the men was held on the 12th of April, 1909, in which the employees rejected the propositions of the Company and by unanimous vote demanded an arbitration of the matters in dispute.'

In the application of Messrs. James Potter and T. F. Robbins, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter, it was stated that the differences in question affected directly 500 and indirectly 100 persons.

Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the employees. Mr. W. J. Christie, Winnipeg, was appointed second member of the Board on the recommendation of the Company. In the absence of any joint recommendation from these two members of the Board, the Board was completed by the appointment by the Minister of Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D., Winnipeg, as Chairman.

The sittings of the Board were held in Winnipeg, and resulted in a report signed by all three members. The award stated that 'the points at issue were without much difficulty narrowed down to the questions of hours and wages. To these matters your Board gave its very best attention, and after full investigation and negotiations with both parties, your Board is happy to report its unanimous agreement upon the points in dispute.'

In a schedule attached to the report of the Board the proper officials of the Company were called upon to re-arrange the schedule of all the regular runs on or before

July 1, to conform as nearly as possible to a nine-hour day instead of the present ten-hour day, and the Board recommended that it should be the privilege of conductors and motormen to elect a ten-hour day should they so desire, and that it should be distinctly understood that neither by the Company nor by the men would there be any discrimination against any motorman or conductor for his action in this regard. In clause 10 of the schedule provision was made for a scale of wages increasing from 21c. per hour for the first six months of service to 27c. per hour for the fourth and succeeding years of continuous service.

The Department was informed, on June 10, that the employees had accepted the Board's findings as a basis of settlement of the matters in dispute, and that an agreement had been reached in accordance with the findings.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board is as follows:—

Winnipeg, Man., May 20, 1909

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour.

In the matter of the dispute between the Employees of the Winnipeg Railway Company and the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, your Board of Conciliation respectfully beg to report as follows:—

The Board began its sitting on the 11th of May in the Company's board room, which was courteously placed at the disposal of the Board, and completed its work on the 29th May, 1909.

The negotiations were greatly facilitated by the spirit of fairness shown by both parties and their entire willingness to assist the Board in its investigations. The Board was pleased to find that the best of feeling prevails between the Company and its men. There is on the Company's part an evident desire to provide in every way possible for the safety and comfort of its employees, the cars being equipped with all the most modern safety appliances and the vestibules electrically heated and provided with glass fronts.

It also emerged that the men making complaint were always accorded a courteous hearing by the management, and that an attempt was made to meet their demand.

The conductors and motormen on their part evidently showed a willingness to co-operate with the Company to the best of their ability in rendering an efficient, prompt and courteous service to the public. The Board is much gratified to discover that by neither the Company nor its men is there the slightest tendency to discriminate against any employees on the score of belonging to, or not belonging to a labour organization.

The points at issue were without much difficulty narrowed down to the questions of hours and wages. To these matters your Board gave its very best attention, and after full investigation and negotiations with both parties, your Board is happy to report its unanimous agreement upon the points in dispute upon the basis of the following schedule:

(Signed) Charles W. Gordon,
Chairman.
W. J. Christie,
For the Company.
J. G. O'Donoghue,
For the Men.

Working Conditions for Motormen and Conductors of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company.

Clause 1.—Neither the Company nor its men will discriminate against any motorman or conductor by reason of his being or not being a member of any Street Railway Employees' Union.

Clause 2.—All cars will be cleaned and fully equipped with proper appliances for operating the car before leaving the sheds for their respective runs; the motorman and conductor of each car, before leaving for the run, must see that the car is fully equipped with proper appliances, and if anything is found to be lacking, must report at once to an inspector or foreman. Conductors and motormen must also keep the vestibules clean while on their respective runs, and report any defects or anything wrong with the car at the end of the run.

Clause 3.—Seniority, subject to efficiency, will be given preference in all regular runs posted up for selection, and each motorman and conductor will have the opportunity of selecting his run in accordance with his age in the service of the company; all runs to be posted for motormen and conductors to make their selections as to the run they may desire at least every four months.

Clause 4.—Motormen and conductors will be paid their wages semi-monthly, and will be paid on the fifteenth and last day of each month, if possible. If, however, the above dates should fall on Sunday or a holiday, payment will be made the day previous if proper arrangements can be made to do so.

Clause 5.—Conductors coming within the scope of this agreement will be supplied with tickets and change to the amount of twenty-five dollars, after signing the Company's form of agreement for the return of the money when called upon to do so.

Clause 6.—Free transportation will be granted to all motormen and conductors on all city lines of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company when in uniform or wearing a badge furnished by the Company. Reasonable free transportation at such times and in such manner as the manager may think best will be granted to all motormen and conductors on all outside lines controlled by the Company upon application for same being made at the General Offices.

Clause 7.—The proper officials of the Company will be willing to treat at all times with its motormen and conductors or any committee of them on any subject in the interests of the Company or its motormen and conductors.

Clause 8.—All reasonable complaints or grievances will be heard by the proper officials of the Company, and any motorman or conductor or committee failing to get satisfaction from the officials of the Company have the right to appeal at any reasonable time to the Board of Directors.

Clause 9.—All motormen and conductors required to work overtime on the following public holidays, namely: New Year's Day, 24th of May, Dominion Day, Thanksgiving Day, Civic Holiday, Labour Day and Christmas Day will be paid at the rate of time and one-half for such overtime. Exhibition time included.

Clause 10.—On, from and after May 1, 1909, the following scale of wages be in force:—

Twenty-one cents per hour for the first six months.

Twenty-three cents per hour for the second six months.

Twenty-four cents per hour for the second year.

Twenty-six and one-half cents per hour for the third year.

Twenty-seven cents per hour for the fourth and succeeding years' continuous service with the company.

Clause 11.—The proper officials of the Company will re-arrange the schedule of all the regular runs on or before July 1 to conform as nearly as possible to a nine-hour day instead of the present ten-hour basis. Whereupon it shall be the privilege

of any conductor or motorman to elect a ten-hour day should he so desire. It is distinctly understood that neither by the Company or by the men will there be any discrimination against any motorman or conductor for his action in this regard. Having due regard to all the conditions of the service, the manager undertakes that the schedules will be so arranged that the hours of work on the cars will be put in within the least number of hours as, in his opinion, will be considered practicable and consistent with the service performed by the Company.

Clause 12.—All motormen and conductors working Sundays to receive ten hours' pay for eight and one-half hours' work; overtime to be paid on the basis of ten hours-pay for eight and one-half hours' work; eight and one-half hours' work to constitute a day's work on Sunday.

Clause 13.—As far as practicable no motorman will be compelled to leave his regular run to take special runs.

Clause 14.—All front vestibules on closed cars will be fitted with curtains, or in such other manner as may be thought best, to darken the front vestibule at night. All open cars will be fitted with glass fronts for motormen.

Clause 15.—No conductor at any time will be required to operate more than one car, and no motor car pull more than one trailer, as far as practicable in the discretion of the management.

Clause 16.—Reasonable leave of absence will be granted to all motormen and conductors when their services can be spared. Any motorman or conductor taking other employment during leave of absence will be considered to have terminated his services with the Company. Any service, however, that a conductor or motorman may be called upon to render in a representative capacity on behalf of his fellow motormen and conductors shall not be considered as covered by the word 'employment' as used in this clause; such absence, however, not to exceed one year.

Clause 17.—That when any motorman or conductor has been suspended or discharged from the service of the Company, and after investigation has been found not guilty of sufficient cause to warrant such discharge or suspension, he shall be reinstated and paid for all time lost.

Clause 18.—No motorman will be compelled to take cars from the barns without doors, or with broken vestibules or windows, between October 15 and April 15.

Clause 19.—All motormen's vestibules shall be fitted with heaters and made as tight and comfortable as possible.

Clause 20.—Stools will be furnished for the motormen's use on such routes or parts of routes as the management may think proper.

Clause 21.—Any motorman or conductor who has been six months or more in the Company's service and leaving of his own accord, shall upon application for same be furnished with reference as to length of service, character and ability while in the Company's employ. Regular printed forms to be used for such purpose.

Clause 22.—Each conductor will be furnished once every two years with a uniform pea-jacket, and each motorman will be furnished once every two years with a uniform overcoat; and any motorman or conductor leaving the service of the company from any cause within six months after receiving his pea-jacket or overcoat will be charged the amount actually advanced by the Company.

Clause 23.—The Company will pay one-half the cost of first uniform; all uniforms thereafter will be furnished free, and a suitable cap will also be provided. Winter caps will be issued not later than November 1, and summer caps not later than May 1.

Clause 24.—The conductors operating on outlying lines will be allowed all necessary time over ten minutes when required to and from the general offices; and any

motorman required by the Company to come to the general offices shall receive the same consideration.

Clause 25.—The above conditions to remain in force from May 1, 1909, to May 1, 1911.

(Sgd.) CHARLES W. GORDON,
Chairman.

W. J. CHRISTIE,
For the Company.

J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
For the Men.

VI.—APPLICATION FROM EMPLOYEES OF THE NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, SYDNEY MINES N.S., MEMBERS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA—BOARD ESTABLISHED —NO CESSATION OF WORK.

Application received.—April 26, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, Sydney Mines, C.B., and employees, members of the United Mine Workers of America.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute.—Wages, conditions of labour, and demand for recognition of the U. M. W. A.

Number of employees affected.—340.

Date of constitution of Board.—June 7, 1909.

Membership of Board.—His Honour Judge J. P. Chipman, Kentville, N.S., chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; His Honour Judge A. McGillvray, Antigonish, N.S., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing Company; and Mr. Daniel McDougall, Glace Bay, C.B., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—July 23, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—The report of the Board found against the claims of the employees, whilst the minority report by Mr. Daniel McDougall supported their claims. There was, however, no cessation of work.

The Minister received on July 23 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which was referred the dispute between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, and members of the Florence Local 1746 of the United Mine Workers of America, said union being one of the locals of the district of Nova Scotia, No. 26. The Board consisted of His Honour Judge Chipman, of Kentville, N.S., chairman; His Honour Judge McGillvray, of Antigonish, N.S., appointed for the Company, and Mr. Daniel McDougall, of Glace Bay, N.S., appointed for the employees. Judge McGillvray was appointed by the Minister of Labour, the Company having declined to make any recommendation. The report of the Board was signed by Judge Chipman, chairman, and Judge McGillvray, while a minority report was also received in the department signed by Mr. D. McDougall. The first session of the Board was held at Florence, N.S., on June 23. The employees were represented before the Board by Joseph Belshaw of the District Board of District No. 26 of the U. M. W. A., and by James Knowles, president of the Florence Union, and James B. McLachlin, district secretary-treasurer of the U. M. W. A. The Company was represented by Mr. Thomas J. Brown, general superintendent. Neither party was represented by counsel.

The subjects in dispute were as follows, namely: (1) An increase of wages consequent upon the introduction of closed lights (safety lamps) in lieu of open lights, and (2) that since the Company recognize the Provincial Workmen's Association they should also recognize the union of the United Mine Workers of America, and should grant no preference to one class of their employees.

The Board pointed out that while the application in the present matter was before the Department, the Company adjusted with the Provincial Workmen's Association an increase of wages to the extent of 2 cents per ton in the following proportion: Machine runners, ½c.; shot firers, ½c.; loaders, 1c., and this allowance or increase was added to the wage bill for the month of May last, and paid to each of their employees in these classes, entirely irrespective of their membership in the P. W. A. or U. M. W. A. 'The demand made by the employees,' added the Board, 'asked for an increase of 2c. for shot firers and machine runners and 5c. for loaders, equivalent to 9c. per ton.'

On the general question of closed lights the Board found that the introduction of closed lights had undoubtedly had the effect of causing more inconvenience and a greater disadvantage in mining than other lights, but, on the other hand, the workmen who were examined all frankly admitted that both life and property were thereby rendered safer and more secure. 'Surely,' the Board commented, 'if such a result is attained, the workmen should be willing to accept a reasonable increase in their wages and allow the improved condition of the mine thereby so signally safeguarded, both as to the preservation of their lives and the property in which they procure their livelihood, to weigh in the scale and counterbalance the difference between the extra amount granted by the Company and the demand therein made.'

After quoting elaborate statistics prepared by the Company as part of its case with respect to wages paid to workmen in the classes affected by the change, the Board continued as follows: 'Such being the case the Board with due regard to all the conditions and circumstances appearing from the evidence is of the opinion that it cannot conscientiously recommend and decide otherwise than that the Company has met the men at least half way in the offer it has made for the inconvenience and loss occasioned by the installation of safety lamps in the colliery in question.'

RECOGNITION OF THE U. M. W. A.

On the general question of the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, the Board quoted as follows: 'The U. M. W. A. is a foreign corporation, the majority of its members residing in the United States, as also do their executive officers. Under its constitution it is quite possible that the members of the societies of the province of Nova Scotia might be called out on strike to assist the American members of the society, which would be a very great detriment to the operators of this country and the province generally. If it should be considered in the interests of the whole body of the U. M. W. to proclaim a strike in Cape Breton, either to assist the U. M. W. or the operators in America who are placing coal in the Canadian markets in direct competition with the mining industries in this province, the result would be disastrous, and we believe this power is too great to place in the hands of any foreign body as it practically means the control of our mining industries. Our Company look upon the society with a great deal of apprehension and fear, as it is quite natural to assume that a society governed and controlled in the United States will have its first interests in that country. The constitution of the U. M. W. states that all employees about the colliery except the superintendent and manager of the mine, shall be members of the U. M. W. This Company will not agree to the officers of the collieries being members of this or any other labour society.'

The Board then commented thus on the situation:—

'These reasons, coupled with the facts and circumstances set forth in the evidence and exhibits, seem to be sufficiently cogent for a finding in favour of the Company, and such is our mature and deliberate opinion.

'Both the Company and employees have a right in this country to settle their own business, and in such a dispute as we are now investigating it is our duty, fail-

ing an agreement, to make such recomendations to the Department as might, if accepted, bring about a settlement.

'The growing sentiment in this country is strongly in favour of managing our industrial and commercial interests without being subject to the dictation or control of our neighbours across the line, and now would seem to be an opportune time for a movement to be made for the establishment of a labour union for Canada alone, which shall be incorporated on the lines best calculated to create harmony and peace, and the prevention of strikes, so suicidal and detrimental to both employer and employees, and the province of Nova Scotia as well.

'In the meantime, the two societies now warring with each other should get together and endeavour to work out the problems before them in a spirit of loyalty to the country in which they live and are earning their daily bread.

'We cannot close our report without referring to the good feeling which exists between the general superintendent of the Company and its employees. The witnesses testified truthfully and candidly, and the representatives conducted their case with fairness, ability and good judgment.

'Mr. Brown had good reason to compliment both men and representatives, and the Board is sure that the feelings he entertains for them are mutual and reciprocal. Few men can have so careful, painstaking and competent an employer, and the interests of his men should be, and we believe are, safe in his hands.'

Mr. Daniel McDougall, member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the employees, in a minority report observed that 'from the evidence adduced, I cannot say that 2 cents per ton increase which the Company had given its men was sufficient for the changed conditions and the amount of inconvenience to which the men were subjected.' In his judgment, therefore, the demands of the men were not unjustified. He is also of opinion that the increase should be 4 cents per ton, as follows: Machine runner, 1 cent; shot firer, 1 cent; loader, 2 cents. The evidence, he thinks, went to show that men, under the present circumstances, cannot earn as much as formerly on account of the insufficiency of the light, and that they must work longer hours under less favourable conditions than before prevailed. 'Another matter of great importance,' he adds, 'is that the eyesight of the miner using the closed light becomes affected from the overstrain on the optic nerve, and that in time the eye is completely crippled.'

On the question of the recognition of the union, Mr. McDougall stated:—

'Regarding recognition for the United Mine Workers of America, that matter has assumed such a character in Nova Scotia, both in numbers and public sympathy, that I feel the Board cannot do otherwise but recommend the Company to give recognition to this union, as far as committees to wait upon them and arrange meetings to adjust any trouble or grievance that may arise between the men and the Company, and also that a pit committee from the local should be given the power to make visits to the mine for the purpose of examination, as provided for in the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and many other matters that become necessary for the protection of life and property.

'I wish to point out one very serious occurrence in one of the collieries owned by this Company that might have been the cause of great destruction, and the U.M.W. committee could not get an audience with the Company to have the matter adjusted, and they accordingly had to go to the Government Inspector of Mines to have the matter investigated. Under that investigation it was clearly shown that practices were in operation that made it hazardous to the life of the miners and endangered the Company's property. This, therefore, goes to show that the Company, failing to treat with our organization, puts the miners who belong to this union in such a position as to make it impossible for them to approach the Company in their own interests,

and we contend that having at this particular place 95 per cent of the miners in our society, it is very unfair to treat with the P. W. A. who only represent five per cent of miners at Florence and not treat with the United Mine Workers of America.

'Their chief aim being to educate the working class of all countries, we claim that the United Mine Workers are not an American organization, and that the operators of this country, when the people say so, should meet the union, more particularly when 90 per cent of their workmen are members of the organization, Canadian or American, from the fact, first, that it is international, and second, that it is already successfully operating in British Columbia and Alberta, and that by having one great coal mining organization of an international character the time will be hastened when industrial peace shall prevail and misunderstandings between employers and employees put right.

The Department was not informed whether the findings of the Board were acceptable to the parties concerned, but no cessation of work occurred in the operation of the mine.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board is as follows:—

In the matter of the 'Industrial Disputes Act, 1907,' and of a dispute between the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Ltd., and members of the Florence local 1746 of the United Mine Workers of America, said local being one of the locals of the District of Nova Scotia, No. 26.

The Board, composed of Judge McGillivray, of Antigonish, Mr. Daniel McDougall of Glace Bay, and Judge Chipman, of Kentville, N.S., Chairman, pursuant to notice held its first session on Wednesday, the 23rd day of June, 1909, in the Workmen's Hall, Florence; this locality (No. 3 colliery of the said Company) being the locus within which the subject matter of the present proceeding arose.

Before entering upon the duties pertaining to the reference, the members of the Board took the prescribed oath of office.

The employees were represented by Joseph Belshaw, district board member of District No. 26 of the United Mine Workers of America.

James Knowles, president of said Florence local, and James B. McLaughlin, district secretary-treasurer of the U. M. W.

The Company was not represented. An application was then made for the issue of a subpœna for Thomas J. Brown, general superintendent of the Company. This application was immediately granted, and on advice of the action of the Board in this regard he forthwith advised the Board that he would attend, and thereafter was present and represented the Company.

Neither party desired the presence of counsel and none attended.

The Board sat at Florence on the 23rd, 24th and 25th of June, and on this last named date the evidence tendered on behalf of the employees was completed.

In order to obtain a more intelligent and practical knowledge of the work, which the three classes of workmen, viz.: the machine runners, shot firers and loaders actually performed underground, it was decided by the Board and acquiesced in by the parties hereto, that a visit to the mine should be made.

In due time the necessary preparations were made, and the descent down the slope, a distance of over 5,000 feet, was successfully accomplished. Every assistance was rendered by the officials of the Company and Mr. Belshaw, and the Board was thus privileged to witness an ocular demonstration of the work these men do in the due performance of their duties.

Prior to going down the mine, Mr. Brown, on behalf of the Company, applied for an adjournment until Monday, the 28th of June, for the presentation of the Company's

case. This application was favourably entertained by the Board, and on this date the Company's case was finally closed, and the Board announced that further proceedings would be postponed until Wednesday, July the 14th prox., when the Board would meet at Halifax to deliberate on the evidence and formulate its report for transmission to the Department.

In passing we may say that the Board held two sessions on Saturday, the 26th June, at Glace Bay, examining and considering the evidence then given by the employees.

After sessions at Halifax on the 14th, 15th and 16th of July, weighing and deliberating upon the evidence submitted and in the preparation of this report, the Board submits the following findings:—

Two issues only are involved in this dispute, *i.e.*:

(*a*) An increase of wages, consequent upon the introduction of closed lights (safety lamps) in lieu of open lights, and

(*b*) That since the Company recognize the Provincial Workmen's Association they should also recognize the union of the United Mine Workers of America and should grant no preference to one class of their employees.

While the application for this Board was being considered, but before it was granted, the Company adjusted with the P. W. A. an increase of wages to the extent of two cents per ton in the following proportions: Machine runners, ½c.; shot firers, ½c.; loaders, 1c., and this allowance or increase was added to the wage bill for the month of May last and paid to every employee in these classes, entirely irrespective of their membership in the P. W. A. or U. M. W.

The demand made by the employees asked for an increase of two cents for shot firers and machine runners and five cents for loaders—equivalent to nine cents per ton.

The mine was shown to be well equipped and in splendid condition; in fact, all of the witnesses who were asked in reference thereto admitted that the air and ventilation therein were better than in any other mine in which they had previously worked.

The introduction of closed lights has doubtless had the effect of causing more inconvenience and a greater disadvantage in mining than other lights, but, on the other hand, the workmen who were examined all frankly admitted that both life and property were thereby rendered safer and more secure. Surely if such a result is attained the workmen should be willing to accept a reasonable increase in their wages, and allow the improved condition of the mine thereby so signally safeguarded, both as to the preservation of their lives and the property in which they procure their livelihood, to weigh in the scale and counter balance the difference between the extra amount granted by the Company and the demand herein made.

The Company, as part of its case, prepared for and handed to the Board tabulated statements of the wages earned and paid to the workmen in the classes mentioned, and from these it appears that loaders received the following average wages per day from September, 1908, to May, 1909, inclusive. (Sixty-two men are classified):—

LOADERS.

1908—September	$2	16
October	2	22
November	2	24
December	2	41
1909—January	2	32
February	2	24
March	2	09
April	2	18
May	2	22

MACHINE RUNNERS.

1908—	September	$4 46
	October	4 29
	November	4 40
	December	4 35
1909—	January	4 10
	February	4 00
	March	3 59
	April	3 67
	May	3 83

(Twenty-six men classified.)

SHOT FIRERS.

1908—	September	$4 44
	October	4 38
	November	4 40
	December	4 38
1909—	January	4 16
	February	4 01
	March	3 90
	April	3 79
	May	4 08

The average wages per day for the months of March, April and May are shown to be:—

Shot firers	$3 90
Machine runners	3 70
Loaders	2 13

And the daily average production:—

Shot firers	29 tons.
Machine runners	27 "
Loaders	10 "

The increase granted at ½c. per ton amounts to 14½c., 13½c. and 10c. for the workmen in the order named, and equal to at least $25 to $40 per year and in the same order the demand or claim made would be 58c., 54c. and 50c. per day.

Other tables will be found among the exhibits and in order to place before the Board the possibilities of a wage earner the wages of six of the highest men (same classes) are given for the months of March, April and May.

Shot Firers

Days.		Total Wages.	Average.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
March	26	118 31	4 55
"	25	100 60	4 02
"	18	83 09	4 61
"	23	101 33	4 40
"	26	117 88	4 53
"	20	100 01	5 00
April	23	94 31	4 01
"	21	87 85	4 68
"	15	70 30	4 68
"	21	92 51	4 40
"	23	99 00	4 30
"	19	81 19	4 27
May	19	93 42	4 92
"	17	82 65	4 86
"	15	68 08	4 54
"	17	74 69	4 39
"	19	97 33	5 12
"	12	52 99	4 42

Machine Runners.

March	13	58 01	4 46
"	27	163 57	6 06
"	23	108 71	4 73
"	22	94 08	4 27
"	22	103 57	4 61
"	21	91 95	4 38
April	20	84 65	4 23
"	24	174 62	6 15
"	19	92 92	4 89
"	20	99 25	4 96
"	19	86 24	4 54
"	19	104 81	5 51
May	17	82 57	4 86
"	19	111 73	5 88
"	15	72 03	4 80
"	18	85 68	4 76
"	15	84 84	5 65
"	13	81 19	6 24

Loaders.

March	22	72 36	3 29
"	26	73 61	2 83
"	14	38 36	2 74
"	11	30 04	2 73
"	14	28 80	2 77
"	21	75 52	3 59
April	17	65 88	3 87
"	21	61 07	2 91
"	17	45 08	2 65
"	14	33 17	2 37
"	18	59 01	3 28
"	17	63 79	3 75
May	15	45 36	3 02
"	15	41 84	2 79
"	13	25 14	1 93
"	12	20 36	1 69
"	16	34 10	2 13
"	11	30 98	2 82

The average hours worked per day are considerably less, in the classes above designated, than nine hours.

The introduction of safety lamps, which were first brought into commission on the 8th day of March last (1909) cost the Company $2,000 and their maintenance amounts to $200 per month.

The increase granted has not been added to the wages for May. This increase for the year figures up $6,000 and the claim, if granted, would total no less a sum than $27,000.

The representatives when pressed to make an amicable settlement intimated that they would prefer to leave the adjustment of the wages as well as other matters for the Board to deal with.

Such being the case, the Board, with a due regard to all the conditions and circumstances appearing from the evidence, is of the opinion that it cannot conscientiously recommend and decide otherwise than that the Company has met the men at least half way in the offer it has made for the inconvenience and loss occasioned by the installation of safety lamps in the colliery in question.

The Board desires to thank the witnesses and representatives for courtesies extended and will entertain the hope that the finding now made will be acceptable to them and all concerned.

What shall be said with regard to the second issue and which the Board believes to be the crucial issue for consideration.

The U. M. W. earnestly desire recognition and the Company just as strenuously and persistently refuse to comply therewith. It is certainly a vexed question and we fear that anything we can say or do will not effect the desired object.

Employees who belong to the U. M. W. claim that they should have the right, whenever they have a grievance requiring redress, to approach the Company through a committee appointed for this purpose by their union, and more particularly in the presentation of a grievance which may directly or indirectly endanger the lives of some of their members.

Much of the evidence given in this regard had reference to practices in the mine, which the witnesses considered should be remedied or abolished.

'The Coal Mines Regulation Act' (which is very comprehensive in its terms) provides ways and means by which any violation of the Act may be inquired into and rectified.

The general superintendent, Mr. Thos. J. Brown, also has given it to be distinctly understood, and has enjoined upon the men, that he is always ready and willing to receive and confer with the employees or employee who desire to approach him in reference to any grievance that he or they may think should be brought to his notice, providing the interview is sought by them as individuals, and not as representatives of the U. M. W.

It would therefore seem that the objections or reasons urged by the employees are fairly well met and that it becomes more a matter of sentiment with them than otherwise when they are seeking recognition.

Mr. Brown, in his answer to the employees' claim for recognition, says:—

'Dealing with the second part of the matter before the Board, I would simply state the position that the Company takes in connection with the recognition of the society which is claiming recognition, and I am stating on behalf of the Company that while the Company had decided to recognize the P. W. A., there has been no case that we know of where any discrimination or harshness has been shown towards the men who have thrown in their lot with the U. M. W., and the Company will find if impracticable to deal with two separate societies whose contentions and demands may be quite at variance with each other. In other words, the Company considers it impossible to serve two masters.

'The U. M. W. is a foreign corporation, the majority of its members residing in the United States, as also do their executive officers. Under its constitution, it is

quite possible that the members of the societies of the Province of Nova Scotia might be called out on a strike to assist the American members of the society, which would be a very great detriment to the operators of this country and the Province generally. If it should be considered in the interests of the whole body of the U. M. W. to proclaim a strike in Cape Breton, either to assist the U. M. W. or the operators in America who are placing coal in the Canadian markets in direct competition with mining industries in this province, the result would be disastrous, and we believe this power is too great to place in the hands of any foreign body, as it practically means the control of our mining industries. Our Company look upon the society with a great deal of apprehension and fear, as it is quite natural to assume that a society governed and controlled in the United States will have its first interests in that country. The constitution of the U. M. W. states that all employees about the colliery except the superintendent and manager of the mine, shall be members of the U.M.W. This Company will not agree to the officers of the collieries being members of this or any other labour society.'

These reasons, coupled with the facts and circumstances set forth in the evidence and exhibits, seem to be sufficiently cogent for a finding in favour of the Company and such is our mature and deliberate opinion.

Both the Company and employees have the right in this country to settle their own business, and in such a dispute as we are now investigating it is our duty, failing an agreement, to make such recommendations to the Department as might, if accepted, bring about a settlement.

The growing sentiment in this country is strongly in favour of managing our industrial and commercial interests without being subject to the dictation or control of our neighbours across the line, and now would seem to be an opportune time for a movement to be made for the establishment of a labour union for Canada alone, which shall be incorporated on the lines best calculated to create harmony and peace, and the prevention of strikes, so suicidal and detrimental to both employer and employees, and the province of Nova Scotia as well.

In the meantime the two societies now warring with each other should get together and endeavour to work out the problems before them in a spirit of loyalty to the country in which they live and are earning their daily bread.

We cannot close our report without referring to the good feeling which exists between the general superintendent of the Company and its employees. The witnesses testified truthfully and candidly and the representatives conducted their case with fairness, ability and good judgment.

Mr. Brown had good reason to compliment both men and representatives, and the Board is sure that the feelings he entertains for them are mutual and reciprocal. Few men can have so careful, painstaking and competent an employer, and the interests of his men should be, and we believe are, safe in his hands.

Herewith will be found the exhibits tendered with the evidence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) J. P. CHIPMAN,
Chairman.

A. MACGILLIVRAY,
Member of Board.

THE HONOURABLE MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

MINORITY REPORT.

The text of the minority report in this matter is as follows:—

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

In the matter of the dispute between the employees of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, I beg leave to submit a minority report, as the Board could not come to a unanimous decision, and my report shall be as follows:—

Your Board met in its sessions at Florence, Sydney Mines, the seat of the dispute, and began its hearing on Tuesday, June 23, and continued its sitting until June 28. The final sitting was in Halifax on July 14-15, to render a decision of the evidence produced.

I feel pleased to state that the evidence produced by the witnesses was of a high character, and the negotiations were greatly assisted to finish speedily by the fairness of both parties, and their willingness to assist the Board in its investigations.

The Board also found the best of feeling existing between the men and the Company.

The question for the Board's consideration embraced an advance on rates on account of a change from open lights in the mine to closed lights. Your Board, to more fully qualify to take a fair-minded view of the situation, made a visit underground in the colliery affected, and show the conditions as they existed.

The other question submitted being that the United Mine Workers of America were not accorded the same treatment as the Provincial Workmen's Association.

In regard to those subjects, I must say first,—That upon the Board sitting and after the Board had been granted, the Company gave the men an advance of 2 cents per ton, as follows: Machine runners ½-cent, shot firers ½-cent, loaders 1 cent. This made it rather difficult for the Board, but the evidence was heard and gone into very fully, and I, as a member of the Board, and from the evidence produced, cannot say that 2 cents of an increase for the changed conditions and the amount of inconvenience to the men, is sufficient. I would, therefore, say that in my opinion the increase should be 4 cents, as follows: Machine runner 1 cent, shot firer 1 cent, loader 2 cents. I would further state that the demands made by the men, in my opinion, are not unjustified.

The evidence produced goes to show that men, under circumstances as now exist, cannot earn as much money as formerly, for the reason that it becomes so much more laborious to do their work on account of the insufficiency of the light produced by the lamp, and they must work longer hours, under less favourable conditions than before.

Another matter of great importance is that the eyesight of the miner using the closed light becomes affected from the overstrain on the optic nerve, and after a time the eye is completely crippled. This in itself is one great reason why the miner should receive more compensation.

I made those recommendations from the fact of my knowledge of the difference in change of conditions, and after a careful perusal of the evidence produced. I have come to the decision that no less than 4 cents per ton would in any way give the miners the difference they are entitled to on account of changed conditions.

Regarding recognition for the United Mine Workers of America, that matter has assumed such a character in Nova Scotia, both in number and public sympathy, that I feel the Board cannot do otherwise but recommend the Company to give recognition to this union, as far as committees to wait upon them and arrange meetings to adjust any trouble or grievance that may arise between the men and the Company,

and also that a pit committee from the local should be given the power to make visits to the mine for the purpose of examination, as provided for in the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and many other matters that become necessary for the protection of life and property.

I wish to point out one very serious occurrence in one of the collieries owned by this Company that might have been the cause of great destruction, and the U. M. W. committee could not get an audience with the Company to have the matter adjusted, and they accordingly had to go to the government inspector of mines to have the matter investigated. Under that investigation it was clearly shown that practices were in operation that made it hazardous to the life of the miners and endangered the Company's property. This, therefore, goes to show that the Company, failing to treat with our organization, puts the miners who belong to this union in such a position as to make it impossible for them to approach the Company in their own interests, and we contend that having at this particular place 95 per cent of the miners in our society it is very unfair to treat with the P. W. A. who only represent 5 per cent of miners at Florence and not treat with the United Mine Workers of America.

I wish to point out the fact that the objection to the United Mine Workers being an American organization, that the organization is just as much a Canadian organization. We repudiate that statement, and say that the organization is an international organization whose aim is to promote the welfare, advance the interests, bless the homes, and bring peace into the country where they locate. Their chief aim being to educate the working class of all countries, therefore, we claim that the United Mine Workers are not an American organization, and that the operators of this country, when the people say so, should meet the union, more particularly when 90 per cent of their workmen are members of the organization, Canadian or American, from the fact, first, that it is international, and, second, that it is already successfully operating in British Columbia and Alberta, and that by having one great coal mining organization of an international character the time will be hastened when industrial peace shall prevail and misunderstandings between employers and employees put right.

Trusting that the efforts of the Board may be successful to bring about peace and harmony.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) DAN McDOUGALL,
On behalf of the Employees.

VII.—APPLICATION FROM EMPLOYEES OF THE DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, MONTREAL, QUE.—BOARD ESTABLISHED—UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD—STRIKE AVERTED.

Application received.—April 27, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Dominion Textile Company, Montreal, Que., and mule spinners in its employ.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Textile.

Nature of dispute.—Wages.

Number of employees affected.—Directly, 70; indirectly, 3,000.

Date of constitution of Board.—May 25, 1909.

Membership of Board.—Honourable Mr. Justice Thos. Fortin, Montreal, Que., Chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. F. G. Daniels, Montmorency, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company, and Mr. A. A. Gibeault, Montreal, Que., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—May 25, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—Report of Board accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.

The Minister received on May 27 the report of the Board established in the case of the dispute between the Dominion Textile Company and certain of its employees in Montreal. In this report the grievances referred for investigation were stated to be; (1) to re-establish for the mule spinners the pay-list in force in April, 1908, from which a reduction had been made in May of the same year of from 10 to 25 per cent; (2) the doing away with what is called the 'black list.'

In the application of Messrs. F. Fafard and C. Donais, of Montreal, for the establishment of a Board it was stated that 70 men were directly affected, and that 1,600 men and 1,400 women were affected indirectly. The textile industry not being one of those to which the Industrial Disputes Act applies the Board was established by the mutual consent of the parties affected expressly as provided by section 63. Mr. Arthur A. Gibeault, of Montreal, was appointed on the recommendation of the employees, and Mr. F. G. Daniels, of Montmorency, on part of the Company. The Honourable Mr. Justice Fortin, of the Superior Court, Montreal, was appointed Chairman on the recommendation of Messrs. Daniels and Gibeault.

The report showed that on May 4, 1908, a reduction had been made in the salaries of the mule spinners and other employees of the Dominion Textile Company of 10 per cent and upwards, which led to a strike on the part of the operatives. The Board, in its review of the case, found that this strike was terminated on a promise by the Company that when trade conditions improved, wages would again be raised to the old schedule, and held that the question therefore was to determine whether there had been such an improvement in the conditions of this industry as would warrant the claim of the spinners. In the opinion of the Chairman of the Board and of Mr. Daniels, it was proven that there had been no improvement in respect of profits during the year, but that on the contrary there had been a continued depression resulting in a diminution of the earnings in the Montreal mills, and that 'the Com-

pany is justified in refusing to re-establish the scale of prices existing before the last reduction in wages.' Mr. Gibeault, the other member of the Board, was of opinion that the Company should increase the present schedule of wages by five per cent. The Board found no evidence to establish the existence of any 'black list.' On May 28 the Department was informed that the findings of the Board were accepted by the Company as a basis of settlement of the matters referred for investigation. On June 7 the Department received word also from the representatives of the employees to the effect that the findings were accepted by them and that the Company on its part had promised to re-engage five spinners who had been out of employment for a year.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board is as follows:—

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and in the matter of differences between the Dominion Textile Company and its employees.

1. By the application in this matter, two questions were submited to this Board:

(*a*) To re-establish, for the mule spinners, the pay-list in force in April, 1908, and from which a reduction had been made in May of the same year of from 10 to 25 per cent;

(*b*) The doing away with of what is called the 'black list.'

2. It appears that, during the years 1906 and 1907, the mule spinners belonging to the union at Montreal, that is, in the mills of St. Henri and Hochelaga, were first granted an increase of salary of 6 per cent, then an increase of 10 to 12 per cent, followed by another increase of 10 per cent, and, finally another increase of 2 to 2½ per cent, making a total of 30½ per cent for the mule spinners. During those two years, the cotton industry is shown by the evidence adduced before us to have been very prosperous. But, at the end of 1907 a severe depression set in, and was still in existence in the spring of 1908.

3. On the 4th of May a reduction was made on the salaries of the mule spinners and others of 10 per cent, as far as the St. Henri mill is concerned, and a reduction of a little over 10 per cent in some other cases, as regards the Hochelaga mills.

This reduction led to a strike, which was followed by a return to work of the operatives, who were promised that when trade conditions improved their wages would again be raised to the old schedule.

Now, this Board was called upon to inquire as to the mule spinners only of the Montreal union, aggregating about 70, and had nothing to do with the other operatives, numbering about 6,000.

4. The question before us was then whether there had been such an improvement in the conditions of the industry as would warrant the claim of the spinners.

It became a delicate matter to determine what should be the proper basis from which it could be ascertained whether conditions had improved. Was it to compare the operations of the mills in Montreal only, or to take the general operations of the Company for the year that had elapsed? In order to avoid possible error on this point, the Board thought proper to examine both the operations of the mills in Montreal, and the general operations of the Company for that year.

5. For that purpose the Board has sat and examined witnesses, as well on this first point as on the other question. It was thought proper to examine witnesses as fully as possible, and the Board has sat continuously on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 22nd instant.

As far as the operations of the mills at Montreal were concerned, it was proved that there had been no improvement in the earnings of profits during the year. On the contrary, there was as the result of continued depression, a diminution in the earnings of those mills.

As to the general operations of the Company, the same result was shown. The operations of the last year have shown a considerable falling off in the profits, and it was proved that the depression which had set in at the end of the year 1907 has continued and still exists at the present time.

It was proved that the main cause for the acute depression in this country is that the depression, being universal, foreign manufacturers have cut prices to such an extent that the tariff protection, which is sufficient in ordinary times, has proved inadequate under present conditions.

So it appears to the majority of the Board that the Company is justified in refusing to re-establish the scale of prices existing before the last reduction in wages.

6. In the opinion of Mr. Gibeault, the Company ought to increase the present schedule by 5 per cent. It appears to Mr. Gibeault that since this Company has been organized the bondholders and shareholders have received interest and dividends in such a way that an increase which would, if applied to all the employees of the Company, mean an outlay of no more than $75,000 a year, would be justified under the circumstances.

7. Upon the second question submitted to us we find that there was not in existence what is usually termed a 'black list,' and the question of fines was not pressed before us.

We find, however, that some of the spinners who had been employed up to the strike of May, 1908, have not, since secured employment from the Company. In some cases this was apparently due to the fact that personal difficulties had occurred between the men and the overseers. Some of those men have since found employment elsewhere, but some have not.

The Board feels justified in recommending that those whose names were the subject of particular consideration should be given another opportunity of giving their services to the Company in the same departments, and believes it has reason to hope that this recommendation may soon be carried into effect.

In conclusion, we have much pleasure in stating that our proceedings have been carried on in the most harmonious way, and with the most evident desire on the part of all to render justice to all concerned.

(Sgd.) THOMAS FORTIN,
Chairman.
F. G. DANIELS.
A. A. GIBEAULT.

MONTREAL, May 22, 1909.

VIII.—APPLICATION FROM RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS, MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF RAILROAD TELEGRAPHERS, EMPLOYED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—BOARD ESTABLISHED UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD—STRIKE AVERTED.

Application received.—May 7, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its railroad telegraphers, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Railways.

Nature of dispute.—Alleged unfair dismissal and breach of contract.

Number of employees affected.—1,600.

Date of constitution of Board.—May 29, 1909.

Membership of Board.—Honourable Mr. Justice Thos. Fortin, Montreal, Que., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. W. T. J. Lee, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—June 11, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—Unanimous report of Board was accepted by both parties to the dispute, a strike being thereby averted.

The Minister received on June 11 the report of the Board established to adjust differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its railroad telegraphers relating to the following claims which had been made in the employees' application: (1) Unfair dismissal of Mr. L. H. Devault from the position of train despatcher at Farnham, Que., December 18, 1908; (2) Breach of contract with the Order of Railroad Telegraphers by displacing despatchers from regular positions at Montreal, contrary to the terms of Article 2 of schedule agreement since January 1, 1909.

The telegraphers called for the reinstatement of Mr. Devault with payment for lost time and requested also that the displaced despatchers should be allowed their regular positions and reimbursed for loss of salary sustained by their removal. The application in this matter was signed by Messrs. D. Campbell and G. D. Robertson, of Toronto, and it was therein stated that 1,600 employees were likely to be affected.

Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, and Mr. W. T. J. Lee, Toronto, were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the employers and employees respectively. In the absence of a joint recommendation from Messrs. Nesbitt and Lee, the Honourable Mr. Justice Fortin, Montreal, was appointed by the Minister as Chairman of this Board.

The unanimous findings of the Board were to the effect that the officials of the Company were justified in the dismissal of the said Devault and the contention of the Company was therefore sustained. In the matter of —— Rose, the Board concluded that the contention of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers as to the construction to be placed on Rules 1 and 2 was incorrect, and that the contention of the Company was therefore sustained.

On June 17, the Department was advised of the acceptance by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the report of the Board in this matter, and on June 21, word was received of the acceptance of the findings by the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employer and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, employees.

The undersigned having been appointed as a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the above Act, held at Montreal on the 3rd day of June, 1909, and having heard the parties, proceed to investigate the following claims:—

IN THE MATTER OF —— ROSE.

The Board came to the conclusion that the contention of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers as to the construction of Rules 1 and 2 was incorrect and the Company were justified in appointing the said ———— Rose to the position of first train despatcher.

The contention of the Company is, therefore, sustained.

IN THE MATTER OF L. H. DEVAULT.

The Board having heard the parties, are of the opinion that the officers of the Company were justified in the dismissal of the said Devault, and the contention of the Company is therefore sustained.

Dated at Montreal this 4th day of June, 1908

(Sgd.) THOMAS FORTIN,
Chairman.
WALLACE NESBITT,
For C. P. R.
W. T. J. LEE,
For Employees.

IX.—APPLICATION FROM EMPLOYEES OF COMPANIES COMPRISING THE WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION, AS FOLLOWS:—ALBERTA RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION COMPANY, H. W. McNEILL COMPANY, PACIFIC COAL COMPANY, LEITCH COLLIERIES, LIMITED, WESTERN CANADIAN COLLIERIES, LIMITED, INTERNATIONAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY, LIMITED, AND HOSMER MINES, LIMITED—BOARD ESTABLISHED—EMPLOYEES CEASED WORK, BUT AGREEMENT CONCLUDED LATER BASED ON REPORT OF BOARD.

Application received.—May 5, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Western Coal Operators' Association and Employees.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute.—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected.—2,100.

Date of constitution of Board.—May 15, 1909.

Membership of Board.—Rev. Hugh Grant, Fernie, B.C., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Colin MacLeod, MacLeod, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Companies; and Mr. F. H. Sherman, Taber, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—June 21, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—Employees ceased work on March 31, 1909, on the expiry of the agreement under which they had previously been working. Strike continued during sessions of Board, and was terminated on June 30, 1909, by the signing of a new agreement, effective to March 31, 1911, which was based on the report of the Board.

The Minister received on June 21 the report of the Board established to adjust certain differences between the members of the Western Coal Operators' Association and their employees, as signed by the Rev. H. R. Grant, Chairman, and Mr. F. H. Sherman, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees; also a minority report signed by Mr. Colin MacLeod, member appointed on the recommendation of the Western Coal Operators' Association.

This dispute arose out of a 'failure to agree upon the terms and conditions of working agreements which expired on March 31, 1909.' The Board, in its report, expressed the opinion that these old agreements were agreeable to both parties, and therefore recommended a general agreement based on the old form of agreement effective from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1911.

In this case, Mr. Colin MacLeod, of MacLeod, Alta, and Mr. F. H. Sherman, of Taber, Alta., were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the Wester Coal Operators' Association and of the employees respectively. Rev. Hugh Grant, of Fernie, B.C., was appointed by the Minister as Chairman in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members. In the application it was stated that this dispute affected directly 2,100 men, and indirectly probably 10,000 others. The Board began its labours on May 20 and exerted itself to induce the parties concerned to adjust their differences by mutual agreement, but as no settlement

was reached in this way the Board visited the various mines affected and took evidence on the questions at issue. In its findings it was referred to a dispute respecting differential rates on pillars and contract rates at Lille, Bellevue, Hillcrest and Coleman mines, and expressed the opinion that if the parties each made an earnest effort they could easily settle, by mutual agreement or joint committee, any difficulties outstanding in this connection. On the subject of discrimination, the Board advised that the understanding arrived at with regard to discrimination, as reported by the Deputy Minister of Labour in the report of the Department of Labour in 1907, be observed by the parties to the present agreement.

The effect of the report of the Board, if accepted, would be, the Chairman explained in a covering letter, to give neither a 'closed shop' nor an 'open shop,' but to continue an agreement which had worked out amicably for two years.

The minority report of Mr. Colin MacLeod was in substantial agreement with the report of the Board. Mr. MacLeod had discussed at some length the merits of the points at issue, and finds the chief dispute to be 'the matter of the preamble and check-off clause, the miners contending that the preamble and check-off clause submitted by them would constitute a legal and binding agreement, the operators replying that it would not improve the legal aspects of the agreement heretofore existing and that its only effect was the establishment of a "closed shop," to which they could not agree.' Mr. MacLeod submitted that the preamble prepared by the miners did not improve the legal and binding effect of the preamble, used in the old agreement, nor on the other hand should the preamble, he thought, of the operators be adopted. Mr. MacLeod had incorporated in his report a draft agreement covering all points in dispute between the Western Coal Operators' Association and its employees. On the subject of a check-off clause, Mr. MacLeod said in his report: 'The applicants are undoubtedly entitled to a check-off clause in their agreement, but the check-off clause submitted by them being inconsistent with the laws in force in British Columbia and Alberta should not be accepted, and the check-off clause of the old agreements should be continued, the same being shown in the agreement above referred to.'

The Minister received early in the month of July a communication from Mr. Lewis Stockett, president of the Western Coal Operators' Association, stating that on June 30, an agreement was signed terminating the differences which had existed for a period of three months between the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, the Companies affected by the agreement being as follows, namely: The Bankhead Mines, Limited; The H. W. McNeill Co., Limited; Coal Department of Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company; Leitch Collieries, Limited; Royal Collieries, Limited; West Canadian Collieries, Limited (Bellevue and Lille mines); Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company, Limited, International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, and the Hosmer Mines, Limited.

The new agreement entered into on June 30 between the Western Coal Operators' Association and workmen in its employ, as represented by District 18 of the U. M. W. of A., covers many points not referred to in the agreement between the same parties of 1907, and differs therefrom in certain other respects. In the main, the agreements are along substantially similar lines. Four of the coal mining Companies who were parties to the old agreement, namely, the Crowsnest Pass Coal Company, the Pacific Coal Company, the Breckenridge and Lund Coal Company, and the Canadian American Coal and Coke Company, do not appear as signatories to the agreement of June 30, 1909. On the other hand, the new agreement contains the names of five Companies who had not taken part in the agreement which was entered into between the Western Coal Operators' Association and the U. M. W. A. two years ago, namely, the Coal Department of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, Royal Collieries, Leitch Collieries, Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company and Hosmer Mines.

In respect of wages, no change is made in the scale governing outside wages. The inside scale of wages which governed during the period from March, 1907, to March, 1909, is also continued in effect during the life of the new agreement, with the following exception: Machine men to be rated at $3.50 per shift and machine helpers at $3 per shift. The schedule of the old agreement relating to couplers, pushers, loaders, buckers, locomotive engineers, motormen, switchers and cagers is annulled in the new contract.

A clause is embodied in the new agreement declaring that the right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively in the Company, and that the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right.

A clause has also been added enumerating the employees who are not under the jurisdiction of the U. M. W. A., viz.: It is also agreed that all men working on improvements and extensive repairs are not included in the jurisdiction of the U. M. W. A.

Penalties are imposed for absence from work and for stoppage of work. Other clauses of the new agreement not included in the agreement of 1907 deal with the following subjects: Check weighmen, preference of employment, minimum rate, miners taken to do company work, delivery of timber, loading of coal from chutes, doctor and hospital arrangements, store, holidays, funerals, sub-contracting, single shift, wet places, rock miners, brushing, retirement, oil, pay day, definition of schedule rates, turn in cars, back hands, contract prices, local conditions.

The Department was further informed that a mutual understanding was reached as between the parties with reference to the question of discrimination, and that it was agreed that the witnesses to the signatures attached to the agreement should write a joint letter to the Minister of Labour setting forth the fact that this mutual understanding was effected and to be binding upon both parties, and that the Minister should be requested to have the same published in the first issue of the *Labour Gazette*. Accordingly, with the letter addressed to the Minister by the President of the Western Coal Operators' Association, was forwarded a joint communication to the Minister from Messrs. T. E. James and Hamilton B. Fuller expressing the terms of the understanding effected on the subject indicated and requesting that the same might be published in the *Labour Gazette*.

The following is the text of the joint communication from Messrs. James and Fuller, which was duly published as requested in the *Labour Gazette* for July, 1909, p. 79:—

THE WESTERN COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION.

Hosmer, B.C., June 30, 1909.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—In accordance with an agreement entered into this date between District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, and the Western Coal Operators' Association, to which agreement we are the witnesses, to the signatures of both parties, and carrying out the following:

Witnesses to the signatures of the agreement, to write a letter to the Minister of Labour stating, 'that the settlement reached was based on the understanding that it is distinctly understood and agreed between the parties that there is to be no discrimination on the part of the Companies against union men, or on the part of the

union men against non-union men employed, and that it is agreed that the same be published in the *Labour Gazette*.'

Kindly have the above published in the *Labour Gazette* and oblige,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) T. E. James,
Hamilton B. Fuller.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board is as follows:—

Fernie, B.C., June 15, 1909.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—Having concluded our investigations, and bearing in mind the interests of the parties involved, and the suffering in consequence of the dispute, we have the honour to recommend the following as the basis of a settlement:

We believe that the old agreements, expiring on March 31, 1909, are agreeable to both parties, and we therefore recommend a general agreement, based on the old agreement, expiring on the above date, the term of the agreement to date from 1st of April, 1909, to the 31st March, 1911.

DIFFERENTIAL ON PILLARS AND CONTRACT RATES AT LILLE.

We are of the opinion that if the parties each make an earnest effort they can easily settle any difficulties that may exist at Lille, Bellevue, Hillcrest and Coleman mines, in the same manner as heretofore, by mutual agreement, or by the joint committee and independent chairman, as provided for by all previous agreements between the parties. We, therefore, recommend that this course be adopted and a definite settlement be made within thirty (30) days of signing an agreement.

DISCRIMINATION.

We recommend that the understanding arrived at with regard to discrimination, as reported by the Deputy Minister of Labour, in the report of the Department of Labour, in 1907, be observed by the parties in this agreement.

We have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Sgd.) H. R. Grant,
Chairman.
F. H. Sherman,
Member of Board.

MINORITY REPORT.

The text of the minority report is as follows:—

MacLeod, Alta., June 16, 1909.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of a dispute between the Western Coal Operators' Association, and the employees of the above Companies, as represented by District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America.

Sir,—I have had the advantage of seeing the award of my colleagues, and regret that notwithstanding we are agreed as to the matters in dispute, we differ as to the conception of our duties. I feel that under section 26 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, it is incumbent upon the Board to deal with each item of the reference, and that the Board should not hesitate to give an opinion upon the questions it is called upon to decide. The objection I have to signing the award of my colleagues will, no doubt, be your objection to accepting it—it is not an award. Moreover, Sir, I feel that after the prolonged investigation had in this matter, that the Board should be in a position to render a decision upon at least one of the questions in dispute, and that it should not return the reference to you without a word of comment as to the merits of the case. Since the 20th day of May last the Board has practically been in continuous session, during which time voluminous evidence was taken, and after full and thorough investigation and inspection I beg to report on the matters in dispute as follows:—

This dispute arose by reason of the parties being unable to renew an agreement which expired on the 31st day of March, 1909. From the evidence adduced it appears that during the month of March the parties, by their representatives, met in conference, and made an agreement satisfactory to the representatives, which the operators agreed to adopt, and which was submitted to the several local unions for consideration on a referendum vote This vote carried by a large majority, but notwithstanding this vote and the agreement of the committees, operations were suspended by the applicants.

The following is the text of the application and reply:—

Application.

It is hereby agreed, between the Western Coal Operators' Association, consisting of the Pacific Coal Company, Limited; the H. W. McNeill Company, Limited; the Leitch Collieries, Limited; the West Canadian Collieries, Limited; the Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company, Limited; the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited; the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, of the one part, and the employees of the said Companies, as represented by the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, of the other part, that the agreement existing prior to April 1, 1909, respecting general provisions and scales of contract prices and wages, shall govern the parties hereto for the period of two years, commencing April 1, 1909, and ending March 31, 1911, in so far as the same may not be modified or affected by the provisions of this agreement; it being understood and agreed that the parties hereto will meet in conference sixty days prior to the expiration of this agreement to discuss a renewal thereof. This agreement covers all the mines, coke ovens and outside plants operated by the Companies, and all persons accepting employment at these mines shall be governed by the following rules and regulations.—

'The Company will require each person employed by them, or to be employed by them, as a miner, mine labourer, or otherwise, in and about the mines and coke ovens of the prospective Companies, to sign this agreement, as a condition precedent to continued employment of the person already employed or to be employed. The agreement to be placed in a book, together with a legal check-off clause and signed by all employees.

HOURS OF LABOUR.

'All underground wages shall be computed from the time of entry at the surface of the mine to the time of return to the surface of the mine, based upon the eight (8) hour bank to bank shift.

LILLE COLLIERIES.

'A contract price to be agreed upon for the seams at present being worked at Lille.'

REPLY.

The Western Coal Operators' Association, above mentioned, state in reply to the application made herein as follows:—

'1. That a strike exists at the following named collieries, viz.: Bankhead Mines, Limited, The H. W. McNeill Company, Limited; Coal Department of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company; Royal Collieries, Limited; the Leitch Collieries, Limited; the Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company, Limited; the West Canadian Collieries, Limited; the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, and the Hosmer Mines, Limited, and the employers at said collieries are members of the Western Coal Operators' Association.

'2. The applicants have caused the said strike to be declared at each of the said collieries named, and the Board should inquire into the dispute existing at each and all of said collieries.

'3. That the discontinuance of operations at the said collieries is the result of a strike ordered by the president and secretary of District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, contrary to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

'4. That the demands of the applicants as shown on page 1 of said application is unfair and should not be allowed, and in lieu of the said demands the following should be adopted:—

'It is Hereby Agreed, between the Western Coal Operators' Association (consisting of Bankhead Mines, Limited; the H. W. McNeill Company, Limited; Coal Department of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company; Royal Collieries, Limited; the Leitch Collieries, Limited; the Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company, Limited; the West Canadian Collieries, Limited; the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited, and the Hosmer Mines, Limited), of the one part, and the employees of the said Companies, as represented by the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, of the other part, that the following agreement, respecting general provisions and scale of contract prices and wages, shall govern the parties hereto for the period ending March 31, 1912, it being understood and agreed that the parties thereto will meet in conference thirty days prior to the expiration of this agreement, to discuss a renewal thereof.

'5. That the agreement made between the parties hereto at the conference held in March, 1909, should be adopted, with the exception of the modifications following:

(*a*) The check-off clause should be struck out.

(*b*) After the twenty-fifth word in the discrimination clause the words 'or interference with' should be inserted.

(*c*) In the schedule relating to outside and inside wages the clause in regard to minimum and higher wages should be omitted.

(*d*) There should be a differential on all pillars and a reduction on some of the contract rates in the previous agreement.

(*e*) A blacksmith charge of fifty cents per month per miner, and a uniform rate of $2.50 per ton for run of mine coal, and $3 for screened coal delivered to employees residing at the mines.

(*f*) No check-off clause or deductions shall be allowed other than as provided for by the laws of the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia.'

You will note the chief dispute between the parties is the matter of the preamble and check-off clause, the miners contending that the preamble and check-off submitted by them would constitute a legal and binding agreement, the operators replying that it would not improve the legal aspects of the agreements heretofore existing, and that its only effect was the establishment of a 'closed shop' to which they could not agree. The matters relating to hours of labour, contract prices at Lille and differential on pillars have arisen since the cessation of work, and their existence is due largely to the friction now existing between the parties.

Taking up the questions as they appear in the reference and in the reply, I am of the opinion that the Board's award in respect of the several matters should be:—

1. That the preamble submitted by the applicants does not improve the legal and binding aspects of the preamble used in the old agreement, nor should the preamble submitted by the operators be adopted, but, on the other hand, the preamble which is set out in the agreement hereafter recommended should be adopted.

2. CHECK-OFF CLAUSE.—The applicants are undoubtedly entitled to a check-off clause in their agreement, but the check-off clause submitted by them being inconsistent with the laws in force in British Columbia and Alberta should not be accepted, and the check-off clause of the old agreements should be continued, the same being shown in the agreement above referred to.

3. HOURS OF LABOUR.—After hearing the evidence on this question, it is quite apparent to the Board and to the parties that no grievance existed between them on this question, but that by reason of a misunderstanding between them, this demand was made; moreover, the matter being governed by the statutes in force in British Columbia and Alberta, the Board has no jurisdiction to deal with the same.

4. LILLIE COLLIERIES.—The applicants demanded at these collieries that a contract price be fixed on what is known as 'Bear Valley No. 1 seam,' and the Company objected to grant a new rate on the ground that this seam is the original Lille No. 1 seam already under contract rates, and that by reason of a fault they were obliged to work this seam under the rates applicable to abnormal conditions. From personal inspection of the mine and the evidence adduced, the Board is of the opinion that the contention of the operators as to the identity of the seam is correct, but, on the other hand, recommends that there should be some consideration given to the miners for the extra timbering required.

5. DIFFERENTIAL ON PILLARS.—The Board is also of the opinion that the system of paying for timber in the pillars at Coleman and Hillcrest mines constitutes a grievance on the part of the Companies, and in view of the fact that the evidence discloses that differential on pillars should exist in all pitching seams, the Board recommends that this matter together with the demand relating to differential on pillars at Bellevue be referred to the special committee.

6. OTHER DEMANDS.—The demands relating to blacksmith charge and price of coal at mines being trivial, the Board cannot recommend any variance from the Macleod agreement, to which each party has committed itself.

7. DISCRIMINATION.—The Board says in regard to the matter of discrimination that having heard the evidence submitted by the applicants to the effect that some

managers discriminated between non-union and union men, and that union men have discriminated against non-union men, and being satisfied that such evidence is correct, the Board is of the opinion that a discrimination clause should be embodied in the agreement to be made between the parties.

Unfortunately one of the members of the Board, who has a practical knowledge of mining, is ill and unable to discuss and advise with me, therefore, I hesitate to fix any definite award in regard to the Lille, Bellevue, Hillcrest and Coleman mines, but in lieu thereof recommend the same to the consideration of the special committee as provided for in the agreement hereafter written, and recommend also that it be embodied in the agreement that the special committee meet at the earliest possible moment.

Having in mind the agreements which existed between the parties prior to the 1st day of April, 1909, and the Macleod agreement, which was approved of on a referendum vote, I have compiled an agreement based on these agreements, which I would recommend to the parties for acceptance, subject to the findings of the special committee in regard to the Bellevue, Hillcrest, Coleman and Lille mines, which, when made, should constitute a part of the said agreement.

The agreement referred to is as follows:—

Agreement between the Western Coal Operators, Association (consisting of Bankhead Mines, Limited, the H. W. McNeill Co., Limited, Coal Department of the Al-Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company; Royal Collieries, Limited; the Leitch Collieries, Limited; the Hillcrest Coal and Coke Company, Limited; the West Canadian Collieries, Limited; the International Coal and Coke Company, Limited; the Hosmer Mines, Limited, of the one part and the employees of the said Companies as represented by the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18, of the other part, with respect to prices to be paid at the several collieries, and with respect to other matters governing the relations between the said parties:—

Outside wages.—The outside scale of wages, which governed the parties hereto on March 31, 1909, shall continue in effect during the life of this agreement.

Inside wages.—The inside scale of wages, which governed the parties hereto on March 31, 1909, shall continue in effect during the life of this agreement, with the following exceptions: Machinemen are to be rated at $3.50 per shift, and machine helpers at $3 per shift, and schedule 'D' of the agreement expiring March 31, 1909, is annulled.

Contract prices.—The scale of contract prices which governed the parties hereto on March 31, 1909, shall continue in effect during the life of this agreement, in so far as the same are not modified or affected by the provisions herein.

It is expressly agreed between the parties hereto that the matter of the timber grievance in No. 1 seam at Lille mine, timbering in the pillars at Hillcrest and Coleman mines and a differential on pillars at Hillcrest, Bellevue and Coleman mines, shall be referred to a special committee, said committee to consist of five members, two appointed by the president or vice-president of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, and two appointed by the president of the Western Coal Operators' Association, at the time of the signing of this agreement, the fifth member to be appointed immediately by the Minister of Labour. The committee thus constituted shall take up the matters referred to and render a decision on the same within ten days, this decision to be binding on the parties and become part of this agreement, and to take effect from the date hereof.

Management of mine.—The right to hire and discharge, the management of the mine, and the direction of the working forces are vested exclusively in the Company, and the United Mine Workers of America shall not abridge this right.

Duties of pit committee.—The Pit Committee shall be a committee of three in each colliery, or other plant covered by this agreement, selected by the employees working at such colliery or other plant from amongst their own number, except one member may be a checkweighman or an officer of the local union, not necessarily an employee of the Company. This member must previously have been selected as checkweighman or officer from amongst the employees of the aforesaid colliery or other plant; due notice of such selection properly certified shall be given to the Company.

The duties of the Pit Committee shall be confined to the settlement of disputes between the pit boss or foreman, and any employee working in or around the mine, arising out of this agreement, and all agreements made in connection therewith, the pit boss or foreman, and man or men having failed to agree.

The Pit Committee in discharge of its duties, shall under no circumstances go around the mine for any cause whatever, unless called upon by the pit boss or foreman, or by a miner or day man, who may have a grievance which he has first tried to and cannot settle with the boss.

Members of the Pit Committee employed as day men shall not leave their places of duty during working hours, except by permission of the pit boss or foreman, or in cases involving the stoppage of the mine.

SETTLEMENT OF LOCAL AND GENERAL DISPUTES.

A.—In case any dispute or grievances arise under this agreement, or any local agreement made in connection therewith, whether the dispute or grievance is claimed to have arisen by the Company or any person or persons employed or by the men as a whole, then the parties shall endeavour to settle the matter as hereinafter provided. But before any grievance or disputes shall be submitted to the Pit Committee, the person or persons affected shall endeavour by personal application to the pit boss, overman or foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises to settle the matter, and in the event of their agreeing their decision shall be final.

B.—In case of any local dispute arising in any mine and failure to agree between the pit boss, overman or foreman in charge of the work where the dispute arises, and any employee, the Pit Committee and mine superintendent, or mine manager, shall endeavour to settle the matter, and if they agree their decision shall be final.

C.—In the event of the failure of the Pit Committee and the mine superintendent or mine manager to settle any dispute so referred to them, as well as in the event of other disputes arising, the matter in dispute shall be referred to the general superintendent or general manager of the Company and the officers of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, to settle, and if they agree their decision shall be final. Should they fail to agree it shall be referred to a joint committee, said committee to be made up of three operators appointed by the Western Coal Operators' Association and three miners appointed by District 18, United Mine Workers of America, for settlement. If they agree, their decision shall be binding upon both parties. A majority of a full committee must vote in favour of any action before it can be declared carried.

In the event of a failure to agree, the committee shall endeavour to select an independent chairman, and failing to agree upon an independent chairman the Minister of Labour shall be asked to appoint such chairman, the decision of the committee thus constituted shall be binding on both parties.

The joint committee shall meet every three months on the second Tuesday or at any time on the joint call of the president of the Western Coal Operators' Association and the president of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

D.—In the meantime, and in all cases while disputes are being investigated and settled, the miners, mine-labourers and all other parties involved must continue to work pending investigation, and until final decision has been reached, but where

miners, mine labourer or mine labourers has or have been discharged by the Company he or they shall not remain in the employ of the Company while his or their case is being investigated and settled. If a claim be made within five days where a man or men has or have been unjustly discharged the case shall be dealt with according to this article, and if it is proven that he or they have been unjustly dealt with he or they shall be reinstated. If claim is made for compensation for loss of time in cases where reinstatement has followed, it shall be left to the joint committee to decide what amount, if any, is to be paid.

E.—Any breach of this agreement by any of the parties hereto is not to void the said agreement, but the same is to continue in full force and effect. It is not intended, however, by this subsection to abridge the right of a man to suspend work after the final settlement as herein provided, if any operator or operators refuse to be bound by any decision given against them under this article.

New work.—Whenever any new work arises, the price for which has not been provided for in this agreement, on the request of the Company or the miners, the joint committee of the Western Coal Operators' Association and District No. 18 of the United Mine Workers of America shall meet within thirty days after the said request and arrange a price. Meantime and until such price has been arranged all men shall be paid upon the day wage scale.

Employees not under jurisdiction.—The following employees are not under the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America, mine manager or superintendent, overman or pit boss, or assistant overman or pit bosses, fire bosses, boss driver, stable boss, master mechanic, electricians, weighmen, head carpenter, tipple or breaker foreman, loader boss, night watchman, coke oven foreman, outside foreman and all other foremen, time keepers, coal inspectors and head lampmen.

Construction and extensive repairs.—It is agreed that all men working on improvements and extensive repairs are not included in the jurisdiction of the United Mine Workers of America. The erection of head frames, tipples, breakers, washers, buildings, coke ovens, scales machinery, railroad tracks, switches, &c., necessary for the completion of the plant all being in the nature of construction work and extensive repairs or rebuilding of the same class of work are to be considered as improvements and extensive repairs, and the employees there are to be excluded as above when employed on such work only.

Check-off.—The Company will give to the United Mine Workers of America full recognition and concede the check-off system; that is to say, upon the individual request in writing of any of the Company's employees the Company shall deduct such moneys from their wages each month as are designated for dues, assessments, fines and initiation fees, in other words, the Company will retain from the wages due employees any sums they may have given orders upon the Company for in writing payable to such officers of the United Mine Workers of America as may be designated in such orders.

Discrimination.—No person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership in labour organizations, and there shall be no discrimination against any employee who is not a member of a labour organization by members of such an organization.

Penalty for absence from work.—When an employee absents himself from his work for a period of two days unless through sickness or by first having properly arranged with the pit boss or foreman and obtained his consent, he may be discharged. All employees whose absence would cause any stoppage of work must, before absenting themselves, properly arrange with or notify the pit boss or foreman of their absence, otherwise they may be discharged. Any employee who habitually to the extent of five days per month absents himself from work may be discharged.

PENALTY FOR STOPPAGE OF WORK.—If any employee or employees shall cause a stoppage of work in violation of this agreement, he or they shall be subject to discharge by the Company without recourse.

CHECK WEIGHMAN.—The Company will grant the right to the miners to employ check-weighers, and will grant the said check-weighers every facility to enable them to render a correct account of all coal weighed and will allow the cars to be tared from time to time, and the machine to be properly tested from time to time and will deduct from the wages of all contract miners such amounts as may be designated from time to time, and will pay over the same to the secretary of the local union for wages of check-weighers.

PREFERENCE OF EMPLOYMENT.—In case an employee is thrown out of employment, unless discharged, he shall be given preference over new men in other mines in the same camp operated by the same Company.

MINIMUM RATE.—When a miner's working place becomes deficient owing to any abnormal conditions preventing him from earning the minimum wage of $3 per shift, and should the Company desire to continue to work such place or places, the mine manager and Pit Committee shall examine said place or places and agree upon a rate to be paid a miner for such deficient work. Failing to agree upon such rate the place if worked shall be worked on the day wage scale per miner.

MINERS TAKEN TO DO COMPANY WORK.—The Company shall pay the sum of $3 per day for all miners taken from contract work to do Company work.

DELIVERY OF TIMBER.—In accordance with the Coal Mines Regulation Act of British Columbia and Alberta the Company shall at all times deliver an adequate supply of suitable timber, rails, ties and sheet iron at the nearest crosscut to the face of all raise workings, and in places where the regular pit cars go the working face without being handled by the miner; they shall be delivered on the cars at the working face; in other places across pitch, the timber, rails, ties, planks and sheet iron shall be delivered at the mouth of the room.

LOADING OF COAL FROM CHUTES.—In pitching seams where chutes are used the Company will handle all coal placed in chutes by the miners.

DOCTOR AND HOSPITAL.—The matter of doctor and hospital arrangements is to be arranged between the employees and the management, and when so arranged the Company agrees to make collections for that purpose. This is subject in British Columbia to the laws of the province.

In camps where doctor and hospital arrangements have already been made and are satisfactory, the customs prevailing in such camps shall continue.

The joint committee shall at their first meeting provide rules for the mode of procedure for the making of arrangements between the employees and the manager.

STORE.—It shall be understood and agreed that the employees shall be at perfect liberty to purchase goods wherever they may choose to do so.

HOLIDAYS.—The following days only shall be observed as holidays:—New Year's Day, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, District and International Election Day, Christmas Day.

FUNERALS.—In the event of an instantaneous death by an accident in the mine or outside the mine, the miners underground and all other employees except in the seam where the accident occurred shall continue to work until the day of the funeral when it is optional with them whether they shall work or not.

BACKHANDS.—The present practice of working miners either as partners or with miners and labourers as it exists in the several camps at the present time, shall be adhered to.

With the following provisions, that the clauses in regard to the same in the agreements expiring March 31, 1909, shall remain in effect.

On all Company work the Company shall employ such class of men as the work requires, and at the rates of wages provided for in this agreement.

SUBCONTRACTING.—No subcontracting shall be allowed in any mine operated by the Company, but this shall not apply to the employment of backhands.

EMPLOYEES TO CARE FOR MINE.—In case of either local or general suspension of mine, either at the expiration of this contract or otherwise, the engineers, firemen and pumpmen shall not suspend work, but shall, when mining is suspended, fully protect all the Company's property under their care and operate fans and pumps and lower and hoist such men and supplies as may be required to protect the Company's property, and any and all coal required to keep up steam at the Company's coal plant, but it is understood and agreed that the Companies will not ask them to hoist any coal for sale on the market.

SINGLE SHIFT.—The single shift system in rooms and pillars shall be adhered to as far as practicable.

WET PLACES.—The working place in the mine where water drips from the roof in quantities sufficient to wet a man's clothing or where standing water is sufficient to wet a man's clothing above his knees shall be considered a wet place; a place where the use of gum-boots will keep a man's feet dry shall not be considered a wet place.

ROCK MINERS.—Where a man is continually engaged on rock work where hammer and steel are used, he shall be considered as a rock miner and paid a rock miner's wages.

If an air drill is used, the driller shall be paid machine wages, and the helper machine runners helpers' wages; the other men engaged shall be classed as miners or labourers as may be.

Where a man is engaged on work in both rock and coal, if the amount of rock is greater than the amount of coal he shall be classed as a rock miner, and where the amount of coal is greater than the amount of rock he shall be classed as a coal miner.

BRUSHING.—Where a man is engaged in continuous brushing either top or bottom using the usual drills and tools, he shall be classed as a coal miner; if the brushing is done by hammer and steel he shall be classed as a rock miner.

Timbermen taking out rock while engaged in retimbering or repairing shall not be classed as rock miners.

RETIREMENT.—Where any employee has drawn his time before the regular pay day he thereby severs his connection with the Company, and any alleged grievance he may have ceases to be a question for consideration under this agreement.

CHINESE LABOUR.—The United Mine Workers of America does not in any way prohibit the employment of Chinese in or around the mines, but where such labour is employed they shall be paid the scale for such work with the following provisions; that is, that where they are now employed at Bankhead and Canmore the present rates shall not be interfered with in any way by the United Mine Workers of America during the life of this agreement.

OIL.—Present conditions to prevail.

PAY DAY.—The Companies will continue to pay the regular pay rolls according to the present customs at the several mines. Statements to be issued two days before pay day.

Any employee desiring to leave the service of the Company shall on his request be paid all moneys due him within two days after his stoppage of work.

MARKET RESTRICTIONS.—It is agreed that District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, will not in any way restrict or interfere with the marketing of coal or coke to any person, firm or corporation.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.—The same as those existing at the several mines previous to the 31st day of March, 1909.

This agreement shall govern the parties hereto for the period ending March 31, 1912, and it is understood and agreed that the parties hereto shall meet in conference thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this agreement to discuss a renewal thereof.

Hoping that this recommendation may be acceptable to you and the parties concerned in the dispute.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

COLIN MACLEOD,

X.—APPLICATION FROM EMPLOYEES OF THE CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, SPRINGHILL, N.S., MEMBERS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA—BOARD ESTABLISHED—EMPLOYEES CEASED WORK.

Application received.—May 10, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Springhill, N.S., and employees.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute.—Wages, conditions of labour, and demand for recognition of the United Mine Workers of America.

Number of employees affected.—1,550.

Date of constitution of Board.—June 5, 1909.

Membership of Board.—Honourable Mr. Justice J. W. Longley, Halifax, N.S., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Chas. Archibald, Halifax, N.S., appointed by the Minister in the absence of any recommendation from the employing Company; and Mr. E. B. Paul, M.P.P., Springhill, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—July 23, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—The Board's findings were not accepted by the employees, and strike was declared by them on August 9, 1909, which resulted in the closing down of the Company's mines until early in the month of March, 1910, when operations were resumed on a limited scale. A number of the Company's former employees still remained on strike at the end of the month of March.

The Minister received, on July 23, the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which was referred for adjustment the differences between the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Limited, and certain of its employees, members of Local Union No. 469 of the United Mine Workers of America. The Board was composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice Longley, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; Mr. Charles Archibald, Halifax, appointed for the Company, and Mr. E. B. Paul, M.P.P., appointed for the employees. Mr. Archibald was appointed by the Minister in the absence of a recommendation from the Company. The first meeting of the Board was held on June 22, at Springhill, N.S. The employees were represented by Messrs. Seaman Terris, D. C. Matheson and Charles Betts. The Company was represented by Messrs. D. Stewart, assistant general manager; W. D. Mathews, assistant manager, and C. J. Alboom, official measurer.

The employees concerned being unwilling to abide by the findings of the Board in this matter, a strike was declared on August 9, which resulted in the closing down of the Company's mines. Operations were resumed on a limited scale early in the month of March, 1910, but a considerable number of the Company's former employees still remained on strike at that time.

The report of the Board was signed by the three members of the Board, but was accompanied by a foot note signed by Mr. Paul individually, modifying in some

degree his acquiescence in the findings. The specific demands contained in the application for the Board in this matter were as follows, viz.:—

1. Recognition of the union.

2. To determine the standard weight of a box of coal for the purpose of forming a basis from which the rate per ton shall be arrived at.

3. To establish a schedule of prices for all classes of work in and about the mines.

4. To establish a docking system.

The Board remarked, 'while these are the special and specific matters which are to be considered and adjudicated upon by the Board, the circumstances surrounding the whole inquiry seem to require a general statement in order that the position should be fairly understood.'

The Board thereupon recited the circumstances under which three separate Boards of Conciliation and Investigation had been appointed during the last two years to inquire into disputes between this Company and its employees and enumerated the leading features of the different investigations, dwelling particularly upon the strike of thirteen weeks which occurred in the autumn of 1907, and which was brought to a termination only by the acceptance on the part of the men of the findings of the Board of Conciliation first established to adjust the differences between the Company and its employees.

Taking up first the question of the recognition of the union, the Board recited the circumstances and sets forth the arguments used by the respective sides to sustain their positions in the negotiations that had taken place.

RECOGNITION OF U. M. W. A.

It was claimed before the Board by the employees that they have a perfect right to choose for themselves what form of organization they should adopt, and that the constitution and methods of the United Mine Workers were more advantageous to them than association with the Provincial Workmen's Association.

The Company, on its part, stated that it was prepared to receive individuals or committees of the employees on all matters pertaining to employment, and that no man or men had been refused a hearing by the Board of Management unless he or they came as a committee from the local union of Mine Workers. The Company contended that it should not be required to help support what is regarded as a foreign labour organization, the main body of whose members are working, it says, to produce coal to supplant the Nova Scotia product in Canadian markets; that determined efforts were already being made by American operators to capture the St. Lawrence trade from the Nova Scotia producers; that the cost of producing coal in the United States was only one-third of the cost of putting coal f.o.b cars in the deep mines of the mainland of Nova Scotia; that if this invasion continues Nova Scotia operators would either have to close down or reduce the cost of production. Objection was taken by the Company to the Constitution of the U. M. W., and it was 'claimed that the P. W. A. is under the legislative control of the Province, while the U. M. W. as a body had neither standing nor property in Canada and are not under legislative control.'

The Board declared that whilst recognition of the U. M. W. by this Company might at the moment remove one source of friction between the parties it was by no means clear to the Board 'that any right exists on the part of the Department of Labour to enforce upon any Company operating a mine or any other industrial enterprise, a compulsion to give official recognition to any labour organization formed among its employees.' It did not appear to the Board that recognition of labour organizations is by any means a universal rule in such cases. The Board added that 'certain large employers of labour have refused and continue to refuse to recognize

any labour organization, and transact their business with individual employees or committees representing them. In the present instance the Board consider that it ought to be left to the judgment and discretion of the Company as to how far it will officially recognize an organization having its central authority outside the province and largely under the control of interests that may be at some time in acute competition with the interests of the Company.'

With reference to the second point of the reference to the Board regarding the method of determining the standard weight of a box of coal the Board advised that 'Section 22 of Chapter 8 of the Nova Scotia Acts of 1908 provides a method by which any existing system of weighing can be changed or modified by arbitration and this Act is enforceable by penalties. It seems clear to your Board that this constitutes a much more effective method of remedying any grievance than any mere empty recommendation of a Conciliation Board.'

On the question of the employees' claim for a schedule of rates the Board found that counsel for the employees was not disposed to press this branch of their claim 'inasmuch as it had already been dealt with by the Board presided over by Judge Patterson.' The Board was not disposed to differ from the general proposition that a schedule of rates when practicable is eminently desirable, but 'nothing,' it asserted, 'is clearer than that the Company is not now in a position to admit of any increase whatever in the cost of production.'

The Board did not think that the docking system is at present working unfairly or resulting in any palpable injustice to the miners. In some few sections of the mine owing to the character of the chutes, the Board said it is possible that the system now in vogue may in some instances work injustice. The most effective remedy, in the judgment of the Board, would be for the miners in those special districts to assume the care of the chutes through which they work. The Board recognized that it would be extremely difficult to apply to the whole mine the system of fines or docking, which would only be specially applicable to certain parts of the mine and not applicable to all. Instead of the present system the Board recommended 'that when a box contains 50 lbs. of stone, and not exceeding 75 lbs., a fine of 500 lbs. of coal be imposed. When it contains 75 lbs., and not exceeding 100 lbs., a fine of 1,000 lbs. of coal be imposed. When a box contains 100 lbs. or more of stone the box would be docked.'

COMPANY'S STATEMENT.

During the inquiry the Company submitted a statement relating to its operations during a number of years past, which the Board considered of sufficient importance to embody in full in the report. This statement covers many pages and contains many important statistical calculations. The statement is headed 'Losses in Operation,' and is intended to show, as the opening paragraph indicates, 'that the Company cannot continue to operate under conditions which have prevailed for the past three years and four months is manifest from the statements which are herewith submitted.'

In the Company's statement it was claimed that deficits on its operations since 1906 amounted in the aggregate to $299,690.17. The statement also sets forth the cost of the coal, the selling price and the difference between the same respectively since 1906. For the year 1909 (four months) the cost of coal is herein given as $2.95 and the selling price $2.50 per ton, being a net loss of 39 cents. 'There is no other operation in Nova Scotia,' the Company observes, 'where the cost of production is within 50 to 95 cents per ton of the foregoing figures, and it is plain that this Company is handicapped to such an extent with an abnormally high cost of mining and comparably low average selling price that to carry on in this untenable position will quickly result in disaster. There is no hope for the property under these adverse

terms.' The statement also enumerates various accidents and other occurrences as being among its experiences during the past twenty years. 'Add to these disasters,' comments the Company, '22 strikes, and it must be admitted that in mining each year there are contingencies to provide for, the expense of which cannot be avoided. The contingent account in mining is never closed.'

The Board found that the accuracy of the figures given in this statement was not seriously called into question by counsel for the employees, and that indeed it is not likely that they are open to question. The leading purpose, it said, of the cross-examination by counsel for the employees was to show, if possible, that some of the losses in the operation of the mine were due to defects in management, but in the judgment of the Board not much that was definite in this regard was elicited, but even if this were so, it would not in the Board's view diminish in the slightest degree the gravity of the situation. 'Springhill is a town of some 6,000 or 7,000 people, which has been brought into existence almost entirely as the result of the mining operations of this Company and its predecessor. The closing of these mines would mean very largely destruction of valuation at Springhill and a great depopulation of the town. It would mean also a serious loss to the provincial revenues. Operations in this mine cannot be carried on as economically as in most of the mines in Cape Breton or even those on the mainland.

'Under these circumsances it seems to your Board unreasonable and impracticable that the employees should ask or expect higher rates of remuneration under existing conditions. The price of coal has fallen in large and important contracts as compared with last year when a net loss resulted. The figures for five months of the present year indicate that the loss for 1908 is likely to be very much greater.

'Under these circumstances, your Board cannot help recognizing that the only rational policy to be pursued by all parties concerned is one of conciliation and forebearance in order that this large and important industry may not be compelled to cease operations with most far-reaching and disastrous consequences to all, including the business men of the town. Heavy losses have been already entailed by twenty-two strikes which have exhausted the energies and wasted the resources of the Company. In the judgment of the Board, the present is not a time to agitate for changes, but rather a time a common effort should be made to improve the situation and secure the permanence of industry.'

In what the Board described as a careful review of the whole situation and all the surrounding circumstances attending the history of the mine during the past twenty-six years during which it has been under the control of the present Company, the Board expressed the view that it might tend to allay long-standing friction and secure a better state of feeling between the Company and the employees if a change could be made in the methods of management.

MANAGEMENT OF COMPANY.

'Your Board saw tokens during the somewhat lengthy investigation of the matters in dispute that unpleasant feelings, if not distinct hostility, existed between a large number of employees and the management. It would perhaps be invidious to attempt to place the responsibility for this, but the Board feel it their duty to bring this state of affairs to the attention of the directors of the Company in a formal manner by means of this report.

'This Board recommends the directors to make a careful investigation into this unpleasant feature of existing relations with the hope that they may be able to adopt such a policy or make such changes as will prevent the possibility of these unfortunate conditions prevailing in the future.

'Your Board, although conscious of having endeavoured to give their best consideration to all matters touching the welfare of both the Company and its employees,

are yet painfully sensible that small results are likely to flow from any immediate recommendations they make, unless, indeed, it shall result in such a change in existing conditions as will obliterate the unfortunate consequences of long-standing differences.'

NOTE BY MR. E. B. PAUL.

The foot note appended to the report and signed by Mr. E. B. Paul is as follows:

'With most of the facts stated in the above I concur, but in respect of some of the recommendations made, I feel compelled to dissent.

'1st. I think the recognition of local union No. 469 by the Company would result in allaying friction and tend generally to a better understanding between the management and the employees. I think the employees should have the right to organize under any conditions and regulations which suit them best. So long as such organization contains no provisions or obligations which conflict with our laws, provincial or general.

2nd and 3rd. I am not disposed to disagree with the recommendations in respect of these two items submitted to the Board. I believe in a schedule of rates, and that operations would be carried on more smoothly and satisfactorily if such were in operation at Springhill, as well as other coal mines in Nova Scotia, though I do not mean by this that higher rates should be imposed than are at present paid.'

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board is as follows.—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, Limited, employer, and certain employees, members of Local Union No. 469 of the United Mine Workers of America, employees.

The Board composed of Mr. E. B. Paul, M.P.P., representing the employees; Mr. Charles Archibald, appointed by the Minister to represent the Company, and Mr. Justice Longley, Chairman, met pursuant to notice at Springhill on the 22nd day of June, 1909.

The employees, Local Union No. 469, U.M.W., were represented by three men, Seamen Terris, D. C. Matheson and Chesley Betts.

The Company was represented by D. Stewart, assistant general manager; D. D. Mathews, assistant manager, and C. J. Allbon, oficial measurer.

The usual course was taken of suggesting an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the parties concerned, but this proved entirely hopeless, the representatives of the Company stating that they were not prepared to accept in any form, any of the propositions propounded by the employees in their application for conciliation.

In making application for this Board of Conciliation four specific demands were made, as follows:—

1. Recognition of the union.
2. To determine the standard weight of a box of coal for the purpose of forming a basis from which the rate per ton shall be arrived at.
3. To establish a schedule of prices for all classes of work in and about the mines.
4. To establish a docking system.

While there are the special and specific matters which are to be considered and adjudicated upon by the Board, the circumstances surrounding the whole inquiry seem to require a general statement in order that the position should be fairly understood.

Within the past two years three Boards of Conciliation have previously been appointed to make and have made investigations as to the difficulties between this Company and their employees, and issues involved in some of the matters now submitted for our consideration have already been more or less investigated and reported upon by previous Boards, but under circumstances somewhat differing from those now existing. In the case of the Board of which Mr. Justice Graham was Chairman which held inquiries in May and July, 1907, the parties appeared before the Commission without counsel and consequently without that searching and complete inquiry which could be reached when experienced advocates were employed to prove matters fully. Subsequent to the report made by Mr. Justice Graham and his associates, a long strike took place, continuing for thirteen weeks until October, 1907.

During the progress of the strike a Board of Conciliation consisting of Judge Patterson, Mr. P. S. Archibald and Mr. R. R. Murray was appointed, and after making some progress the Company declined to go on with the matter, on account of the continuance of the strike, and Mr. Archibald withdrew from the Board. The strike, as far as this Board has been able to gather, resulted in failure on the part of the strikers, and they resumed work, and immediately after the Company issued a general order by the general manager on or about the 26th of October, in the following terms:—

'The men may resume work on the distinct understanding that they must abide by the award of the Board of Conciliation and that there cannot be any increases in wages in the district covered by the award now or later. The president and directors of this Company are firm in their determination, as they have been all along, that the men must return under exactly the same terms and conditions as existing when they quit on the 31st of July against the ruling of the Board of Conciliation. The Company cannot afford to make, and will not make, advances on the abnormally high rates now being paid. The cost of production must not be increased. Let this be plainly understood, and the men can go back to work.'

Shortly after resuming work on November 21, 1907, the employees applied for a further Board of Conciliation and Investigation to adjust differences between the Company and their employees, Judge Patterson, Mr. Hiram Donkin and Mr. R. R. Murray constituting such a Board, which met on the 8th of January and heard evidence and reported on the 18th of January. On this occasion, the Company was wholly unrepresented, and did not appear before the Board, and a report was sent in by the Board based entirely upon such evidence and representations as were submitted by the employees.

When this Board met on the 22nd of June no counsel appeared as has been already represented, and the employees had declined up to that time to have counsel heard. But after spending some hours in presenting their case and finding the Company present and prepared to go into all matters now submitted for consideration, the representatives of the employees concluded that it would be necessary to have counsel in order to properly submit their case, and an adjournment was asked in order that counsel might be obtained and instructed. On meeting again on the morning of the 23rd, Mr. C. R. Smith, K.C., of Amherst, appeared on behalf of the employees, and asked for a further adjournment of one week in order that he might have ample opportunity to prepare himself for the due and effective presentation of the case on behalf of the employees. Mr. H. McInnis, K.C., of Halifax, appeared then as counsel for the Company, and agreed to this proposition of adjournment. The Board accordingly adjourned until Thursday, the 1st day of July, when it resumed meeting at 2 o'clock p.m. The whole case was then thoroughly submitted in ample form. Witnesses were produced on both sides and subjected to thorough cross-examination, and this Board is of the opinion that the matters in dispute between the employer and

employees, some of which are of long standing, have been more completely and satisfactorily probed than on any of the previous occasions.

(1) *Recognition of the U. M. W. of A.*

The first matter to which the Board had its attention directed was a demand on behalf of Local Union No. 469 to receive recognition by the Company as a labour organization embracing the greater number of its employees. The circumstances as submitted to the Board are as follows: Since 1879, Pioneer Lodge of the Provincial Workmen's Association has been in existence at Springhill. Some intimation was made in the course of the evidence that for a period of a year or two this lodge was not in regularly organized existence but practically for thirty years this was the recognized labour union at the mines. Subsequently Mechanics' Lodge was also organized at Springhill under the auspices of the P. W. A., and the two lodges containing different classes of men were the recognized labour unions in connection with this mine. The organizations were officially recognized by the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company practically during all the period in which the Company has been operating the mine, for twenty-six years.

In the last days of 1908 the Pioneer and Mechanics' Lodges ceased to exist.

By a referendum vote it was determined by a large majority to cease to work under the P. W. A. and to affiliate with the United Mine Workers of America, and immediately after Local Union No. 469 was organized, and so far as the evidence goes it already embraces 1,000 or 1,200 of the employees of the mines. Upon its formation official notification was sent to the general manager of the C. R. & C. Company announcing the dissolution of Pioneer and Mechanics' Lodges and the formation of Local Union No. 469, U. M. W., and demanding recognition.

On the 15th of January, 1909, the general manager in reply intimated that he was advised that litigation has been begun at Sydney by the Grand Council of the P. W. A. in reference to the affairs of Pioneer Lodge, and until advised as to the result of the litigation the Company merely acknowledged the receipt of their communication.

In April, 1908, the local union made a long representation to the general manager of the Company asking for a meeting with the management to discuss the situation and thereby avoid friction. The general manager declined to receive any deputation from the union, but did receive a delegation from the miners who, while really a committee from the local union, did not declare themselves as such, and business was transacted with this delegation.

On behalf of the employees it was urged that the constitution and by-laws of the United Mine Workers was better adapted for the purposes and interests of an organized body of miners than the Provincial Workmen's Association; that its methods of working were more favourable to pleasant relations between the management and the men, and the sundry advantages derived from connection with a body having a large membership extending over various portions of the continent of North America. It was also claimed by the employees that men employed in any large mining enterprise had a perfect right to choose for themselves what form of organization they should adopt.

To this the Company reply that they are prepared to receive individuals or committee of the employees in all matters pertaining to employment; that no man or men have been refused a hearing by the board of management unless they came as a committee from the local union of Mine Workers.

The Company contends that it should not be required to encourage and help support a foreign labour organization, the main body of whose members are working to produce coal to supplant Nova Scotia product in Canadian markets the demoralization of its business and possible annihilation of its property. The Company further

say that owing to the depression in the United States last year and this, a determined effort has been and is being made by American operators to capture the St. Lawrence trade and large quantities of American coal have been sold to the extent of depriving Nova Scotia companies of their rights in important Canadian markets. The result of this intrusion is to make local competition in the province keener and depreciate values to such a degree as to either compel Nova Scotia operators to cease producing or force them to make a reduction in wages. The cost of producing coal in the United States is only one-third of the cost of putting coal f.o.b. cars in the deep mines and heavy pitching seams on the mainlands of Nova Scotia, and the result, if this invasion continues will be that Nova Scotia operators will either close down or the cost of production be reduced.

Objection is also made by the Company to the fact under the constitution of the U. M. W. all employees of the mine must become members of the same, except those having power to hire or discharge men, and under this provision their underground managers and all other officers in connection with the management of the Company, including examiners, will have to belong to the union, whereas under the provisions of the P. W. A. only those occupying non-official positions in the mines were eligible, the advantage of which latter provision is that the officials being apart from the union are in a position if necessary to fire the boilers, operate pumps, fans, engines, &c., make necessary repairs and guard the property of the Company and Crown until work is resumed in the case of a strike. It is claimed that the P. W. A. is under the legislative control of the Province, while the U. M. W., as a body, have neither standing nor property in Canada and are not under legislative control.

The Board has given due consideration to the representations made on both sides in this matter with a view of suggesting such action as will be most mutually advantageous to both parties and to the interests of the industry in general.

It is quite possible that recognition of Local Union No. 469, U. M. W., by the C. R. & C. Company would at the present moment remove one unpleasant source of friction between the parties. It is, however, by no means clear to your Board that any right exists on the part of the Department of Labour to enforce upon any company operating a mine or any other industrial enterprise a compulsion to give official recognition to any labour organization formed among its employees. Undoubtedly, under certain circumstances, such a recognition results in convenience of various kinds in the transaction of the delicate relations which must always subsist between employer and employees in enterprises involving large numbers of the latter. From all the information which your Board has been able to obtain, however, it does not appear that such recognition is by any means a universal rule in such cases. Certain large employers of labour have refused and continue to refuse to recognize any labour organization and transact their business with individual employees or committee representing them.

Section 26 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act provides 'that the Board's recommendation shall deal with each item of the dispute and shall state in plain terms, &c., what in the Board's opinion ought or ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned.'

In the present instance, this Board does not feel, under all the circumstances, that it ought to definitely express an opinion that the Company should recognize Local Union 469 of the U. M. W. It may or may not be desirable that the Company should do this, but it seems to your Board that in view of the representations made it would be exceeding the just limits of its functions to express any definite opinion as to what the Company ought to do in this regard. We think it ought to be left to the judgment and discretion of the Company as to how far it will officially recognize an organization having its central authority outside the province, and largely under the control of interests that may be at some time in acute competition with the interests of the Company.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36.

(2) *To Determine the Standard Weight of a Box of Coal for the Purpose of Forming a Basis from which the Rate per Ton Shall be Arrived at.*

The counsel representing the employees intimated that this matter having been dealt with fully and presumably satisfactory to the men in the report of the Board of Conciliation of which Judge Patterson was Chairman in January, 1908, they did not desire to re-open the matter. The Company declined to accept this view, the matter having been raised distinctly by the employees in their request for a Board of Conciliation and the report made by Judge Patterson and his associates having been based entirely upon ex parte testimony which did not fully and fairly present all sides of the question, they desired to avail themselves of the present opportunity of having the matter thoroughly investigated in order that a more just and satisfactory presentation of the case be made to the Department.

The Board deeming it in every way desirable that these long-standing matters of difference between the parties should be subjected to the fullest inquiry concurred in the view, that evidence could not be properly excluded, and therefore they permitted the Company to state its case fully and hear all that could be urged in support of the contentions of the employees as embodied very fully in the report of Judge Patterson and his associates in January, 1908.

The history of the relations between the parties in this regard are fully set forth in the statement made by the Company and attested to under oath by one of its officials. As it seems impossible to condense this statement, it is submitted in full. The only additional light thrown by the employees in respect of this statement is that it was not accepted by the members of Pioneer Lodge, although assented to and signed by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the P. W. A.

STANDARD WEIGHT OF A BOX OF COAL.

The agreement existing concerning filling of mine cars or boxes from the 13th of January, 1893, is as follows:—

Memo. of agreement made this 13th day of January, 1893, between the management of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and those employed in the Springhill Collieries of said Company, in respect of filling of boxes.

1. That all boxes be properly filled level full at the face.

2. That the management see that all boxes are properly filled level full at the face.

3. That the 'sender' or 'senders' of any box or boxes the contents of which are below six inches of level full on reaching the bank be fined 20 cents for short measure for each box.

4. That the bankhead foreman and checkweighman determine all deductions for short measure.

5. That this agreement be adhered to until scales are placed on the bankheads.

6. That this agreement be registered in the Commissioner of Mines Office, Halifax, N.S.

On behalf of the management,

(Sgd.) Alex. McInnes, Manager.
C. Hargreaves, Assistant Manager.
A. D. Ferguson, Underground Manager No. 1.
M. Blue, Underground Manager No. 2.
W. D. Matthews, Underground Manager No. 3.

On behalf of the employed,

(Sgd.) James Murphy,
John Fletcher,
Matthew McPherson,
John McVicar,
Thomas Pigott,
Committee of Pioneer Lodge.

This undertaking, refiling of mine cars, covers a period of fifteen years.

In accordance with this agreement, on each underground examiner's report the following query is to be found:—

'Are all places worked to best advantage for large coal and mine cars filled level full at the faces and chutes?'

SCALES.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, P.W.A., made a demand, March 2, 1907, for scales, as follows:—

The above lodge demands the weigh scales placed on the banks of Nos. 2 and 3 slopes of Springhill Collieries, without delay.

(Sgd.) EDWARD BRADLEY, Conv.
WM. WATKINS, Secy.

To J. R. COWANS, Esq.,
General Manager.

Replied to, viz.:—

Springhill, N.S., March 13, 1907.

WM. WATKINS, Esq.,
Secy. Pioneer Lodge No. 1, P.W.A.,
Springhill, N.S.

Dear Sir,—Referring to your notice of the 2nd inst., for weigh scales, I would advise you that scales will be installed on both bankheads as requested, with as little delay as possible.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. R. COWANS.

Another communication from Pioneer Lodge, as follows:—

Springhill, N.S., March 16, 1907.

J. R. COWANS, Esq.,
General Manager.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that the above lodge demands the scales installed on No. 2 and 3 banks by June 1, 1907.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) EDWARD BRADLEY.
Conv. Management Committee.

Accordingly, weigh scales were installed during the strike of 1907, and duly inspected on the 12th of November, 1907, by Mr. J. J. Chisholm, Assistant Government Inspector of Weights and Measures, and certificates of inspection posted in each weigh house. The check weighmen were invited to take their places in scale house and check the scale weights. For some reason or other they failed to do so.

On the 16th November, 1907, the members of Pioneer Lodge were requested, viz.:

Springhill, N.S., November 16, 1907.

WM. WATKINS, Esq.,
Secy. Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, P.W.A.,
Springhill, N.S.

Dear Sir:—

In the matter of Scale.

In order to prevent any possibility of dispute regarding weights if your check weighmen do not check scale weights, the Company will put on sworn weighers immediately.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) J. R. COWANS.

No notice was taken by Pioneer Lodge or check weighmen, and certified, sworn weighers were brought from Halifax, to check and certify to all gross and tare weights from the 21st to 30th November, inclusive.

The members of Pioneer Lodge or miners were particularly requested to come together and agree between themselves to name a date or dates covering the nine days between and including the 21st and 30th of November, to reach the standard average weight of contents of mine cars at each mine, with a notification that if the miners did not interest themselves in the proposed change of their own demand, the Company would take it for granted that the miners were satisfied that the total returns for the nine days above mentioned should be taken to arrive at a standard base weight at each mine.

The gross and tare weights were computed by weighers checked by office staff, rechecked and affirmed on oath by sworn weighers.

Further, in order that there might be no question as to the accuracy of the weights, during the every day practice of nine consecutive days' hoisting, an independent audit was made on the weights by competent accountants outside the Company's service altogether, and these returns fixed the base weights rate at No. 2 mine of 1,843 lbs., and at No. 3 mine 2,009 lbs., as per following statement of independent audit:—

Weights of coal raised from the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company's mines Nos. 2 and 3, from November 21 to 30 inclusive, 1907, exclusive of coal loaded on Company tallies by Company hands.

No. 2 MINE.

Date.	Number Loaded Mine Cars.	Gross Weight.	Number Empty Mine Cars.	Weight Empty Mine Cars.
November 21	964	2,676,225	92	85,050
" 22	1,146	3,169,425	85	78,675
" 23	1,030	2,853,400	54	49,800
" 25	1,118	3,087,225	53	48,725
" 26	1,133	3,144,250	116	106,750
" 27	615	1,699,200	99	91,350
" 28	1,201	3,306,325	80	72,973
" 29	1,231	3,389,475	32	29,150
" 30	1,094	3,019,925	3	275
	9,532	26,345,450	614	565,225

Total gross weight, lbs.	26,345,450
Average gross weight mine car	2,764
Average weight empty mine car	921
Average net weight per mine car	1,843

No. 3 Mine.

Date.	Number Loaded Mine Cars.	Gross Weight.	Number Empty Mine Cars.	Weight Empty Mine Cars.
November 21	938	2,778,050	70	65,650
" 22	836	2,463,659	49	47,050
" 23	911	2,703,175	37	35,425
" 25	1,070	3,154,425	66	61,975
" 26	947	2,801,500	140	133,775
" 27	524	1,536,450	52	49,175
" 28	1,156	3,423,475	70	67,675
" 29	1,144	3,397,300	33	31,400
" 30	932	2,769,125	9	8,725
	8,458	25,027,150	527	500,850

Total gross weight, lbs	25,027,150
Average gross weight per mine car	2,959
Average weight empty mine car	950
Average net weight per empty car	2,009

We hereby certify that we have verified all the figures shown above, and the average net weights are correct.

(Sgd.) E. B. Fairbanks,
Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce.

J. H. Turner,
Manager Bank of Nova Scotia.

F. G. Morehouse,
Principal Public Schools.

Springhill, N.S., December 18, 1907.

I certify that the attached is a true copy of statement compiled by Messrs. Fairbanks, Turner and Morehouse of weights of coal raised from Nos. 2 and 3 mine, November 21 to 30, inclusive, 1907, and empty mine cars.

(Sgd.) D. Stewart.

Declared before me at Springhill, in the county of Cumberland, this 19th day of December, A.D. 1907.

(Sgd.) John M. Hunter, J.P.,
County of Cumberland.

Important notice to miners was posted, viz.:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MINERS.

Commencing to-day, the 2nd December, miners of their own demand will fill by the ton instead of by measure.

Please remember that properly filled mine cars will net profitably to the sender on the scales, and load accordingly.

Instruct your loaders not to send short filled cars.

By order,

(Sgd.) C. Hargreaves,
Manager.

Springhill, N.S., December 2, 1907.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36.

To pave the way for an amicable settlement the members of the lodge were addressed as follows:—

SPRINGHILL, N.S., December 2, 1907.

WM. WATKINS, Esq.,
Secy., Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, P.W.A.,
Springhill, N.S.

DEAR SIR,—As requested by the members of your lodge, weigh scales were installed on the banks of Nos. 2 and 3 mines, and duly inspected on the 12th of November, 1907, by Mr. J. J. Chisholm, Assistant Government Inspector of Weights and Measures, and certificates of inspection hung up in each weigh house.

On the 16th ult., you were requested, viz.:—

'In order to prevent any possibility of dispute regarding weights, if your check weighmen do not check scale weights, the Company will put on sworn weighers immediately.'

As your check weighmen did not take their places in the weigh-house, sworn weighers were put on, and have checked and certified to all gross and tare weights from the 21st to 30th of November, inclusive.

It is the desire of this Company that the change from payment by measurement to payment by weight be made in actual practice to avoid unnecessary friction, and also to conform with the terms of the Company's ultimatum, under which the men resumed work after the recent strike.

The Company, therefore, asks the miners to agree amongst themselves and name one, two, three or more work days between and including the 21st to the 30th ult. to arrive at a standard basis of the average contents of mine cars. The average net weights of the day or days selected by the miners during the period when sworn check weighers certified to gross and tare weights to be fixed as a standard at both mines from which to establish base rates to change from payment by measurement to payment by weight.

The Company considers that to make the change in actual practice is the fairest and most liberal treatment that can be accorded its miners in this matter.

If the miners do not consider the question of the change made at their own demand and choose the days for computation by which the results duly certified may be obtained, the Company will take the total returns during the period named and arrive at a standard base weight at each mine, certified and affirmed on oath.

It will be necessary for the miners to decide upon dates during the term of sworn inspection, not later than the 6th inst., in order to make up the accounts.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. R. COWANS.

The matter stood in abeyance for some time, when the managing committee of Pioneer Lodge suggested to the management that a box of coal be tested from each mine.

The committee was addressed as follows, on this proposal:—

Springhill, N.S., February 20, 1908.

Messrs. MCPHERSON, *et al.*
Committee, Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, P.W.A.,
Springhill, N.S.

SUBJECT—SCALES.

DEAR SIRS.—As to your proposal that we test a box of coal from each mine, I would advise that we had an experience in respect to filling of boxes in 1893, and it was far from satisfactory. In the first place, the box or car referred to was indiffer-

ently filled. Then the driver made his way to the bottom of the slope with the car at a gait which was calculated to shake the contents down as low as possible in transit. Everybody's hand seemed to have been against this box, with the result that it arrived on bank six inches short of level full. Any practical miner will admit that a box properly loaded level full at the face will not shrink six inches in transit to bank with any kind of fair treatment. We have no intention of making further tests of this sort.

But the matter of scales is not a subject for test, but one of practice.

The understanding was when scales were placed on the bankhead at the demand of the men that the change be made without additional cost to the Company. In other words, the Company and miners were to change from payment by measure to payment by weight in the average weight of contents of mine cars in actual practice.

The lodge was asked to send check weighmen to check the weights, and its failure to do so compelled the Company to put on sworn weighers.

Nine consecutive working days output was taken and the average return fixed the standard weight at each mine.

The Company considers the subject disposed of fairly and finally, but, in order to show the men that it deals equitably and to disabuse the minds of all concerned of any intention to take an undue advantage in the matter of change from payment by measure to payment by weight, is willing to give the miners another opportunity of selecting days' output to arrive at a standard for each mine.

As all coal has been weighed since November 21 to date, inclusive, the Company suggests that the miners do respectively entreat His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to select for them any number of working days during his term to compute the average weight of contents of mine cars, both mines, and thus determine the standard weights, providing of course that such results finally dispose of the question, and that there will be no appeal from the conclusion later.

If the miners do not avail themselves of this opportunity the standard weights fixed by nine consecutive days' hoisting under sworn inspection will stand.

The above offer is for immediate acceptance.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) J. R. Cowans,

Again, the Company, in its desire to dispose of the matter amicably, suggested that Premier Murray select the dates.

The open letter in the press read as follows:—

The Company says, 'Let Premier Murray select the dates.'

To the Editor of 'The Tribune,'
Springhill, N.S.

Dear Sir,—When I was in Halifax last week the officials of the Mines Department made inquiries about standard weights. I went over with them, what they were already familiar with, as to how the official tests had been conducted, and further stated to them, a fact of which they were not aware, and that I had made the men the following offer:—

Springhill, N.S., Feb. 20, 1908.

'As all coal has been weighed since the 21st November to date inclusive, the Company suggests that the miners do respectfully entreat His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to select for them any number of working days during this term to compute the average weight of contents of mine cars both mines and thus determine the standard weights, providing of course that such results finally dispose of the question and that there will be no appeal from the conclusion later.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

'If the miners do not avail themselves of the opportunity the standard weight fixed by the nine consecutive days' hoisting under sworn inspection will stand.'

I pointed out, what is the fact, that clauses 1 and 2 of the agreement of the 13th January, 1893, on file in the Mines Office in reference to the method of filling boxes had not been changed. The clauses of the agreement are:—

1. That all boxes be properly filled level full at the face.

2. That the management see that all boxes are properly filled level full at the face.

We now make this further offer: That the Honourable Mr. Murray, the Premier of the province, should select on behalf of the men any day or days or the whole of them from the 15th November to date, March 26, to arrive at a base weight at each mine. The question is so simple that it should resolve itself. There is so much coal hoisted in so many cars. Divide the number of cars into the total weight of coal, and the result is the average weight of contents of cars—and standard weight for each mine.

The Company pays out the same amount of money distributed over the senders of cars. Miners who load full measure make a gain on each car. Miners who load slack and below the standard show loss. The scales and not the Company tell the miner how he is loading, the difference is between loading by measure and by weight, and the miner who loads well earns well, as he is paid for all he fills.

(Sgd.) J. R. Cowans,
General Manager.
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.

Springhill, N.S., March 30, 1908.

But all to no purpose; the members of Pioneer Lodge would not consent to change from payment by measure or box to payment by weight in practice, as was understood when the demand for scales was made.

The question remained in *statu quo* until Grand Master McNeil and Grand Secretary Moffatt came to Springhill on behalf of the men to discuss with the management the possibility of arriving at a standard weight satisfactory to all parties.

Present at meeting, Saturday, April 4, 1908: John Moffat, S. B. McNeil, Kent Foster, Daniel Ross, Duncan Blue, Alex. Wilson, Alex. E. McPherson, Samuel D. Beaton, grand officers and committee Pioneer Lodge; and J. R. Cowans, C. Hargreaves, W. D. Matthews, W. Lorimer, D. McSaveney, C. Allbon, D. Stewart, company management.

Mr. Moffatt insisted that the only means of settlement which would satisfy the men was to dump coal from mine cars on bankheads and reload with shovel cars level full and weigh for standard.

The management contended that the standard weights were determined by sworn weighers and independent audit weights by competent outside accountants and fixed.

After a lengthy conference, nothing was settled, but an appointment was made to meet the grand officers and committee again Monday at 10 o'clock. Monday, Grand Officers McNeil and Moffatt and Alex. E. McPherson, convener of committee, came down to the office as agreed.

The management offered and asked that Grand Master McNeil go to the scales on one bankhead for one hour and Grand Secretary Moffatt on the other bankhead, weigh contents of mine cars as they passed over the scales and fix a standard each mine themselves according to the average weights of an hour's run or more each mine at their option. Grand Officers McNeil and Moffatt declined the offer, but were willing to take a number of mine cars loaded level full of dry coal on the bank at each mine for a standard weight as the men desired. This the management assented to with an earnest desire to dispose of the question to the satisfaction of the men.

On the way to the bankhead, Messrs. McNeil and Moffatt were asked to take charge of the proceedings, select any rake or run of coal that they might consider a fair sample of the run of the mine, order the cars stopped and the contents dumped on the floor, reloaded by shovel level full, contents weighed and cars retared, to arrive at standard weight both mines.

On arrival at No. 2 bankhead, Messrs. McNeil and Moffatt, after consultation with check weighman, decided to weigh coal of certain tallies, said to be the lightest in the mine. The management offered no objections. They set aside two rakes of their own accord set aside the cars containing wet coal, selected 13 cars of dry coal, had contents dumped on the coal floor, cars reloaded by members of Pioneer Lodge, with shovels, level full, and the tops of the cars planed with a straight edge so that no coal would stand above the sides. These cars were then weighed by the grand officers and convenor of committee, coal dumped, and cars tared by them also. The same method was adopted on No. 3 bankhead.

The grand officers and convenor of committee took the matter in hand, selected cars containing dry coal only, had coal dumped on the floor, cars refilled with shovels, and every precaution taken that no coal was loaded above the sides of the cars. Took gross and tare weights themselves, and the same afternoon computed weights and fixed standard at No. 2 at 1,907 and No. 3 at 1,908. Mr. Stewart, assistant to general manager, checked weights on behalf of the Company.

All the papers in this connection are attached.

SPRINGHILL, N.S., April 4, 1908.

Meeting, committee Pioneer Lodge with Grand Officers McNeil and Moffatt and Company management.

John Moffatt, S. B. McNeil, Kent Foster, Daniel Ross, Duncan Blue, Alex. Wilson, Alex. E. McPherson, Samuel D. Beaton, grand officers and committee Pioneer Lodge, and J. R. Cowans, C. Hargreaves, W. D. Matthews, W. Lorimer, D. McSaveney, C. Allbon, D. Stewart, Company management.

Mr. MOFFATT.—*Re* difficulty scales and schedules.

SCALES.—Dump coal from cars on bank and load cars level full and weigh for standard.

COMPANY.—The whole question is, we contend and prove by scales, that the standard is right. The men contend that the cars are overloaded.

The foregoing memos. were made by me at and during time of meeting between committee of Pioneer Lodge, Messrs Moffatt and McNeil of the P. W. A. and officials of the Company on Saturday, 4th April, 1908.

(Sgd.) D. STEWART.

No. 2 mine.—Tally 32, 1,875; 32, 1,825; 9, 1,825; 32, 1,775; 54, 1,825; 9, 1,825; 9, 1,725; 47, 1,875; 47, 1,775; 37, 1,725; 49, 1,925; 49, 1,825; 54, 1,775. Total, 23,575.

Add 13,000 lbs. on beam for gross.

(Sgd.) D. STEWART,
" JOHN MOFFATT,
" S. B. MCNEIL.

April 6, '08.—

No. 2 mine, tares, 900, 900, 900, 900, 950, 900, 925, 900, 900, 925, 900, 875, 900. Total, 11,775.

(Sgd.) D. STEWART,
" JOHN MOFFATT,
" S. B. MCNEIL.

April 6, 1908.—

23,575
13,000

36,575
11,775

1,324,800 (1907)

No. 2 MINE.

Alex. E. McPherson, convenor of Pioneer Lodge committee, was present when weighing was done. Moffat sat in chair directly in front of scales dial. McPherson and myself on either side and McNeil directly behind Moffatt. We carefully weighed, read over weights, and signed each others slips; that is, Moffatt, McNeil and myself.

Scales balanced perfectly at zero before weighing of loaded and empty cars.

(Sgd..) D. STEWART.

Springhill, N.S., April 6, 1908.

No. 3 mine, car numbers.—1, 1,950; 2, 1,850; 3, 1,725; 4, 1,800; 5, 1,850; 6, not weighed; 7, 2,000; 8, 1,950; 9, 1,975; 10, 1,925; 11, 1,975; 12, 2,025; 13, 1,925; 14, 1,975. Total, 24,925.

(Sgd.) D. STEWART,
" JOHN MOFFATT,
" S. B. MCNEIL,

April 6, '08.

No. 3 mine, tares.—1, 950; 2, 951; 3, 850; 4, 975; 5, 925; 6, not weighed; 7, 925; 8, 950; 9, 900; 10, 925; 11, 975; 12, 975; 13, 925; 14, 950. Total, 12,175.

(Sgd.) D. STEWART,
" JOHN MOFFATT,
" S. B. MCNEIL,

April 6, '08.

24,925
13,000

37,925
12,175

1,325,740 (1908.)

No. 3 MINE.

Alex. E. McPherson, convenor of Pioneer Lodge committee, was present when weighing done, also James Matthews as well as Moffatt, McNeil and myself; same procedure as at No. 2.

Scales balanced perfectly at zero before weighing of loaded and empty cars. Ball on beam at 1,000 lbs. to facilitate weighing, as dial alone has not capacity to indicate gross weight.

(Sgd.) D. STEWART,

Springhill, N.S., April 6, 1908.

Every effort was made by the Company to effect the change fairly and amicably, and to arrive at standard average weight of contents of mine cars in ordinary prac-

tice. The Company offered to take the average weight of nine consecutive days hoisting each mine, either one or more of all the days at the men's option from November 21 to 30 inclusive, 1907, when all coal was weighed by sworn weighers.

Then the Company suggested to the miners to respectfully ask His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to select any number of working days during the term when sworn weighers were engaged to average weights of contents of mine cars and determine standard weights.

Then, again, the Company further offered that Premier Murray be requested by the men to select any day or days from the 15th November, 1907, to March 26, 1908, a period of four months and eleven days, to arrive at the average standard weight of contents of mine cars.

No notice was taken of any of these offers of the Company to the men to dispose of the questions at issue, and it remained for the Grand Officers McNeil and Moffatt to come to Springhill to learn from the men that the only means of settlement which would satisfy them was to dump coal from cars on bank, load some cars level full, weigh contents and average for standard. All this was done to the satisfaction of the grand officers who fixed standard at No. 2 as 1,907 and No. 3 at 1,908, and these fixed weights have been in effect since April 9, 1908. This closed the matter definitely. Miners have since accepted their pay without demur.

(3) *Schedule of Rates.*—

As already intimated, the counsel for the employees was not disposed to press this branch of their claim, inasmuch as it had already been dealt with by the Board presided over by Judge Patterson. Evidence, however, was given on behalf of the employees in respect of this schedule, and this Board deems it necessary to deal with the matter fully.

The arguments put forward on behalf of the employees is that a schedule of rates is desirable, as it tends to prevent misunderstanding and enables each workman, even though previously inexperienced in respect to the computation of payments, to understand in advance precisely what he is to receive for any given work. Evidence was given that such a schedule of rates is in operation in other mines with satisfactory results. The employees submitted a schedule of rates which they desired the Company to consider, not necessarily to adopt in precise terms the rates set forth in such schedule, but to make it the basis of consideration and discussion with the Company with a view of agreeing to such rate as would be mutually satisfactory. The schedule submitted was substantially the same as that which had been submitted to Judge Patterson and in the main approved by that Board.

The Company upon being notified of the findings of Judge Patterson's Board promptly declined to accept the same, upon the ground that the adoption of such a schedule would result in a substantial increase of wages which the Company could not accept owing to the fact that it was already losing money and because it was in violation of the terms under which the men resumed work on the 28th of October, 1907, which have been already quoted. In the statement of the conditions of re-employment it was emphatically stated: 'The Company cannot afford and will not make any advances in the abnormally high rates now being paid.'

The Company maintain that there is and has long been in operation a schedule of rates at the Springhill mines which were in operation on the 28th of October, 1907, and which have been recognized and accepted ever since. It is quite true that this schedule is not absolute nor fixed in all particulars, but it is claimed by the Company that a fixed schedule of rates in Springhill is unworkable. With thick and thin seams of more or less varying nature, with irregular dips of the measures, local disturbances of faults and heavy superincumbent pressure, it is impossible to arrive at a fixed scale of wages for such variations in the conditions under which the mines

are operated. Rates as fixed are entered and appear on the payrolls, and every man's rate is given in his monthly statement.

Where conditions are exceptional or appear to be, men make demands on the Company for extra considerations, many which are not always supported by existing conditions. A schedule would leave unsettled so many rates to be covered by local conditions and ability and willingness of the men that it would be almost worthless.

That the absolutely fixed rate would be impracticable is fairly apparent from clause 55 of the schedule of rates now submitted, which declares, 'change in the state of coal, faults and other unusual conditions to be dealt with as they arise.'

Notwithstanding the fact that a fixed schedule of rates seems under the circumstances to be extremely difficult to obtain, the Board are not disposed to differ from the general proposition that a scedule of rates when practicable is eminently desirable, and they would have been glad if the Company could have been induced to consider the scale submitted with a view of so modifying its claims as to make it conform to the condition that there should be no increase in the wages now and hitherto paid, but this the Company did not seem disposed to do.

To adopt the present schedule seems to this Board to be out of the question, as it was stated openly by the solicitor for the Company that its adoption would involve an increase of 40 per cent on wages paid to those working underground and 28 per cent to those working overground. Nothing is clearer than that the Company is not now in a position to admit of any increase whatever in the costs of production.

(4) *To establish a Docking System.*—

The system of fines and docking stone existed in the working of Springhill mines dating back to 1890. Its introduction led to a strike which lasted nine weeks, at the conclusion of which an agreement was entered into between the Company and a committee of Pioneer Lodge in which the following clause appears: 'Respecting the agreement in the matter of stone dockage it is agreed that the maximum of stone be twenty-four pounds per box. If over twenty-four pounds a fine of 20 cents to be imposed, and if over forty-five pounds the box to be forfeited.'

This system remained in force for ten years, when at the instance of Pioneer Lodge a rearrangement of rates for docks and fines was submitted to a local board of arbitrators formed by mutual agreement between the Company and the lodge, who, on September 21, 1900, determined as follows: 'All boxes containing 60 pounds of stone or upwards to be docked. All boxes containing 40 pounds of stone or upwards to be fined 20 cents.' This system has been in operation ever since.

The men now ask and desire a modification of the system upon several grounds. First, that owing to the conditions prevailing in certain parts of the mine, the amount of stone incurring a fine and dockage is too small. Second, that the docking system itself works in some instance injustice. Third, that as the operation in many parts of the mine is conducted through chutes, the timbering of which is liable to get out of repair and lead to the falling of stone, that men are liable to be docked for stone in the boxes and cars for which they are in no way responsible. Fourth, that the Company's screens have been changed from ¾-line screen to ½-inch mesh, which discovers more small stone.

Evidence was given of some instances in which men were docked for a large proportion of cars sent up within a given period, and their remuneration for their labour thus reduced to an extremely small amount. A table was submitted containing a statement of the docks and fines imposed in No. 2 and No. 3 slopes respectively in the years 1906, 1907, 1908, which is herewith attached.

Docks and fines for 1908 represent approximately 21,000 tons of coal, and after making liberal allowance for the actual weight of stone found in the boxes, the Company will have appropriated some 20,000 tons of coal, which, if paid for, would repre-

sent at least $8,500 additional wages to the miners, in respect of this coal that they have been compelled to mine for nothing.

No. 2 Slope.	1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Docks.	Fines.	Docks.	Fines.	Docks.	Fines.
January	261	142	116	57	273	320
February	263	118	204	91	223	375
March	237	174	184	141	237	218
April	151	79	254	182	231	211
May	125	36	267	174	404	308
June	59	46	150	155	418	348
July	113	62	188	142	282	190
August	111	98	Strike.		329	193
September	103	64	"		311	193
October	131	79	"		412	183
November	121	67	217	91	574	424
December	118	63	247	247	425	598
	1,733	1,028	1,827	1,260	4,219	3,561

No. 2 Slope.	Docks.	Fines.	Docks.	Fines.	Docks.	Fines.
January	911	178	270	42	837	406
February	635	109	990	173	835	195
March	530	138	600	144	1,163	144
April	319	93	613	188	994	72
May	247	93	656	123	1,013	144
June	380	76	503	61	1,266	264
July	367	74	682	51	1,058	202
August	350	96	Strike.		1,076	110
September	478	118	"		1,425	229
October	585	93	"		1,365	114
November	119	18	397	49	1,467	184
December	158	15	910	49	1,798	548
	5,079	1,101	5,621	831	14,297	2,582

	Docks.	Fines.	Docks.	Fines.	Docks.	Fines.
Grand totals	6,812	2,129	7,448	2,091	18,516	6,143

Also statement for five months in 1909 in No. 3 mine:—

STATEMENT OF DOCKS AND FINES IN NO. 3 MINE.

Number.	Tally.	1909. Month.	No. of Boxes.	Docks.	Fines.
34	Tally	January	1,173	103	49
37	"	"	681	152	15
65	"	February	636	54	12
73	"	"	51	38	1
31	"	March	224	43	19
37	"	"	1,091	225	20
73	"	"	213	55	10
34	"	April	1,068	124	33
37	"	"	1,056	232	24
43	"	"	334	81	10
57	"	"	505	88	15
12	"	May	1,046	85	10
34	"	"	594	115	12
65	"	"	453	82	8

Evidence was given that in some of the slopes the timbering was out of repair, and that the split booms which are placed against the roof of the mine are often insufficient in strength and lead to the fall of stone from the roof.

Of course, it is unthinkable that a system should prevail whereby a man was fined or docked for stone in the boxes which had been placed there by means and agencies over which he had no control, and your Board, therefore, felt it necessary to go into this matter most thoroughly and exhaustively.

The answer of the Company to these statements may be stated in order.

First, they say, which, of course, is incontrovertible, that it is of the utmost importance to the Company and its employees that coal free from stone and impurities be marketed. Inspection on coal has become so rigid that it is a common occurrence to have coal inspected that is thrown back on the Company's hands. In view of the importance of shipping clean coal, the Company has expended at both bankheads the sum of $58,000 on remodelling bankheads and equipping with steel shaking-screens and picking-belts. Forty-five men are employed at both bankheads simply picking stone out of the coal as the coal is carried by the picking-tables from the screens to the railway cars.

The local Board of Conciliation, in July, 1907, determined that two cents extra per box had been allowed for removing stone and to compensate miners for separating stone in coal and also in loading in pillar working. In close and narrow work stone is paid for at the rate of five cents per inch, with the understanding that the stone be removed in mining or loading and not sent to the bank with the coal. In No. 2 mine where the seam is clean and free from stone the rate per mined car for cutting and loading is 39 cents. Where coal is streaked with bands of stone, 42 cents per car is paid. In No. 3 mine, where no local stone is encountered, 40 cents per car is paid. Where local stone partings are in evidence, 43 cents, 46 cents, 48 cents and 52 cents per car is paid for mining and loading and separating the stone from the coal, which goes to show that miners working under the disadvantage of having to handle local stone partings are fully compensated for their trouble in extra price per car to cover the time employed in separating the stone from the coal in mining and loading.

Dealing with the dockage for the five months of 1909, the Company show that out of 222,080 cars, 8,004 were docked and 4,004 subjected to fines, equivalent to 360 docks and 194 fines.

It is claimed by the Company that good wages have been made in what is called the local stone districts, and that in No. 2 mine where stone exists in the seam the

average rate per man per day for the month of April, 1909, was $3.07. In No. 3 mine, where all the trouble arose over local stone, the average rate per man per day for April was $2.90.

Second, in respect of the claim made by the employees that the slopes get out of repair and cause the falling of stone in the chutes, the Company declare that formerly it was the custom of the miners to repair their own chutes and keep them in order, but of late years in most places they have refused to do this. The Company made contracts with the men that they should repair their own chutes; the lodge refused to allow the men to do so, though the men were willing and the Company offered to pay extra for it. The Company have therefore been compelled to employ shiftmen to repair the chutes, and it is manifest that as these men cannot always be at all the chutes that they cannot be kept in as good condition as if they were cared for by the cutters themselves. The Company declare that where the miners repair the chutes themselves no trouble in respect of docks occurs.

It is not easy for your Board to appreciate fully the reasons which have induced the lodge persistently to resist the application of this system of miners repairing their own chutes, which would seem to apply a remedy to the complaint now made that these chutes are not infrequently out of repair and lead to the falling of loose stone.

Third, the Company say that it is compelled to pay for all the stone under 45 pounds, which is removed from the picking tables and that this amounts in the aggregate to nearly as much as is gained by the fining and docking process.

Fourth, in certain portions of the mine and in respect of coal sent up by certain miners scarcely any docking occurs. The fining and docking is applied to certain special workings and to certain men. In respect of a single instance where one man had been docked a large percentage of boxes sent up it was shown by the assistant manager of the mine that this coal had not been in the chutes at all, and therefore, not subject to the risk of having loose stone fall from the roof into the chute.

What recommendation should be made by the Board in respect of the fining and docking system is a matter which involves great delicacy and difficulty. In respect to the operation of the mines generally, we do not think that the docking system is at present working unfairly or results in any palpable injustice to the miners. In some few sections of the mine, owing to the character of the chutes, it is possible that the system now in vogue may in some instances work injustice. The most effective remedy in the judgment of the Board would be for the miners in those special districts to assume the care of the chutes through which they work.

The employees urge that the docking system entirely cease and that fines only be imposed as a penalty for excessive stone, and they urge that the quantity of stone resulting in a fine be raised to 150 pounds per box.

In view of the necessity of maintaining the standard quality of coal for market the Board feel some reluctance in undertaking to recommend absolutely the abolition of the system of docking, and in any case the raising of the amount to 150 pounds instead of 60 pounds for either docking or fining would, we fear, tend to the depreciation of the coal and lead to greater carelessness in mining. It would be extremely difficult to apply to the whole mine a system of fines or docking which would only be specially applicable to certain parts of the mine, and not applicable to all. The management state that where there is satisfactory evidence that there has been an increase of stone in the box due in any way to the falling of loose stone from insufficient timbering, an allowance is made, but the evidence in support of this must be clear.

The only recommendation which the Board can make in this respect is that in view of the additional stone now found in working the mine, as compared with that found when the present docking system was established, and also in view of the introduction of the half-inch mesh screen in place of the three-quarter-inch long screens, which retains a larger quantity of stone; that the system be based somewhat

on the value of the box, which differs according to the conditions under which it is mined. Instead of the present system, we recommend that when a box contains fifty pounds of stone and not exceeding seventy-five pounds, a fine of 500 pounds of coal be imposed. When it contains seventy-five pounds and not exceeding 100 pounds, a fine of 1,000 pounds of coal be imposed. When a box contains 100 pounds or more of stone the box should be docked.

The Board have now dealt with all the special matters specifically presented to them. They feel, however, that their work would scarcely be done unless they devoted a little attention to certain serious considerations which were elicited by the investigation.

The Company, for reasons of its own, has taken the responsibility of submitting to the Board in a public manner and for public use a detailed statement of their present financial condition and of the results of the operation of the mine for a period of 15 years. They also embody in this statement the amount of wages paid for mining a given quantity of coal at the present time as compared with its cost 15 years ago. This statement has, in the judgment of the Board, such an important bearing upon the whole situation at Springhill that we have thought it best to embody it in this report.

LOSSES IN OPERATION.

That the Company cannot continue to operate under conditions which have prevailed for the past three years and four months is manifest from the statements which are herewith submitted:—

The deficits are as follows:—

1906	$ 77,715 45
1907	156,992 17
1908	22,004 62
1909 (four months)	42,977 93
	$299,690 17

The cost of coal and selling price and difference in these years are, viz.:—

Year.	Cost of Coal.	Selling Price.	Loss.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cts.
1906	2 80	2 60	20
1907	3 17	2 66	51
1908	2 91	2 74	17
1909 (four months)	2 95	2 56	39

There is no other operation in Nova Scotia where the cost of production is within 50 to 75 cents per ton of the foregoing figures, and it is plain this Company is handicapped to such an extent with an abnormally high cost of mining and comparably low average of selling price that to carry on in this untenable position will quickly result in disaster. There is no hope for the property under these adverse terms.

In presenting these statements it may be said that there was an accident in No. 3 mine in 1906, a strike in 1907, but press into this Company's experience of the past 20 years the following accidents:—

A disastrous explosion in 1891.

Loss of one mine by fire and subsequent flooding of workings.

Destruction of two bankheads and surface plants by fire.
Cob-heating or heating in waste workings No. 2 mine.
Explosion in No. 3 mine or heating in waste workings.
Explosion of boiler in battery No. 2 mine (surface).
Total destruction of hoisting engines No. 2 mines.
Surface fires and other casualties which affected output.

Add to these disasters 22 strikes, and it must be admitted that in mining each year there are contingencies to provide for, the expense of which cannot be avoided.

The contingent account in mining is never closed.

That the business of coal mining has been unprofitable in Springhill must be admitted from the following memo. *re* cost of coal, selling price and the differential in profit and loss from 1894 to 1909 (4 months) inclusive:—

Year.	Cost of Coal.	Selling Price.	Difference.	
			Gain.	Loss.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1894	1 55	1 58	3	
1895	1 64	1 52		12
1896	1 64	1 63		1
1897	1 60	1 51		9
1898	1 63	1 56		7
1899	1 67	1 72	5	
1900	2 43	2 44	1	
1901	2 51	2 60	9	
1902	2 20	2 43	23	
1903	2 49	2 62	13	
1904	2 60	2 45		15
1905	2 44	2 50	6	
1906	2 80	2 60		20
1907	3 17	2 66		51
1908	2 91	2 74		17
1909 (four months)	2 95	2 56		39

There were in the past fifteen years and four months seven years of slight gains and eight years and four months of heavier losses.

During the period from 1899 to 1903, when there were profits, two small dividends, one of 3 per cent and another of 2½ per cent on the capital stock of $2,000,000 were paid. (And only these two small dividends have been paid in the twenty-six years of the Company's existence). The earnings were put back into the property to provide better equipment and development of the workings, with an earnest desire to benefit the Company and the employed, and with a degree of expectation of obtaining results in the future, which have certainly not been realized.

Since 1906 no expenditure has been made for betterments. The Company has not had means for improvements or extensions, and has had great difficulty in financing to meet current expenditures, as the figures submitted verify.

COAL VALUES HAVE DECLINED.

That this Company cannot grant any advance or further concessions in these or any other demands may be determined not only from the fact that the Company has been losing money in its operations for several years, as the statements will show, but that the average selling price of coal has declined to a marked extent this year.

The Intercolonial railway, one of the Company's largest customers, only awarded this Company 48,000 tons of coal, one-half the usual supply, at a reduction of 25 cents per ton f.o.b. cars at Springhill Junction.

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The Canadian Pacific railway forced a deduction of 12 cents per ton, which with increased freight rate for British over Norwegian ships (excluded from carrying coastwise after 1st July) makes a further reduction of 15 cents per ton, and with 5 cents additional cost of discharge, equals a total reduction of 32 cents per ton in all, on this the largest contract which the Company holds.

The foregoing reduced contracts came into effect 1st July, which will still further reduce (bring down) the average selling price and (still further) increase loss in operation.

In the United States, where the bulk of the culm is exported, prices rule so low this year that it was necessary in order to secure part of this business to accept an offer 15 cents per ton under last year's price. The cost of transportation also by British instead of Norwegian register on this coal will still further reduce the net f.o.b. price 15 cents per ton, or a total of 30 cents per ton reduction on export trade to the United States.

If the telegraphic reports in the press are correct as to the joint action of the Senate and Congress, the duty on all coal (including slack or culm) will be fixed at 50 cents a ton. This Company sold the greater part of its culm in the New England states under an existing duty of 15 cents a ton. If this duty is increased under the Payne Tariff Bill to 50 cents a ton on all coal, including culm, our export trade to the United States will be killed, and there is not sufficient market in Canada accessible to this Company to take the large portion of culm that it produces.

The government of the United States, at the instance of the coal operators, will thus completely debar Nova Scotia coal from the United States market. The United States coal operators have captured a large part of the coal orders in Montreal that belong to Nova Scotia products, and now, to crown all, the United Mine Workers' Association seek to tie to a United States chariot wheels the employees of every mine in Nova Scotia, and thus have the industry more absolutely at the control of the United States operators and workmen who are now working under agreements.

Is it any wonder that the operators of Nova Scotia view with alarm this combination of all United States coal interests to control their business and feel it their duty in their own interests, as well as in the interest of the province, to resist to the utmost such far-reaching and powerful foreign interests united against them.

It is submitted that the government of Nova Scotia, which depends for the maintenance of its public service upon coal duties, and every good citizen who has no personal interest at stake, ought to stand with the coal operators in resisting the invasion of this foreign combination.

If the American government exclude Nova Scotia coal, American operators set out deliberately to capture the markets which belong to Nova Scotia mines in Canada, and the American unions control our miners, all that will be left to the operators will be the mines without markets, excluded as they are by tariff from the United States, driven from their own markets in the St. Lawrence by 'dumped' coal which is carried by the railways under cost, and their workmen subject to be called out on strike (sympathetic or otherwise) at the dictation of their foreign masters.

Every important contract this Company has closed this year has been at a reduction. American coal and American competition is crowding Cape Breton and Pictou coals out of the St. Lawrence and other markets into the home or provincial markets, which makes local competition all the more aggressive and has the effect of depreciating values.

As this Company was not making but losing money when prices were maintained, it must necessarily go from bad to worse financially now that prices are declining, and it cannot concede any advance or make any concessions whatever which will tend to increase the cost of production. It is simply out of the question to consider further demands from the men.

Springhill is a very expensive operation, the most costly in the province, with its deep mines, average hoist 3,500 feet, seams pitching from 18 degrees to vertical, and over present workings 2,000 feet of superincumbent pressure.

Pumping, as high in spring and fall as 4¾ tons of water to one of coal, and a costly system of ventilation.

The coal is highly bituminous, cross-fractured, and consequently friable, especially in the steep measures, producing a larger proportion of small than any other coal in the province. It is running half screened and half culm, over ½ inch square mesh openings.

Culm is exported at a low price to the United States, which reduces the average selling rate so much below the cost of production that the Company has been losing money heavily in its operation for three years, as the statements will show.

Statement showing marked increases in amount of wages paid annually, Mines Department, and output from 1895 to 1908, inclusive.

Year.	Wages.	Output.
	$ cts.	Tons.
1895	377,239 36	375,778
1896	379,445 34	405,042
1897	273,121 45	302,581
1898	324,968 89	340,669
1899	367,864 91	369,269
1900	492,955 49	428,777
1901	602,426 43	411,214
1902	684,015 64	469,575
1903	778,405 88	468,446
1904	874,621 21	505,804
1905	674,073 70	476,247
1906	789,813 47	428,610
1907	684,435 35	338,857
1908	837,067 13	450,292

This Company carries all its old employees. No man has been discharged for advanced years. All aged employees are provided for as long as they present themselves for work, and all crippled and disabled employees are found employment at suitable work.

In Report of Commission, appointed under chapter 16, Acts 1907, entitled 'An Act respecting Old Age Pensions and Miners' Relief Societies,' statistics as to number and age of men employed in the coal mines of Nova Scotia are, viz.:—

Name of Mine.	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 and over.	Total.
Cumberland Ry. & C. Co.	249	489	406	239	91	54	1,528
Minudie	7	29	21	13	5	1	76
Stratcheona	17	22	29	10	2	4	84
Joggins	26	42	27	23	17	7	142
Chignecto	22	48	31	15	9	6	131
Acadia Coal Co.—							
Acadia Mine	31	106	55	45	25	9	271
Albion Mine	43	104	90	36	28	12	313
Thorburn Mine	35	103	38	27	30	10	263
Drummond	138	296	186	111	73	36	835
Allan Shaft	34	101	46	26	20	7	234
Inverness	202	103	40	5	1	....	351
N. S. S. & Co.	577	316	181	68	28	7	1,207
Dominion Coal Co.	2,000	1,183	516	224	79	13	4,015
	3,376	2,942	1,686	842	438	166	9,450

The above table plainly shows that there is in this employ a very marked larger proportion of elder men than in any of the other Companies; and farther that they are looked after.

ABSENTEES.

That high wages are not conducive to steady work and maintenance of output may be gathered from the following statements of absentees from work, underground and overground, each mine, and on the surface for January, February, March, April and May of the current year, and to 12th June:—

ABSENTEES—JANUARY, 1909.

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Surface.	Total.
Jan. 1	New Year's.	Idle.		
2	Idle.	Idle.		
4	49	55	24	128
5	41	50	14	105
6	47	127	17	191
7	33	89	20	142
8	35	58	33	126
9	35	61	29	125
11	26	40	11	77
12	23	46	18	87
13	41	64	16	121
14	32	44	24	100
15 (pay day)	44	62	30	136
16	103	185	72	360
18	55	48	20	123
19	57	54	31	142
20	64	76	23	163
21	54	76	28	158
22	56	71	19	146
23	75	90	24	189
25	Delaney's	funeral.		
26	34	40	6	80
27	34	52	11	97
28	35	48	26	109
29	41	74	17	132
30 (pay day)	39	85	29	153
	1,053	1,595	542	3,190
Average	45	70	24	139

ABSENTEES FEBRUARY, 1909.

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Surface.	Total.
Feb. 1	50	80	27	157
2	76	125	37	238
3	91	110	29	230
4	45	60	29	134
5	65	67	32	164
6	48	74	27	149
8	34	51	8	93
9	41	58	15	114
10	41	59	19	119
11	49	73	28	150
12	49	48	15	112
13 (pay day)	48	46	44	138
15	48	53	36	137
16	42	50	20	112
17	46	48	32	126
18	44	45	23	112
19	44	41	16	101
20	40	38	21	99
22	45	34	16	95
23	79	55	18	152
24	86	57	19	162
25	143	152	42	337
26	40	48	22	110
27 (pay day)	60	67	24	151
	1,354	1,539	599	3,492
Average	57	64	25	146

ABSENTEES—MARCH, 1909.

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Surface.	Total.
March 1	51	60	27	138
2	59	94	26	179
3	63	74	23	16
4	41	99	26	166
5	109	94	32	235
6	73	80	22	175
8	48	83	24	155
9	206	163	30	399
10	45	78	33	156
11	55	74	24	153
12	46	54	37	137
13 (pay day)	57	73	24	154
15	91	44	28	157
16	53	100	20	173
17	83	99	34	216
18	74	96	27	197
19	69	61	36	166
20	77	97	31	205
22	70	73	21	164
23	67	77	31	175
24	73	63	32	168
25	61	67	34	162
26	62	63	16	141
27	68	60	17	145
29	72	77	24	173
30	44	50	20	114
31 (pay day)	59	57	32	148
	1,876	2,110	725	4,711
Average	69	78	27	174

ABSENTEES—APRIL, 1909.

—	No. 2.	No. 3.	Surface.	Total.
April 1	103	139	55	297
2	94	11	45	250
3	97	105	31	233
5	85	61	34	180
6	51	61	18	130
7	66	61	14	141
8	50	60	8	118
9	Idle.	Good	Friday.	.....
10	39	71	26	136
12	15	37	9	61
13	20	56	16	92
14	25	50	21	96
15 (pay day)	40	56	22	118
16	52	113	34	199
17	84	122	34	240
19	33	56	15	104
20	63	65	25	153
21	72	73	22	167
22	45	69	23	137
23	51	57	16	124
24	60	76	19	155
26	67	41	27	135
27	45	41	18	104
28	29	52	15	96
29	52	59	23	134
30 (pay day)	37	52	23	112
	1,357	1,744	593	3,712
Average	52	70	25	148

ABSENTEES—MAY 1909.

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Surface.	Total.
May 1	108	155	42	305
" 3	102	100	29	231
" 4	70	70	21	181
" 5	89	93	34	216
" 6	90	86	23	199
" 7	71	83	25	179
" 8	81	84	24	180
" 10	83	58	34	175
" 11	63	77	21	161
" 12	61	74	11	148
" 13	62	64	14	140
" 14	47	Idle.	22	69
" 15 (pay day)	Idle.	Idle.	.....	.....
" 17	69	Idle.	35	104
" 18	108	132	37	277
" 19	61	74	33	168
" 20	62	67	37	166
" 21	59	73	29	161
" 22	87	Idle.	34	121
" 24	Idle.	Victoria Day.		
" 25	110	79	35	224
" 26	61	49	25	135
" 27	56	49	18	123
" 28	61	65	15	141
" 29 (pay day)	Idle.	Idle.	.....	.....
" 31	60	48	17	125
	1,721	1,600	615	3,936
Average	75	80	26	171

ABSENTEES—JUNE 1909.

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Surface.	Total.
June 1	131	85	23	239
" 2	81	80	17	178
" 3	Idle.			
" 4	69	96	13	178
" 5	71	88	5	164
" 7	76	70	15	161
" 8	86	102	18	206
" 9	62	68	17	147
" 10	60	67	10	137
" 11	60	51	7	118
" 12	91	Idle.	16	107
	787	707	141	1,635
Average	78	78	14	163

NUMBER DAYS LOST MONTHLY FOR 1909.

	No. 2.	No. 3.	Surface.	Total.
January	1,053	1,595	542	3,190
February	1,354	1,539	599	3,492
March	1,876	2,110	725	4,711
April	1,365	1,744	593	3,712
May	1,721	1,600	615	3,936
June 12	787	707	141	1,635
				20,676

AVERAGE EMPLOYED OFF WORK DAILY.

January	139
February	146
March	174
April	148
May	171
June 12	163

There were, therefore, 20,676 days work lost by employees in this period, or an average of 159 men off work daily, equal to 10 per cent, of the total employed.

The absentees vary from 9 per cent off work between pay days to 20 per cent after pay days.

This indifference to work on the part of the employees must be attributed to too much money, too easily earned. No other class of artisans do or can afford to lose so much time.

This utter neglect of duty on the part of employees falls most heavily on the Company in reduced output, increased cost, and correspondingly poor returns, and is largely responsible for the deplorable results in operation, which have obtained for the last three years and four months.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.

There were two general advances in wages, one of 10 per cent, on 1st May, 1900, and another of 12 per cent on 1st January, 1901, 22 per cent in all, conceded all employees.

Besides these two general increases on all earnings since 1899, concessions after concessions have been wrested from the management at the point of the pistol, till wages have soared in the several departments to the impossibility of producing results financially under which the Company can exist.

	Per cent.
Miners' earnings have advanced	60 to 70
Engineers' (stationary) earnings have advanced	60
Firemen's (stationary) earnings have advanced	50
Engineers' (railway) earnings have advanced	62
Conductors' (railway) earnings have advanced	51
Firemen's (railway) earnings have advanced	52
Brakemen's (railway) earnings have advanced	41
Machinists' and blacksmiths' earnings have advanced	34
Unskilled labour earnings have advanced	33
Stores have advanced	40
Timber has advanced	40

And on top of all these advances the cost of screening, picking and preparation required for the coal to meet the demand has doubled in recent years.

The question is continually asked, why are the coal companies of Nova Scotia not making money? The answer, so far as this Company is concerned, is obvious.

In 1908 the extra amount paid in wages over 1899-1900 to meet the two general advances of 10 per cent and 12 per cent to 22 per cent was $147,034.23, equivalent to 40·61-100 cents per ton on shipments.

Since May 1, 1900, this Company has paid 138 employees on the 22 per cent advance or bonus $1,184,949.75, besides the many concessions which have been obtained by employees, until to-day the miners are working shorter hours, performing less work, and earning the highest average rates of any miners in the province.

The cause mainly responsible for the disastrous results of the past few years is the astounding fact of the unprecedented increase in average miners' wages since 1895, and the incredible falling off in the average daily production per man, as follows:—

Year.	Average daily earned by miners per day.		Production of coal per miner per day.
1895	$1 83		5·52 tons.
1896	1 95		5·40
1897	1 83		5·89
1898	1 92		5·83
1899	1 90		5·30
1900	2 27	10% advance.	4·80
1901	2 51	22½ "	4·16
1902	2 63	"	4·75
1903	2 88	"	4·46
1904	2 98	"	4·26
1905	2 97	"	4·53
1906	3 18	"	4·37
1907	3 14	Three months strike.	4·10
1908	3 00	Trade dull in summer months due to mild open winter and financial and n dustrial depression.	4·10
1909—			
January	2 81		3·74
February	2 96		3·67
March	2 92	Output curtailed by local trouble and irregular work on part of employees.	3·84
April	2 93		3·92
May	2 97	19,041 days work have been lost in these five months.	4·01

Miners' wages have increased no less from lowest to highest average than 74 per cent, while in return for these enhanced wages miners have of their own design restricted output to the ruinous extent of 38 per cent per man per day, which is practically a reduction of 60 per cent in production. Sufficient in itself to drive any Company to the wall.

For $1.35 average increase in wages daily, miners are giving 2·22 tons less in return in production in the same seams with more superincumbent pressure to assist in mining, improved machinery for handling the coal taken, barring accidents, from miners as it is made.

When the average daily wage was only $1.83 the production per miner was the highest, viz., 5·89 tons. Now, with an average of $3 the average yield is below four tons

Not only is the Company unable to continue under existing alarming conditions, but the directors insist that there must either be a readjustment of mining rates or a suspension of operations. There is no other alternative. The instructions are definite and will be carried out, due notice of which will be given.

The order reads as follows:—

MONTREAL, June 1, 1909.

J. R. COWAN, Esq.,
General Manager.

DEAR SIR,—At the meeting of the directors of the Company held in this office on Wednesday, May 26, the application of the U. M. W. for a Board of Conciliation was submitted, claiming recognition of the U. M. W., adjustment of the system of weighing coal, to establish a schedule of prices, and to establish a docking system.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36 .

I submitted to the meeting statements of the results of the operations of the Company for the year 1906, 1907 and 1908, as well as for the four months of the present year, duly verified by the auditors, which I now inclose to you.

It was decided that in view of these statements not only was it impossible for the Company to grant any increase involving greater cost in operation, but if we could not succeed in reducing costs that it would be impossible for the Company to continue business much longer.

This view was materially strengthened by the fact that prices for coal have this year suffered a serious drop from last year's figures, which will inevitably make the position of the Company much more precarious at the end of the year, unless immediate steps are taken to reduce the cost of producing coal; I need not go into details of this; you know that the railway contracts involving over one-half of our sales are lower, I may say much lower, and that small coal is at present a drug in the market, and the prices offered us are ridiculous when the cost of production is considered.

You will see that the Company went behind in those years as follows:—

1906	$ 77,715 45
1907	156,992 17
1908	22,004 62
1909 (four months)	42,977 93
Total	$299,690 17

Nothing that I can say can add to the gravity of these figures, any intelligent man can see that no Company however strong can stand such a drain for long.

The Board felt that it was necessary to have these statements laid before the arbitrators, and the men in our employment, so that they would be no longer in ignorance as to the actual position of the Company, and might be able to be prepared to make such sacrifice as are absolutely essential if the Company is to continue business.

In making such reductions I wish to say that the process will start at the top (the Board in fact have already decided to accept no further pay till the position has changed for the better) and that the president will be the first to suffer whatever reduction may be necessary and that others will have to follow suit.

As you are aware, the Company was only kept going through these years by the shareholders subscribing fresh capital in the shape of bonds, which give them a lien on the property, and should the Company fail to pay the interest, as now seem probable, that it will be in their power to foreclose their mortgage, and take the whole concern away from the shareholders, who in that case will lose everything; that the shareholders are by no means all well off is well known to you.

The directors, therefore, gave instructions that these statements should be laid before the Board of Arbitrators and the men; that it was utterly beyond their power to increase costs in any way, and that, therefore, no demands could be considered; that costs must be reduced, and if this was not done the Company would have to suspend operations, and that these instructions be transmitted to you with orders that you report in detail what steps you consider must be taken to give effect to them.

The situation is most serious, but I trust that the good sense of our men (and the ability of our staff) once they are put in full possession of the facts, will enable us to pull through.

I do not intend to enter into recriminations, the situation is beyond that point now, but I would point out to you that the constant succession of strikes and talk of strikes at Springhill have done a great injury, indirect it may be, to Springhill in the eyes of customers and the public generally, and the present situation is the direct result of the demands that have been forced upon us since 1899.

The inevitable end of Springhill as a mine, and Springhill as a town, if this is continued, it needs no prophet to foretell.

Yours truly.

(Sgd.) H. R. DRUMMOND,
President.

The Company's statements, certified by Messrs. Macintosh & Hyde, chartered accountants, are respectfully submitted to the Board of Conciliation, and the employed of this Company.

The accuracy of the figures given in this statement was not seriously called in question by the counsel for the employees. Indeed, it is not likely that they are open to question. On cross-examination it was shown that the railway with which the company operates pays a small annual profit by making an arbitrary allowance of 20 cents a ton for all the Company's coal hauled over it to Springhill Junction and Parrsboro, respectively. Without this the road is operated at a loss so far as general public traffic is concerned. These profits counting in the 20 cents a ton paid for the transportation of coal are all taken into account in the operation of the mine. The Company is also carrying on some timbering enterprises which have produced a small annual profit, and these too are taken into account in the figures submitted.

The leading purpose of the cross-examination by counsel for the employees was to show if possible that some of the losses in the operation of the mine were due to defects in management. In the judgment of the Board not much that was definite in this regard was elicited, but even if this were so it would not diminish in the slightest degree the gravity of the situation. Springhill is a town of some 6,000 or 7,000 people, which has been brought into existence almost entirely as the result of the mining operations of this Company and its predecessor. The closing of these mines would mean very largely the destruction of valuations at Springhill and a great depopulation of the town. It would mean also a serious loss to the Provincial revenues.

Operations in this mine cannot be carried on as economically as in most of the mines in Cape Breton or even those on the mainland.

Under these circumstances, it seems to your Board unreasonable and impracticable that the employees should ask or expect higher rates of remuneration under existing conditions. The price of coal has fallen in large and important contracts as compared with last year, when a net loss resulted. The figures for five months of the present year indicate that the loss for 1909 is likely to be very much greater.

Under these circumstances, your Board cannot help recognizing that the only rational policy to be pursued by all parties concerned is one of conciliation and forbearance in order that this large and important industry may not be compelled to cease operations with most far-reaching and disastrous consequences to all, including the business men of the town. Heavy losses have been already entailed by twenty-two strikes, which have exhausted the energies and wasted the resources of the Company. In the judgment of the Board, the present is not a time to agitate for changes, but rather a time a common effort should be made to improve the situation and secure the permanence of the industry.

Your Board fully appreciate that it is not a necessary part of their functions to make suggestions outside of the specific matters referred to them. Nevertheless it does not seem inappropriate for a Board appointed to reconcile differences and secure peace and harmony in connection with a large mining industry to seek to ascertain as far as possible the fundamental causes of differences and misunderstandings and to seek if possible to discover a remedy.

The control and management of this corporation is vested in its officers and directors and under the exclusive control of its shareholders, and no one has a right, it is

fully conceded, to interfere in any way with its methods of operation; nor would this Board think of making reflections upon its management or call in or question its methods of managing its property. Nevertheless, from a careful review of the whole situation and all the surrounding circumstances attending the history of the mine during the past twenty-six years during which it has been under the control of the present Company, your Board feel that it might tend to allay long-standing friction and secure a better state of feeling between the Company and employees if a change should be made in the methods of management.

Your Board saw tokens during the somewhat lengthy investigation of the matters in dispute that unpleasant feelings, if not distinct hostility, existed between a large number of employees and the management. It would perhaps be invidious to attempt to place the responsibility for this, but the Board feel it their duty to bring this state of affairs to the attention to the directors of the Company in a formal manner by means of this report.

This Board recommends the directors to make a careful investigation into this unpleasant feature of existing relations with the hope that they may be able to policy or make such changes as will prevent the possibility of this unfortunate condition prevailing in the future.

Your Board, although conscious of having endeavoured to give their best consideration to all matters touching the welfare of both the Company and its employees, are yet painfully sensible that small results are likely to flow from any immediate recommendations they make, unless, indeed, it shall result in such a change in existing conditions as will obliterate the unfortunate consequences of long-standing differences.

(Sgd.) J. W. Longley,
Chairman.
Charles Archibald,
E. B. Paul,
(Subject to foot note.)

FOOT NOTE BY MR. E. B. PAUL.

With most of the facts stated in the above, I concur, but in respect of some of the recommendations made I feel compelled to dissent.

1st. I think the recognition of local union No. 469 by the Company would result in allaying friction and tend generally to a better understanding between the management and the employees. I think the employees should have the right to organize under any conditions and regulations which suit them best. So long as such organization contains no provisions or obligations which conflict with our laws, provincial or general.

2nd and 3rd. I am not disposed to disagree with the recommendations in respect of these two items submitted to this Board. I believe in a schedule of rates, and that operations would be carried on more smoothly and satisfactorily if such were in operation at Springhill, as well as other coal mines in Nova Scotia, though I do not mean by this that higher rates should be imposed than are at present paid.

(Sgd.) E. B. Paul.

XI.—APPLICATION FROM FREIGHT HANDLERS EMPLOYED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AT OWEN SOUND, ONT.—BOARD ESTABLISHED—AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

Application received.—May 17, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Canadian Pacific Railway Company and freight handlers at Owen Sound, Ont.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Transportation.

Nature of dispute.—Wages.

Number of employees affected.—250.

Date of constitution of Board.—June 2, 1909.

Membership of Board.—Mr. Donald Ross, Barrie, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—June 17, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—Employees who had declared strike returned to work on applying for Board. Employees later accepted employment on basis of Board's report.

The Minister received on June 17 the report of the Board established to adjust a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and longshoremen in its employ at Owen Sound, Ont. In their application for the appointment of this Board the employees claimed that the wages paid were not sufficient compensation for their services nor on a par with the wages paid at other ports on the great lakes for similar work. The matters of difference brought to the attention of the Board were, however, three in number, the first being the question of wages, the second a question of what was described as discrimination, and the third the claim of the employees to be paid fortnightly instead of monthly as at present. The number of employees likely to be affected was stated to be between 250 and 500 as the season advanced. Pending the negotiations between the Company and its employees for a settlement in this matter some 200 longshoremen refused to return to work, but later decided to apply for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and thereupon resumed their positions in the Company's employ. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, both of Toronto, were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the employers and employees respectively, and in the absence of any joint recommendation from Messrs. Nesbitt and O'Donoghue, Mr. Donald Ross, of Barrie, was appointed by the Minister as Chairman.

The members of the Board were unanimously of opinion that it is impossible to suggest any remedy for the so-called discrimination. The Board also found that desirable as it might be in the interests of the employees to have payment fortnightly, the difficulties suggested by the Company in doing this and maintaining a proper system of audit over their extensive system were insuperable.

On the question of wages to be paid the Board advised that there should be an alteration in favour of the men in the rate of wages agreed to by a written contract by each of the men at the beginning of the season. It is remarked in the report that

'where the men would expect the Company to be bound by a contract to pay a certain wage, they themselves, in all fairness, should abide by a contract which they have entered into; otherwise there can be no confidence in bargains made which are repudiated as soon after as it appears to be in the power or to the advantage of either party to do so.' In the present case the men had agreed to take 15c. per hour for week days and 16c. per hour for night and Sunday work, and 20c. per hour for the handling of grain and coal. The majority of the Board agreed, however, that 17c. per hour for week day work (7 a.m. to 6 p.m.) and 18c. per hour for night (6 p.m. to 7 a.m.) and Sunday work should be paid and accepted, and 23c. per hour for the handling of grain and 25c. per hour for the handling of coal. These figures were slightly higher than in the negotiations between the parties, and higher than the Company stated they would accept, and slightly lower than the men stated they would be content to receive.

In the minority report Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the employees, expressed the opinion that the only difficulty in the way of bi-monthly payment of wages was one of bookkeeping and 'that the necessities of the men should not be sacrificed for any such reason.' The evidence before the Board showed, in his opinion, that the cost of living in Owen Sound was much higher than at Midland, Collingwood, Windsor and other points where similar work was performed, yet the wages paid at Owen Sound were much below those paid at these other towns and cities. The season for this class of work was, he urged, about seven months long, and the average wage received by the men during that time probably less than $300. Mr. O'Donoghue advised that the following rates should be paid: Shedmen, 22c. by day and 25c. by night; grain men, 30c. by day or night, and coal men the same, with double time for all Sunday work.

On June 21 the department was advised that the majority report of the Board in this matter had been accepted by the employees concerned. On June 23 the department was advised that the report of the majority of the Board was accepted by the Company.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employer, and longshoremen in its employ at Owen Sound, Ontario, employees.

THE UNDERSIGNED, together with Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, having been appointed as a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the above Act, held sittings at Owen Sound on the 10th day of June, 1909, and having heard the parties and considered the evidence, beg to report as follows:—

There were three matters of difference brought before the Board, the first, or substantial one, being the question of the wages which should be paid; the second being a question of what was described as discrimination, and the third, the claim by the employees to be paid fortnightly instead of monthly, as at present.

All the members of the Board were of the opinion that it was impossible to suggest a remedy for the so-called discrimination, a view which the employees themselves, after discussion, we inferred concurred in. It seems difficult, if not impossible, to lay down any rule by which there are, say, 100 men seeking the employment of unloading a boat on her arrival, and only 80 required, to avoid the natural desire upon the part of the employer to select those best fitted and capable to perform the work.

The Board also agreed in the view that desirable as it might be in the interests of the employees to have payment fortnightly, the difficulties suggested by the Company in doing this and maintaining a proper system of audit over their extensive system, were insuperable.

On the question of wages to be paid, the undersigned, the majority of the Board, after weighing the matter carefully under all the circumstances have come to the conclusion that there should be an alteration in favour of the men in the rate of wages agreed to by a written contract by each of the men at the beginning of the season. It is to be remarked that where the men would expect the Company to be bound by a contract to pay a certain wage they themselves in all fairness should abide by a contract which they have entered into; otherwise there can be no confidence in bargains made which are repudiated so soon as it appears to be in the power or to the advantage of either party to do so. The men, also, seemed to have gone on strike in direct violation of the law. So far as these considerations are concerned, the course followed was improper and unwise. The men, however, could have given thirty days' notice and terminated the contract, and the Board have only felt themselves called upon to deal with the evidence as to what, in their opinion, under all the circumstances, and in the present condition of the labour market, would be a proper wage to suggest that the employer should pay and the employee should be content to accept for the various classes of work described.

The men had agreed to take 15c. per hour for week-day work and 16c. per hour for night and Sunday work, and 20c. per hour for the handling of grain and coal.

The majority of the Board have come to the conclusion that 17c. per hour for week-day work (7 a.m. to 6 p.m.) and 18c. per hour for night (6 p.m. to 7 a.m.), and Sunday work should be paid and accepted, and 23c. per hour for the handling of grain and 25c. per hour for the handling of coal. These figures are slightly higher than in the negotiations between the parties the Company stated they would accept, and slightly lower than the men stated they would be content to receive, and the majority of the Board, after anxious consideration of the views of both parties, beg to report that the figures given above are in their opinion fair.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1909.

(Sgd.) DONALD ROSS,
Chairman.

WALLACE NESBITT
For C. P. R.

MINORITY REPORT.

The text of the minority report of Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue is as follows:—

To the HONOURABLE THE MINISTER OF LABOUR,
Ottawa.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employer, and Longshoremen in its employ, employees.

The men asked for three things: (1) an increase in wages; (2) that they be paid bi-weekly instead of monthly, as at present; and (3) that certain discrimination be discontinued. The last-named complaint was not one that could very well be arranged by any board.

The men, in my view, made out a good case for the change they sought from a monthly to a bi-weekly pay day. The only difficulty in the way of the company is one of bookkeeping, and the necessities of the men should not be sacrificed for any such reason.

The evidence before the Board was conclusive that the cost of living in Owen Sound is much higher than at Midland, Collingwood, Windsor and other points where similar work is performed. Yet the wages paid at Owen Sound are much below what are paid in these other towns and cities. The following figures show the differences:—

Shed Men.

	Day.	Night & Sunday.
Midland	30	45
Owen Sound	15	16
Collingwood	20	20
Windsor	25	30
Port Arthur	22½	22½*
Hamilton	25	25
Toronto	25	25
Montreal	27½	32½

Grain Men.

Owen Sound	20	20
Midland	30	30
Collingwood	30	30
Hamilton	25	25
Montreal	27½	32½

Coal Men.

Owen Sound	20	20
Midland	30	30
Collingwood	30	30
Hamilton	25	25
Montreal	32½	32½

The evidence disclosed that the men have to be ready for a call at any hour of the day or night, and, though they may respond, say at midnight, to a call, if the boat should not take the dock until noon next day, they got nothing after waiting that length of time on duty.

Nor can they take other work whilst waiting for a call from the Company.

In the Winnipeg Street Railway arbitration, recently concluded, every one, including the members of the Board and the Company officials, conceded that it was a hardship on the men to have to work 16 hours in order to make ten. In this case, apparently, the Canadan Pacific Railway Company sees no hardship in making the men work, perhaps 48 or more hours in order to make 10.

The season appears to be about seven months long, and the average wage received by the men during that time is probably less than $300. If that is not a starvation wage, then I don't know what is. The men, though living frugally, are no doubt indebted to every butcher, baker, grocer and other tradesman in Owen Sound. These have to suffer as well as the men.

* And 2½c. bonus.

I think the following rates should be paid:—

	Day.	Night.
Shed men	22	25
Grain men	30	30
Coal men	30	30

A workman sells so many hours out of every twenty-four. Any employer who wants his services outside of the regular period, should pay at least time and one-half for those services.

The general sentiment of the country is opposed to Sunday labour. The amount paid for Sunday work should be in the nature of a penalty, so as to discourage it altogether. For that reason, I should say that double time ought to be paid for all Sunday work. The Company can save itself money minimizing the amount of work to be done on that day. An instance was mentioned of a boat being loaded on Sunday, recently, the men working until 2 a.m. Monday. The boat left on the following Tuesday, and the men had no work to do on the Monday intervening. This is a case where a little horse sense and consideration could have avoided the Sunday work.

I have the honour to be, yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) J. G. O'Donoghue.

Toronto, June 11, 1909.

XII.—APPLICATION FROM ENGINEERS, FIREMEN, CONDUCTORS, BRAKEMEN, BAGGAGEMEN, AND YARDMEN EMPLOYED BY THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY—BOARD—ESTABLISHED—UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD—AGREEMENT CONCLUDED AND STRIKE AVERTED.

Application received.—June 3, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen in its employ.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Railways.

Nature of dispute.—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected.—300.

Date of constitution of Board.—June 24, 1909.

Membership of Board.—Honourable R. F. Sutherland, M.P., Windsor, Ont., Chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. F. H. McGuigan, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—August 14, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—Agreement concluded on all points in dispute. No cessation of work occurred.

The Minister received on August 14 the unanimous report of the Board established in the matter of a dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and its engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen, and yardmen, members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

In the application which was made on May 29 for the establishment of a Board in this matter it was stated by the employees concerned that the differences related to 'the consideration and adoption of schedules of rates of pay and rules governing the service and working conditions of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, baggagemen and yardmen, including provision therein as to the dismissal and promotion of employees; the investigation of the dismissal of employees who, it is submitted, have been wrongfully dismissed; the consideration of the sufficiency of sleeping and eating accommodation furnished to employees, the same being, it is submitted, unclean and improper; the quality of the food provided.' The number of employees affected was stated to be 300 directly and 800 indirectly. Mr. F. H. McGuigan, of Toronto, and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, were appointed members of this Board on the recommendation of the Company and of the employees respectively, and on the joint recommendation of Messrs. McGuigan and O'Donoghue the Board was completed on June 24 by the appointment of Hon. R. F. Sutherland, M.P., of Windsor, Ont., as chairman.

In the report of the Board it was stated that a very fair, friendly and conciliatory disposition was displayed on all hands and that the representatives of the employees expressed reasonable confidence in the present officials of the Company and were dis-

posed to concede that the conditions of their service as regards a number of the matters in dispute have recently been somewhat improved. The Company's officers laid much stress on the fact that as yet the road is in but the constructive stage with the usual accompanying difficulties as to wages, supplies, and general conditions, and that in consequence some of the claims made on behalf of the employees were premature. The report continued: 'After a full hearing and consideration, the matters in dispute were amicably adjusted with the exception of the claim of the employees that 'enginemen detained on their engines, at terminals, two hours or more before commencement or after completion of trip, will be paid for same at schedule rates, such detention to be paid for in addition to mileage run, but to be deducted when computing overtime,' in respect to which a majority of the Board was disposed to agree with the contention of the employees.

'While it appeared that in some cases the food supplied to the employees, the method of serving same, the sleeping accommodations provided, and the general sanitary conditions may not have been entirely satisfactory it also appeared that in a general way these were similar to and on the whole as good as those usually provided in the early stages of railway construction. The Board is of the opinion, however, and would recommend that a regular inspection and report of all conditions of the construction camps, buildings and conveniences of the Company be made by its physicians with a view to better the condition of the employees and secure, if possible, that these be satisfactory in so far as food, lodgings and sanitation are concerned.

'The Board is of opinion that the cases of certain of the men whose alleged grievances were the subject of investigation and discussion might well be reconsidered by the officers of the Company with a view to their restoration to its service.

'Your Board is glad to report an adjustment of the matters in dispute and its unanimous agreement upon the basis of the attached schedules to remain in force for one year from August 15, 1909, and thereafter subject to the termination on thirty days' notice by either party.'

Attached to the findings of the Board in this matter is a schedule of rates of pay and rules governing the service of engineers, firemen and hostlers on all owned, leased and operated lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Fort William; also a schedule of rates of pay and rules for conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen on the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Fort William.

Subsequent to the receipt of the Board's findings a question was raised by the employees with respect to an alleged error in paragraph 7 of the same respecting the adjustment of certain of the matters in dispute, and as a result a further sitting was held of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, at which this paragraph was amended so as to read as follows:—

'After full hearing and consideration the matters in dispute were amicably adjusted, with the exception of the claim of the employees that "road engineers will be paid for switching at terminals and turn around points at through freight rates, time to count from time engine is ordered for until switching is completed, each six minutes to count as one mile; this in addition to mileage made on trip".'

In a letter dated June 22 the change in question was accepted by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. Following the amendment of the report in this particular further correspondence was exchanged between the department and the parties concerned respecting the attitude of the employees towards the Board's findings in other respects. At the end of the year the department had not been informed of any formal acceptance of the findings by the Company and the employees concerned, but no cessation of work had taken place.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

TORONTO, August 11, 1909.

TO THE HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and its employees.

The members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by the Minister of Labour under the above Act, on the 24th day of June, 1909, and to which the dispute herein was referred under the provisions thereof, beg to report as follows:

1. The first meeting of the Board was held in Winnipeg on the 17th of July, and its meetings thereafter continued in the office of the general superintendent of the Company in the Somerset block on Portage avenue until the 24th of July, 1909, when its work was completed.

2. The matters in dispute were at first complicated by the fact that the Company having issued bulletins in general terms, which it claimed provided for the matters in dispute, was not disposed to consent to the framing of schedules. On the other hand, the employees had prepared and presented to the Board for its consideration detailed and somewhat complicated schedules.

3. Taking the bulletins referred to and the Grand Trunk Railway system operation rules, which the officers of the Company alleged to have been in use in a general way as a starting point, the matters in dispute, and as particularly set out in the said schedules prepared by the employees, were fully investigated and considered.

4. A very fair, friendly and conciliatory disposition was displayed on all hands.

5. The representatives of the employees expressed reasonable confidence in the present officials of the Company and were disposed to concede that the conditions of their service as regards a number of the matters in dispute had recently been somewhat improved.

6. The Company's officers laid much stress on the fact that as yet the road is in but the construction stage with the usual accompanying difficulties as to wages, supplies and general conditions, and that in consequence some of the claims made on behalf of its employees were premature.

7. After a full hearing and consideration, the matters in dispute were amicably adjusted with the exception of the claim of the employees that 'enginemen detained on their engines at terminals two hours or more before commencement or after completion of trip will be paid for same at schedule rates, such detention to be paid for in addition to mileage run, but to be deducted when computing overtime,' in respect to which a majority of the Board was disposed to agree with the contention of the employees.

8. While it appeared that in some cases the food supplied to the employees, the method of serving same, the sleeping accommodations provided and the general sanitary conditions may not have been entirely satisfactory, it also appeared that in a general way these were similar to, and on the whole as good as, those usually provided in the early stages of railway construction. The Board is of opinion, however, and would recommend that a regular inspection and report of all conditions of the construction camps, buildings and conveniences of the Company be made by its physicians with a view to better the conditions of employees and secure, if possible, that these be satisfactory in so far as food, lodgings and sanitation are concerned.

The Board is of opinion that the cases of certain of the men whose alleged grievances were the subject of investigation and discussion might well be reconsidered by the officers of the Company with a view to their restoration to its service.

Your Board is glad to report an adjustment of the matters in dispute and its unanimous agreement upon the basis of the attached schedules to remain in force for one year from August 15, 1909, and thereafter subject to termination on thirty days' notice by either party.

(Sgd.) R. F. SUTHERLAND.
Chairman.

" F. H. McGUIGAN.
Representing the Company.

" J. G. O'DONOGHUE.
Representing the Employees.

SCHEDULE.

Schedule of rates of pay and rules governing the service of the engineers, firemen and hostlers on all owned, leased and operated lines west of Fort William, Ontario:—

ARTICLE I.

	Engineers. Cents.	Firemen. Cents.
Passenger trains, per mile.		
Engines 50 to 100 and 300	4·00	2·50
Engines 1 to 26	4·10	2·70
Engines 200 to 225	4·25	2·90
Engines 500 to 509	4·50	3·05
Freight service, per mile		
Engines 50 to 100 and 300	4·40	2·60
Engines 1 to 26	4·50	2·80
Engines 200 to 225	4·65	3·00
Engines 500 to 509	4·90	3·25
Construction and other work trains, per hour.		
Engines 50 to 100 and 300	40·	23·50
Engines 1 to 26	41·	25·50
Engines 200 to 225	42·50	27·50
Engines 500 to 509	45·	30·
Light running and piloting, paid for class of service performed.		
Operating rotary plow	4·90	3·25
Switching rates, per hour	37·50	22·50
Watching and caring for engines, per hour	40·	25·

ARTICLE II.

On regularly assigned way-freight runs twenty-five cents (25 cents) to engineers, and fifteen cents (15 cents) to firemen will be allowed in addition to through freight rates for each one hundred (100) miles and *pro rata* for any fraction thereof.

ARTICLE III.

Detention.

(1) On all passenger trains not otherwise specified, detention will be paid for the time used in making the trip in excess of the time necessary to complete the trip at an average speed of fifteen (15) miles per hour.

(2) On all way-freight, through and mixed trains, not otherwise specified, detention will be paid for the time used in making the trip in excess of the time necessary to complete the trip at an average speed of eleven (11) miles per hour.

(3) Detention will be computed from the time crew is called to go to work until it is registered in at the arriving terminal. Time of work trains will commence thirty (30) minutes before leaving time of train.

(4) Fractions of an hour less than thirty (30) minutes will not be counted; fractions of an hour over (30) minutes will be counted one hour.

(5) Terminal delays in road service before departure will be reported on separate ticket, and will be paid for at detention rates. Delays of less than one hour and thirty minutes (1 hr. 30 min.) will not be counted. The time so made will be deducted from any detention earned on the trip.

(6) Terminal delays in road service after arrival to be reported on separate ticket, and will be paid for at detention rates. Delays of less than forty-five (45) minutes will not be counted. Delays over one hour and thirty minutes (1 hr. 30 min.) to count two hours.

Terminal delays will begin when train is registered in arriving at terminal and end when engine is delivered in engine house yard.

(7) Detention will be paid at mileage rates for the class of service performed, based on detention speed limits. Enginemen should be promptly notified and reason given when time shown on time tickets is not allowed.

ARTICLE IV.

Miscellaneous Service rates.

(1) Enginemen acting as pilots will receive the engineer's rate for the class of service performed.

(2) Authorized dead-heading on Company business, two hundred (200) miles or less, will be paid minimum passenger rates for actual miles. Distances in excess of two hundred (200) miles, half minimum passenger rates.

(3) Engineers assigned to specified runs will be paid extra for work done outside of the regular run and work performed either before or after time card hours at the rates effective for the class of service performed, and failing to make a full month will be paid *pro rata* for the service performed.

(4) Shop time, including time acting as hostlers, will be computed at the rate of three dollars ($3) for each day of ten (10) hours; five (5) hours or less will be paid half day, over (5) hours and less than ten (10) hours, one day.

ARTICLE V.

Enginemen in freight or passenger service will be paid mileage from the track where they take the engine to track where they deliver it. Round trips 100 miles or more one way will be paid for as separate runs.

ARTICLE VI.

Road enginemen called and cancelled within three (3) hours, having made no mileage, will be paid for (3) hours and stand first out. For less than five (5) hours or fifty miles, pay for five (5) hours or (50) miles will be allowed. When over five (5) hours or fifty (50) miles, pay for ten (10) hours or one hundred (100) miles will be allowed.

Switch Engineers.

Enginemen on switch engines will be paid five (5) hours for five (5) hours or less; over five (5) hours, actual time.

ARTICLE VII.

Engineers held under orders for train or other service or attending court or coroner's inquests on legal cases for the Company will be allowed four dollars ($4) for each twenty-four (24) hours or portion thereof, detention from duty. Firemen will be allowed two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) for each twenty-four hours' or portion thereof, detention from duty. When such service is done on a day upon which regular work is also performed payment will be made *pro rata* for the time so occupied. When such service is done on a lay-off day the full rate will be allowed. Expenses will be allowed at the rate of two dollars ($2) each for twenty-four (24) hours away from home station. The court witness fees and mileage will be assigned to the Company.

ARTICLE VIII.

Enginemen in charge of dead engines will be paid enginemen's minimum freight rates and overtime, if made.

ARTICLE IX.

Enginemen on snow plough trains will be allowed actual mileage, including sidings ploughed.

ARTICLE X.

Enginemen on work trains will be allowed pay for making repairs to engines before or after hours at pits or other work train points where there is no locomotive staff. Such work to be reported on a separate ticket.

Enginemen in work train service, if not required on Sunday, will be furnished passes and allowed to go home when such leave will not interfere with the service.

As assigned work crew running thirty (30) miles or more to or from work, mileage so run will be paid for at through freight rates; time so occupied not to be included in time paid for at work train rates.

Work train crews will be given opportunity for meals at reasonable hours and provided with reasonable sleeping accommodation.

ARTICLE XI.

When an engineman in regular service is called upon temporarily to perform duties other than his own, except that of hostler, he will receive not less than his own rate of pay. This not to apply to extra men.

ARTICLE XII.

Enginemen will not ordinarily be required to back up or run tender first in inclement weather or after dark except with work or construction trains or in case of emergency.

ARTICLE XIII.

The engineer in charge of an engine ordered over any section or branch with which he is not familiar will, when necessary, be furnished with a competent pilot.

ARTICLE XIV.

The handling of freight crews in the movement of traffic under normal conditions will, so far as practicable, be so arranged by the Company as to avoid excessive layover at other than home terminals.

ARTICLE XV.

Enginemen taking engines from one terminal or division to another will be furnished passes to return home and will not be required to run out of any other than their home terminal unless agreeable to them or in case of emergency.

ARTICLE XVI.

Engines running through terminals where roundhouse staff is employed, whether on round trip or over more than one section, will, where convenient, have coal shovelled ahead and fire and ash pan cleaned by roundhouse staff.

ARTICLE XVII.

Engine cabs will be furnished with the usual seats and boxes suitable for storing clothes.

Engines should be so maintained that excessive and unnecessary steam blowing from any part will be avoided.

During cold weather the engine will be equipped with frost glasses on front cab window, side and back curtains, and back boards, and all openings about the cab, in running board and around the reverse lever, will be kept closed.

ARTICLE XVIII.

When an engineman is discharged or resigns he will, as soon as practicable, be paid and given a certificate stating term of service and in what capacity he was employed.

ARTICLE XIX.

If an engineman be taken off his run for any cause he shall, if he so desires, be given a hearing at which he shall have the right to have another engineman of his own selection appear and speak for him, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the local or the general officers of the Company. Should no decision be rendered within fifteen (15) days he shall receive pay until decision is rendered, and if proved innocent be reinstated and receive compensation for time lost.

ARTICLE XX.

A revised seniority list of enginemen shall be posted at each roundhouse on the 1st of January each year.

ARTICLE XXI.

Enginemen's seniority will date from day of commencing work.

ARTICLE XXII.

Firemen will, conditions permitting, be called upon to pass examination for promotion in seniority turn and will be notified in writing within thirty (30) days thereafter of the results of such examination.

When conditions will not permit of a fireman taking his examination he will forfeit no rights thereby.

In the event of a fireman refusing to take or failing to pass the required examination he may be called upon again within six (6) months to pass a second examination Firemen refusing to take or failing to pass a second examination will be placed at the foot of the eligible list or their services dispensed with, at the option of the Company.

ARTICLE XXIII.

When necessary to transfer an engineman from one district or division to another, junior men will be transferred. If necessary for them to remain one year they will be classed as permanent men and retain seniority.

Promoted engineers put back firing will have priority over hired engineers and choice of runs, according to seniority.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Engineman taken over with another road will hold their seniority on the lines acquired.

Enginemen assigned by the Company to contractors' service will retain their seniority.

ARTICLE XXV.

Senior enginemen will have precedence in promotion and runs, dependent upon their general good conduct, faithful discharge of duty, and ability to assume increased responsibility, the master mechanic to be the judge.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Any enginemen refusing a run to which he is assigned will forfeit his rights to the man accepting it.

ARTICLE XXVII.

If an engine assigned to a regular run is taken off such run, the engineman assigned to such run will be furnished with another engine.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

If a regular run be vacant for thirty (30) days or less the senior extra engineman available will be used. If vacant for more than thirty (30) days the senior engineman desiring the run will be used.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The number of crews on a district shall be regulated so far as possible as to enable the men to make at least twenty-six hundred (2,600) miles or twenty-six (26) days per month.

ARTICLE XXX.

Should enginemen through sickness or injury become incapacitated for performing their work they may be assigned to such other service as they are capable of performing.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Regularly appointed members of the Adjustment Committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen will, when required to do committee work, be relieved from duty and furnished necessary transportation.

ARTICLE XXXII.

At stations where no regular force is provided enginemen will be paid..... for turning and properly housing each locomotive, day and night.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

When enginemen whose compensation is on a mileage basis are obliged to double grades on account of train tonnage exceeding rated capacity of locomotive, or to run for supply of coal or water, such mileage will be paid for at rate specified for district. The time so made will be deducted from any detention made. In other words, the Company shall not be required to pay twice for the same service.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

Through freight locomotives and enginemen not assigned to preferred freight runs will be run first in, first out on the district to which they belong, as far as practicable, in the service to which they are assigned.

ARTICLE XXXV.

The spare list will be posted, it being the duty of spare men to give continual attention to it, and be prepared for duty at any time, unless they shall have received permission to be absent.

ARTICLE XXXVI.

Spare men not appearing when called will lose their turn and fall to the bottom of the list.

ARTICLE XXXVII.

Enginemen must respond promptly to the call of duty. A grievance, real or imaginary, should take the form of a complaint to be inquired into and dealt with at the proper time. It does not justify refusal to comply with instructions.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.

A caller will be kept at stations, where necessary, to call enginemen.

ARTICLE XXXIX.

Men will be called at their regular registered residences and as near as possible two (2) hours before leaving time of train.

Each man when called must sign a call book which will show the time called and the departure time of the train called for.

ARTICLE XL.

Enginemen who are assigned to regular runs will not be called for trains leaving between the hours of 8 a.m. and 9 p.m.

ARTICLE XLI.

Enginemen after continuous service of fifteen (15) hours or more shall have eight (8) hours' rest before they are again called for service, except in case of emergency.

ARTICLE XLII.

Leave of absence must be obtained from the foreman in charge in the event of illness. Notice must be immediately given so that a substitute may be provided.

ARTICLE XLIII.

Frequenting saloons, the use of intoxicating liquors or insubordination will be sufficient cause for dismissal.

ARTICLE XLIV.

General Duties.

(1) To economically handle and use the oil, coal, sand, water, waste and other supplies;

(2) To report for duty and register out forty-five (45) minutes previous to the time called to leave and to be on hand and have the locomotive in readiness to start with train at the time called to leave;

(3) To examine bulletin books and notice boards before leaving a terminal.

(4) To enter rest required immediately on arrival at terminal in book provided for that purpose. If leave of absence on account of sickness or for any reason other than for rest is desired, to report personally to the foreman or his substitute.

(5) To assist in every manner possible in the event of a locomotive failure or casualty, to avoid delay to the train and to clear the main line.

(6) To make the light repairs which may be necessary to keep the locomotives in good condition for service until they can be taken to the roundhouse or terminal.

Duties at Roundhouse Terminals.

ENGINEERS.

(1) To make the usual hammer test inspection of the locomotive both before and after leaving terminal, and engineers will be held responsible for any defects found inside the frame of engines except where they have booked inspection to be made, which must be only at points where and at times when there are no means of making inspection.

(2) To see that the locomotive has its proper equipment and a full supply of oil, sand, water, coal and other supplies before leaving the roundhouse to go out on a run. In the case of locomotives requiring to be equipped with tools before going into service such work will be attended to by the shop staff.

(3) To test the air pump, both injectors, lubricators and steam heating equipment and to know that they are in proper working order previous to leaving roundhouse to go out on run.

(4) To personally test the air brake and signal whistle equipment by operating the engineer's brake valve and the angle cocks at the rear end of the tender, and to see that this equipment is in good working order, previous to leaving roundhouse tracks to go out on a run.

(5) To adjust the feeds of all oil cups and to close the feeds immediately on arrival at a terminal.

(6) To see that the automatic coupler knuckles are closed and that the air and steam hose are coupled to their respective fastenings, before the locomotive is delivered at a terminal.

(7) To see that heaters are applied during severe weather to all pipes requiring such and before locomotives are delivered at a terminal.

(8) To drain the water of condensation from the main and auxiliary reservoirs, triple valves, drain cups, and all other portions of the air brake equipment, to prevent its accumulation, and in addition to see that the engine and tender and air appliances that are liable to damage by frost are properly drained when an engine becomes disabled for service.

(9) To see that a judicious amount of water is left in the boilers of locomotives before they are delivered at a roundhouse after arriving at a terminal.

(10) To register in immediately on arrival at a terminal and to make out the trip tickets and forms used in reporting train detention, casualties, personal injuries, stock struck, fires, &c., when such reports are necessary, before leaving the Company's premises.

(11) To make, immediately on arrival at a terminal, a complete written report of all work necessary to be done by the roundhouse force on the assigned locomotive.

(12) To keep in adjustment the travel of the driver and engine truck brake cylinder pistons, when the same can be reached from the outside, and to remedy or make prompt report of all irregularities.

(13) To care for the trimming of eccentric straps, also for the trimming of the top of the driver boxes where they can be conveniently got at. When this work is reported it will be attended to by shop staff.

(14) To pack the steam and air stuffing boxes on the boiler head and other steam throttles when it can be done with steam in the boiler and can be conveniently reached. This work to be done by the shop staff when reported.

(15) To pack the steam and air end stuffing boxes of the air pump piston rod.

(16) To apply swabs to the valve stem, piston rod and air pump piston rod glands.

(17) To pack the valve stem and piston rod stuffing boxes of locomotives not equipped with metallic packing.

(18) To clean and care for the head lamp, reflector, burner, chimney and the glass to the cage.

(19) To care for the locomotive equipment.

(20) To care for the air pump and see that it is kept in a clean condition and properly lubricated.

(21) To make a complete and intelligent report of work necessary to be done on locomotives going to the shops for repairs.

Duties in Service on the Road.

ENGINEERS.

(1) To make as many intermediate inspections of the locomotives as opportunity may afford.

(2) To renew the water gauge and lubricate glasses.

(3) To tighten the nuts of all bolts found to be loose.

(4) To close the feeds of all lubricators and oil cups when lying at stations or on side tracks for over five minutes.

(5) To see that the heaters are applied properly to all injectors, steam heat, rail cleaner and other pipes requiring such heaters during severe weather.

(6) To be responsible for the steam pressure and water in the boiler and the steam heat line, and the air pressure in the train and signal lines being maintained and not increased.

(7) To prevent such firing of a boiler as will produce black smoke and cause the steam to be relieved through the pop valves; all the surplus steam to be blown into the tender feed water.

(8) To see that the firemen attend to the duties assigned to them and that they comply with the instructions in effect.

(9) To handle the locomotive in such a manner as will give the best result, both as regards economy and efficiency; to make up all the time possible with trains that may be late or important and to handle the air brake and steam heat equipment in accordance with instructions, and to render the best of service.

(10) To make a telegraphic report to the master mechanic of slid or flat wheels under locomotives, and of accidents which result in damage to machinery or personal injury, and of causes for unusual delays to trains which may be chargeable to the motive power department.

(11) To immediately notify the conductor in the event of a locomotive becoming disabled on the road so as to cause delay to trains, as to the reason of the failure, how soon the locomotive will be ready to proceed and with what portion of the train, so that the trainmaster can be advised and issue the necessary instructions.

Duties of Firemen at Roundhouse Terminals.

FIREMEN.

(1) To draw the necessary supply of oil, waste and stores immediately on arrival at the roundhouse or previous to going out on a run.

(2) To fill the lubricator and the head-lamp oil reservoir, also the cab blizzard and hand signal lamp reservoirs on arrival at the terminal.

(3) To care for all lamps but the head-lamp, and to clean the cage of the latter.

(4) To assist the engineer in caring for the locomotive equipment.

(5) To shovel the coal from the rear end of the tender at least once during each week, and to trim the coal from the sides of the tender at all terminals or immediate coal stations.

(6) To keep the rear end tender deck around the water hole clean at all times, and the drains open.

(7) At points where no shop staff is employed, if required, before or after hours, to clean the fires of pilot, pusher or switch locomotives, and to wipe the running gear and the tenders of such pilot, pusher or switch locomotives, they shall be paid at regular rates for such services.

(8) To keep all tender tool and equipment boxes and the equipment contained therein in a clean and orderly condition.

DUTIES IN SERVICE ON THE ROAD.

(1) To be subordinate to the engineer.

(2) To be held strictly responsible to the engineer for the condition of the grates, ashpan and dampers, and all the rigging pertaining thereto, and to know that the necessary firing tools are on the locomotive previous to leaving the roundhouse tracks to go out on a run.

(3) To comply with the instructions in effect in regard to the economical firing of locomotives and the use of surplus steam.

(4) To be on the lookout for and to receive all the signals which may be given or located on the left side of the locomotives, and to transmit them promptly and correctly to the engineer.

(5) To be on the lookout for and to report to the engineer promptly all irregularities which may be detected in the operation of the locomotive.

(6) To have the fire in readiness for the run, and the full pressure of steam in the boiler at the time the locomotive is coupled to the train and the latter is ready to leave.

(7) To keep on the locomotive one red and one white lantern, lighted and in readiness for immediate service from sunset to sunrise. Four torpedoes must be attached to the frame of the red lantern.

(8) To keep the cab foot plate clean and dampened, and the coal wetted down and well raked in from the sides of the gangway during the trip over the road.

(9) To leave the locomotive at the end of the trip or day's work with a bright fire on the grates, and especially next to the tube sheet.

(10) To remove from the locomotive all the train signal flags and lights immediately on arrival at the roundhouse terminal.

(11) Road firemen will be relieved from all brass scouring and all cleaning outside the cab while the engine is in service, but will clean the cab interior and sweep the cab and deck, provided such parts are in a cleanly condition when the engine is turned out for service.

(Sgd.) R. F. SUTHERLAND,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) F. H. McGUIGAN,
For the Company.

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
For the Employees.

SCHEDULE.

Schedule of rates of pay and rules for conductors, brakemen, brakemen and yardmen, Grand Trunk Pacific lines west of Fort William.

Passenger trains, for average monthly mileage of 5,000 miles or less:—

	Per month.
Conductors will be paid	$ 135 00
Brakemen will be paid	72 75

All mileage in excess of 5,000 miles per month will be paid pro rata.

	Conductors.	Brakemen.
Through freight trains per 100 mile	$3 80	$2 60
Way-freight and mixed trains per 100 mile	4 18	2 86
Work train, helper or pusher, per hour	0 38	0 26

Rules for Trainmen.

ARTICLE I.

Light running and piloting will be paid for at rates for class of service performed.

The mixed trains as at present run, and similar runs added, will be classed and paid as way-freight runs.

ARTICLE II.

Snow plough and flanger trains will be paid for at through freight rates. Trainmen will not be required, except in case of emergency, to ride in plough, but will be supplied with a caboose or other suitable car.

ARTICLE III.

Trainmen deadheading or travelling passenger on Company's instructions will be paid at the same rate as the corresponding men running the train on which they travel.

The crew standing second out will dead head and will stand first out of the distant terminal.

(*b*) Trainmen deadheading on passenger trains at the instance of the Company, 200 miles or more, will be paid one-half passenger rates; otherwise they will be paid as per clause (a).

ARTICLE IV.

Through freight trainmen regularly required to load or unload way-freight *en route* will be paid at way-freight rates for the time so occupied, but not in excess of way-freight rates for the full trip, such time to be deducted in computing overtime.

ARTICLE V.

When a passenger train averages less than fifteen miles an hour, and any other train less than eleven miles per hour, overtime will be paid *pro rata* for time consumed in excess of these respective averages from the time crew is called to leave terminal until booked off duty at the arriving terminal—less than thirty minutes not to count, thirty minutes or over to be counted one hour. In work train service time will be computed beginning thirty minutes before leaving time, except spotting crews.

ARTICLE VI.

When obliged to double grades on account of train tonnage exceeding rated capacity of locomotive, or to run for coal or water, such mileage will be paid for at rate specified for the district. The time so made will be deducted from any overtime earned.

ARTICLE VII.

Trainmen called and cancelled within three hours, having made no mileage, will be paid for three hours and stand first out. For less than five hours or fifty miles, pay for five hours of fifty miles will be allowed. For over five hours or fifty miles, pay for ten hours or one hundred miles will be allowed.

ARTICLE VIII.

(*a*) Trainmen on wrecking trains will be allowed actual mileage to and from working limits, and work train rates while at work.

(*b*) Trainmen will be furnished passes and allowed to go home for Sunday if the train service will permit and it will not interfere with the work service.

(*c*) Unassigned freight crews will, when practicable, be selected for work train service, seniority to govern.

ARTICLE IX.

Trainmen held under orders for train or other service will be paid ten miles per hour at freight rates for the last ten hours or portion thereof in every twenty-four

hours so held, less any mileage or time otherwise paid them during the said twenty-four hours. When attending court away from home on Company's instructions will also be allowed $2 per day expenses. Witness fees and mileage shall be assigned to the Company.

ARTICLE X.

Trainmen required to coal engines *en route* will be paid at the rate of thirty-three cents per hour for the time so occupied, and this time will be deducted in computing overtime.

ARTICLE XI.

Trainmen shall be promptly notified and reasón given when time shown on time tickets is not allowed.

ARTICLE XII.

When the business of the Company requires temporary transfer of men from one district or division to another, the competent junior men in service shall be transferred and hold their seniority on the districts to which they belong. Promoted conductors put back braking will have priority over hired conductors and choice of runs according to seniority.

ARTICLE XIII.

Trainmen who have been on duty twelve hours or more will not be called again for immediate duty if they require rest, the men to be judge of their own condition, but eight hours' rest is to be considered sufficient, except in extreme cases. The required rest must be booked on arrival.

ARTICLE XIV.

Freight trainmen living within one mile of yard office and passenger trainmen living within one mile of the passenger station will be called as nearly as possible in time to be on duty forty-five minutes and thirty minutes respectively before leaving time of train. Caller will be furnished with a book in which the time the train is to leave will be registered and in which trainmen will sign their names. Regular men assigned to trains leaving between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. will not be called.

ARTICLE XV.

Trainmen assigned to regular runs will not be required to remain in caboose at terminal points, and unless notified that they will be required before their regular runs will not be considered absent from duty if address is given where they can be called if required, and crews so advised will be given their turn out with unassigned crews.

ARTICLE XVI.

Unassigned crews in freight service will be run first in, first out of terminals.

ARTICLE XVII.

The number of crews on any district shall be regulated so far as possible to enable the men to make at least 2,600 miles, or 26 days per month.

ARTICLE XVIII.

If a trainman be taken off his run for any cause, he shall, if he so desires, be given a hearing at which he shall have the right to have another trainman of his own selection appear and speak for him, and shall have the right to appeal from the decision of the local to the general officers of the Company. Should no decision be rendered within fifteen days, he shall receive pay until decision is arrived at, and if proved innocent shall be reinstated and receive compensation for the time lost.

ARTICLE XIX.

When a trainman is discharged or resigns he will, as soon as practicable, be paid and given a certificate stating term of service and capacity employed.

ARTICLE XX.

Senior trainmen will have precedence in promotion and runs, dependent upon their general good conduct, faithful discharge of their duty and ability to assume increased responsiblity, the superintendent to be the judge.

A revised seniority list of trainmen shall be posted at each terminal on the first of January each year.

ARTICLE XXI.

Trainmen will not, if avoidable, be compelled to handle, in trains, cars, the draft gear of which is defective and requires to be chained, beyond next terminal.

ARTICLE XXII.

Members of adjustment committees regularly appointed shall be relieved when required to do committee work, and furnished necessary transportation, sufficient notice to be given superintendent so that service will not suffer.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Crews assigned to regular runs will not be called upon to do other work when it can reasonably be avoided.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Trainmen running snow ploughs will be allowed actual mileage, including sidings ploughed.

ARTICLE XXV.

Should trainmen through sickness or injury become incapacitated for performing their work they may be assigned to such other service as they are capable of performing.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Trainmen will, conditions permitting, be called upon to pass their examinations for promotions in seniority turn, and will be notified in writing within thirty (30) days thereof of the results of such examinations.

When conditions will not permit a trainman taking his examinations, he shall forfeit no rights thereby.

In the event of a trainman refusing to take, or failing to pass, the required examination, he may be called upon again within six (6) months to pass a second examination. Trainmen refusing to take, or failing to pass, a second examination, will be placed at the foot of the eligible list or their services dispensed with, at the option of the company.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Trainmen taken over with another road will hold their seniority on the lines acquired.

Trainmen assigned by the Company to contractors' service will retain their seniority.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Any trainman refusing a run which he is assigned will forfeit his rights to the man accepting it.

ARTICLE XXIX.

If a trainman assigned to a regular run is taken off such run the trainman assigned to such run will be furnished with another run.

ARTICLE XXX.

If a regular run be vacant for thirty (30) days or less the senior extra trainman available shall be used; if vacant for more than thirty (30) days, the senior trainmen desiring the run shall be used.

ARTICLE XXXI.

A revised seniority list of trainmen shall be bulletined on the 1st of January of each year.

Trainmen's seniority will date from the day of commencing work.

ARTICLE XXXII.

Unassigned trainmen running work trains thirty (30) miles or more to or from work, the mileage so run will be paid for at through freight rates, the time so occupied not being included in time paid for at work train rates.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

Trainmen will be given opportunity for meals at reasonable hours.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

The handling of freight crews in the movement of traffic under normal conditions will, so far as practicable, be so arranged by the Company as to avoid excessive lay over at other than home terminals.

RULES AND RATES FOR YARDMEN.

Rates.	Day.	Night.
Yard foremen, per hour	$0 35	$0 37
Yardmen, per hour	0 32	0 34

Ten hours will constitute a day's work.

ARTICLE I.

Articles 11, 20 and 27 in trainmen's schedule will apply to yardmen.

ARTICLE II.

When held off duty on Company's instructions, yardmen will be paid schedule rates for time so lost and will receive $2 a day for expenses while away from home.

ARTICLE III.

Overtime will be paid *pro rata* on basis of one-tenth of one hour for every six minutes worked, less than three minutes not to count, three to six minutes to count as one-tenth of an hour.

ARTICLE IV.

Yardmen, when possible, will be allowed one hour for meals between the fifth and seventh hour after coming on duty. Failing this, they will be paid for meal hour, and allowed twenty minutes for lunch.

ARTICLE V.

Except in case of emergency, yardmen will not be compelled to work with an engine not properly equipped with foot boards, grab irons and automatic couplers.

R. F. SUTHERLAND,
Chairman.

F. H. McGUIGAN,
For the Company.

J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
For the Employees.

XIII.—APPLICATION FROM MAINTENANCE-OF-WAY EMPLOYEES OF THE CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY ON LINES WEST OF PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—BOARD ESTABLISHED—AGREEMENT CONCLUDED ON ALL POINTS—STRIKE AVERTED.

Application received.—June 8, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Canadian Northern Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees on lines west of Port Arthur, Ont.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Railways.

Nature of dispute.—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected.—Directly, 1,100; indirectly, 700.

Date of constitution of Board.—June 24, 1909.

Membership of Board.—His Honour Judge R. H. Myers, Winnipeg, Man., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. W. J. Christie, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—July 21, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—Agreement concluded on all points; strike being thereby averted.

The Minister received on July 21 the report of the Board established in the matter of a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its maintenance-of-way employees, to the number of 1,000, members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees; also a minority report in the same matter signed by Mr. W. J. Christie, member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the employers. This Board, which was composed of Mr. W. J. Christie, of Winnipeg, member appointed on the recommendation of the employers; Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees; and His Honour Judge Myers, of Winnipeg, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour, was established on June 14, and assembled in Winnipeg on July 5.

Upon receipt of the findings of the Board, inquiry was made by the Minister of Labour to ascertain whether the same were acceptable to the parties as an adjustment of the dispute. A letter was received under date of July 17 from Mr. A. B. Lowe, president of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, in which it was stated that the employees concerned had accepted the findings of the Board in this matter. On August 13 the Minister of Labour was informed by the Canadian Northern Railway Company that a settlement had been arrived at between the Company and its maintenance-of-way employees. On August 17 a letter was received from Mr. A. B. Lowe, president of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, in which it was stated that the whole matter was happily settled by the acceptance of the award by the Company and the signing up by the men's representative and by the manager of a schedule based upon the Board's award. In a circular addressed by President Lowe to members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees on the Canadian Northern Railway system, it was stated that 'in my last circular I told you of the deadlock between your com-

mittee and the management over the revision of your schedule which had been in operation for about two years. You are also aware that the whole matter of rules and rates was referred to arbitration under the Lemieux Act. The award, I am glad to say, was generally favourable to you, but was not regarded by the Company as being quite fair to them. Both, however, accepted the award, but in the adjustment of your schedule to the award by the management and your joint protective board, some slight changes were mutually agreed to, so that while the schedule is not in the exact terms of the award, it was satisfactory both to the management and your joint protective board, and meets with my hearty approval. The permanent sectionmen retain their $1.75 per day; the pump repairers, who were not on the schedule before, are now upon it and receive $3 per month more than the award gave them. All section foremen, bridge and building and water service men receive an increase, and no less than eight sections have been given yard rates, an increase of 20 cents per day to each.'

When the Board met it was learned that several of the questions in dispute had been practically settled and that the Company had submitted a draft agreement leaving unsettled only two matters, viz.: 1. The wages to be paid the sectionmen or permanent labourers on the entire system, and, 2, the compensation to be paid repairers. This draft agreement was acceptable to the men and the efforts of the Board were accordingly confined to the outstanding matters aforesaid. The permanent labourers had been receiving during the past two years $1.75 per day from the Canadian Northern. This class of workmen were paid on the Canadian Pacific railroad the sum of $1.75 at the terminal yards, Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon and Moosejaw, and $1.70 per day at all other places. The Canadian Northern Railway Company desired to reduce the wages of this class of men in their employ to a corresponding or similar rate to that paid by the Canadian Pacific. The Board, however, found that the wages paid by the Canadian Northern Railway to other classes of maintenance-of-way men were less than the wages paid similar classes in the service of the Canadian Pacific, and that, on the whole, the general difference is not appreciable. The representatives of the men, while demanding an increase to $1.80 per day for these permanent labourers, seemed willing to accept the rate of $1.75 along with the schedule of wages as proposed for all such other classes. The Board found that the Company offered little evidence in support of their desire for a reduction of the men's wages and that the Canadian Northern should continue to pay these permanent labourers $1.75 per day.

In respect of the pump repairers, the Board was of opinion that the wages now paid to them, viz.: $90 per month, without an allowance for expenses while away from headquarters, should not be disturbed. While the conclusion arrived at with regard to pump repairers did not meet with the approval of Mr. O'Donoghue, yet he consented to subscribe to this report in order to obtain a settlement of all outstanding differences.

In his minority report Mr. W. J. Christie declared that 'the principal evidence on behalf of the employees was given by Mr. Fljozdal and Mr. Lowe, who both live in a foreign country and could not give evidence from personal experience of the conditions that exist in Western Canada.' Mr. Christie, in declining to subscribe to the report of the Board, expressed also the opinion that 'sufficient effort was not made to bring about a settlement and that settlement could not be justly made without asking for evidence and considering the case of the men employed in every department of the maintenance-of-way.' The report of the Board, in his judgment, asked the Canadian Northern Railway Company to pay 5 cents a day more for permanent labourers and 6 cents a day more for section foremen than the highest wages paid by any of the railway companies they are competing with. Mr. Christie attached to his report a draft agreement which he desires to make operative from July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1911.

TEXT OF REPORT.

The text of the findings of the Board is as follows:—

WINNIPEG, Man., July 16, 1909.

The Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the Canadian Northern Railway Company, employer, and the said Company's maintenance of waymen employees.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed herein under the provision of the above named Act and composed as follows: John G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, Ontario, recommended by the employees;; William John Christie, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, recommended by the Company; and His Honour Judge Robert H. Myers, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, appointed by the Minister of Labour as chairman of the Board, beg to report as follows: —

All the members of the Board attended all the meetings and these meetings were all held in Winnipeg, commencing on Monday, the 5th day of July, 1909.

Sessions of the Board were held by mutual agreement in the office of the general superintendent of the Company, the men being represented by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Fljozdal, and the Company by Mr. Cameron and Mr. Warren. Witnesses were examined on behalf of each party and all statements made and evidence tendered were heard. Conferences were also had with the representatives of the men and with General Manager MacLeod and General Superintendent Cameron and diligent efforts made to effect an amicable settlement of the differences during the whole of last week and the three days of this present week.

When the Board first met it was learned that several of the questions in dispute had been practically settled, and that the Company had submitted the draft agreement hereto annexed, leaving unsettled only two matters, namely, (*a*) the wages to be paid section men or permanent labourers on the entire system, and (*b*) the compensation to be paid or allowed pump repairers. This draft agreement was acceptable to the men and therefore our efforts were limited to the two matters aforesaid.

The permanent labourers had been receiving during the past two years $1.75 per day from the Canadian Northern. This class of workmen were paid on the Canadian Pacific Railroad the sum of $1.75 at the termianl yards, Fort William, Winnipeg, Brandon and Moosejaw, and $1.70 per day at all other places.

The Canadian Northern Ralway Company desired to reduce the wages of this class of men in their employ to a corresponding or similar rate to that paid by the Canadian Pacific.

The Board, however, find that the wages paid by the Canadian Northern to other classes of maintenance-of-way men are less than the wages paid similar classes in the service of the Canadian Pacific, and, on the whole, the general difference is not appreciable.

The representatives of the men, while demanding an increase to $1.80 per day for these permanent labourers, seemed willing to accept the rate of $1.75 along with the schedule of wages as proposed for all such other classes. The Canadian Northern offered little evidence in support of their desire for a reduction of the men's wages.

The Board considered and discussed all phases of the differences in an endeavour to effect a concilation, but found it impossible to secure an agreement on this one point. The representatives of the Company at the final conference seemed willing to recommmend that the permanent labourers be paid $1.75 per day at the terminal or divisional yards at Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Dauphin and Edmonton (estimated at about 50 men) and $1.70 per day at all other points (estimated at about five

hundred and thirty men), but the representatives of the men refused to accept less than a renewal of the old wage scale, namely, a daily wage of $1.75 to each permanent labourer without distinction as to place employed.

After hearing and considering all the evidence and arguments and statements advanced, the undersigned members of the Board feel, especially in view of the cost of living, the wages generally paid to labourers and the importance of the services rendered, that the Canadian Northern should continue to pay these permanent labourers $1.75 per day and that figure should be inserted in the wage schedule attached to the draft agreement where the blank space has been left for the amount fixed upon.

The case for the pump repairers (of whom there are nine) was ably presented to the Board by Mr. Keyes and the above named representatives of the men, but the Board are of the opinion that the wages now being paid to them, namely, $90 per month without any allowance for expenses while they are away from headquarters, should not be disturbed, and that this sum be set opposite the pump repairers in the above mentioned wage schedule.

While the conclusion arrived at with regard to the pump repairers does not meet with the approval of Mr. O'Donoghue, yet he has consented to subscribe to this report in order to obtain a settlement of all outstanding differences.

We recommend that both employer and employees accept our decision above stated and unite in completing and concluding the said annexed agreement as above suggested, the date from which same shall be effective to be inserted as the 1st of July, 1909.

Our colleague, Mr. W. J. Christie, takes the view that these permanent labourers should not be paid by the Canadian Northern more than is being paid by its chief competitor, the Canadian Pacific, and will submit a minority report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) R. Hill Myers,
Chairman.

" J. G. O'Donoghue,
For the Men.

Agreement between the Canadian Northern Railway Company and its Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

Section.—By permanent maintenance-of-way employees is meant men employed in the track, bridge and building department, signalmen, pumpmen and pump repairers on such parts of the line that are open for traffic, and who have been in the maintenance-of-way service continuously for one year or more, or who have had one year's cumulative service during the three years immediately preceding, and the same will hereafter be referred to as 'employees.' Labourers in extra gangs, unless practically engaged all the year round, will not be ranked as permanent employees.

Section 2. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work. When required to work in excess of ten hours, time and a half will be allowed for such excess work and for work done on Sundays and Christmas day.

(*a*) The hours of track and bridge watchmen and signalmen will be twelve hours in each twenty-four. Twelve hours either continuously or intermittingly will constitute a day, but they shall receive at least eight hours continuous rest in each twenty-four.

(*b*) At regular pumping stations, where the amount of work is such that it is necessary for pumpmen to work continuously for twelve hours in order to keep the supply up, overtime, if worked, will be paid *pro rata* up to 24 K. and 24 K. and 7 K., at rate of time and a half.

(*c*) In cases of emergencies employees will not be required to work more than twenty-four hours continuously without a rest of eight hours.

(*d*) Section foremen and sectionmen travelling on orders of the Company to and from work after regular working hours will be allowed straight time. Members of bridge and building gangs travelling on orders from the Company to and from work after their regular hours, will be allowed straight time, except when provided with boarding and sleeping cars to carry them to and from work. Members of regular bridge and building gangs travelling in boarding cars at the request of the Company on Sunday between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. will be allowed straight time.

SECTION 3. Employees taken off their regular sections temporarily to work on snow or tie trains or other work, will be compensated for the extra expense they necessarily incur, such expenses not to exceed fifty cents per day.

SECTION 4. Employees required to attend to and light semaphore or switch lamps, before or after regular working hours, will receive therefor $4 per month for six or less lamps, and 50 cents per lamp per month for those in excess of six. When lamps are located beyond the yard limit they will be attended to during regular working hours.

SECTION 5. Employees will be promoted hereafter on their respective superintendent's divisions in order of seniority, provided they are qualified. The several senior qualified employees shall be advised of all vacancies in the position of foremen, and their applications if presented within five days after being notified will be considered. Employees may be transferred from one division to another for extra gang work or on opening of new lines, or when the necessary qualified men for maintenance-of-work are not obtainable on the division.

(*a*) In promoting employees to the position of roadmaster or bridge and building master, men may be taken from any point on the system, according to seniority, if competent.

(*b*) Employees refusing promotion will become junior to those accepting such promotion.

(*c*) An employee who is transferred to another department or from the bridge and building department to the track department, or vice versa, at his own request will lose his seniority standing.

(*d*) Employees unable to read or write English need not be promoted.

(*e*) A list of all employees will be prepared for each superintendent's division, and such lists will show the seniority standing of each employee. The lists will be revised from time to time to agree with the length of service and promotions made, and a copy will be furnished to the employees' representative, which will be open for inspection and correction on proper representation.

(*f*) In the event of a reduction in the number of men employed, those longest in the service shall be given preference of employment.

(*g*) The position of track and bridge watchmen and signalmen is not one subject to the general rules of promotion, being intended to take care of men in any department who become unfitted for other service.

SECTION 6. Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted to members of duly appointed committees for the adjustment of matters in dispute between the Company and employees so far as is consistent with good service, within ten (10) days after request in writing has been made on the proper officers.

SECTION 7. Employees suspended or dismissed, who consider they have been unjustly treated, will receive full and impartial hearing, and will be advised of decisions reached within fifteen days after the time of their suspension or dismissal. Should the investigation show that the suspension or dismissal was unjust, time will be allowed and employee reinstated. Appeals from decisions must be made in writing

by the employee through his roadmaster or bridge and building master within fifteen (15) days after being advised of such decision.

(*a*) Permanent employees, leaving the service of the Company, from any cause whatever, will be furnished with service letter if requested.

SECTION 8. Employees will be granted leave of absence four times a year. Such free transportation will not extend beyond their superintendent's division, and the leave of absence will not exceed two days, and then only when consistent with good service, and provided the Company is not put to any additional expense.

SECTION 9. Permanent employees will be granted once per year transportation to any system in favour of themselves and members of their families, dependent upon them for support.

SECTION 10. The Company will keep all section houses in good repair, the cost of repairs, other than ordinary wear and tear, to be charged to occupants.

SECTION 11. Where water is transported for use of section gangs, good water will be provided.

SECTION 12. A member of the household of permanent employees will be furnished with free transportation once a month to and from points where reasonable prices prevail for the purpose of purchasing supplies. Such transportation may be used by any member of the family only.

SECTION 13. Free transportation will be granted to nurses, when their services are required by employees in isolated districts from points where they are obtainable, on presentation of a certificate from attending physician.

SECTION 14. Bridge and building gangs shall be composed of:—

1st. Foremen.

2nd. Carpenters, who shall be skilled mechanics in house and bench work, and have a proper kit of carpenter's tools.

3rd. Bridgemen, who shall be rough carpenters, expert saw, axe and hammermen, and have a general experience in bridge work.

RATES OF PAY FOR TRACKMEN.

	Per day.
Yard foremen—	
Port Arthur, Winnipeg and Edmonton	$ 2 75
Yard foremen—	
Atitokan, Rainy River, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin, Kamsack, Humboldt, N. Battleford, Vermilion, Emerson, Belmont, Brandon, Swan River, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Neepawa, Morris, Fort Francis, Moranville and Kipling	2 60
Sectionmen—	
Assistant foremen	2 50
Section foreman in charge of snow plough or flanger	3 20
Foremen in charge of extra gangs	$2 50 to 3 45
Rates of pay for signalmen—	
Signalmen at crossings	1 50
Signalmen at interlocking crossings	1 75
Rates for pay for bridge and building men—	
Foremen	$3 20 to $3 45
Carpenters	2 80 to 3 00
Bridgemen	2 15 to 2 80
Labourers	

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Rates of pay for pumpmen—

	Per month.
Pumpmen, one pump	$48 00
Pumpmen, two pumps	58 00
Pumpment, three pumps	58 00
Pump repairers	

These rules will not take away any privileges that are now in effect with employees. They will become effective, and will remain in force until either party desiring a change gives the other party sixty (60) days' notice.

For Maintenance-of-Way Employees:

.....

General Chairman.

.....

Vice-Chairman.

For Canadian Northern Railway Co.:

.....

General Superintendent.

MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report of Mr. W. J. Christie, member of the Board appointed on the recommendation of the Company, is as follows:—

Winnipeg, Man., 15th July, 1909.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir,—In the matter of dispute between the maintenance-of-way employees of the Canadian Northern Railway Company and the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you under the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act of 1907, being composed of His Honour Judge Robert H. Myers, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, chairman of the Board; J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, Ontario, recommended by the employees; and W. J. Christie, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, recommended by the Company, beg to report as follows:—

The Board began its sittings on the 5th day of July, 1909, in the Company's offices, which were courteously placed at their disposal. All meetings were attended by the full Board.

The employees were represented by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Fljozdal, both citizens of the United States, and the Company by Mr. Cameron and Mr. Warren, of Winnipeg.

The witnesses were not examined under oath.

Besides Mr. Lowe and Mr. Fljozdal only one witness was examined on behalf of the employees. This man was at one time a tank repair employee, but has some time since left the service of the Company, so that practically no evidence was offered from anybody at present employed in the service of the Company.

The principal evidence on behalf of the employees was given by Mr. Fljozdal and Mr. Lowe, who both live in a foreign country, and could not give evidence from personal experience of the conditions that exist in Western Canada.

As it was supposed the employees were asking for a change it was only reasonable to think that they would offer some evidence direct from their number.

In opening the case it was suggested that the Company and men differed on wages in only two classes of workmen; that is, the pump repairers and labourers employed on sections who have been in the service of the Company for one year or more. This proved not to be the condition that existed.

On investigation it was found that Mr. Cameron, general superintendent of the Company, was willing to recommend to the management a schedule of wages for all classes of workmen employed in the maintenance-of-way, but would not do so until the full schedule was accepted by the employees. This appeared to be accepted by the men with the exception of wages of the pump repairers and permanent labourers. Mr. Cameron agreed to recommend that the permanent labourers should be paid the same wages as similar men employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, but when the complete schedule of wages was not accepted by the men the duty of the Board of Conciliation was to open the case, take evidence of the wages of each class of men employed and use our best efforts to bring the men and the Company together, as one can readily realize the hardship a strike means to the families of the employees.

Evidence was only taken as to the wages paid the permanent labourers and those employed in repairing pumps. The evidence submitted was that the permanent labourers were paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway $1.75 per day in first-class yards and $1.70 per day in second-class sections, and that the Great Northern Railway and Northern Pacific Railway south of the boundary line east of the Rocky Mountains paid $1.40 per day for foreign labourers and $1.50 per day for English-speaking labourers. There was no evidence offered to dispute the above facts.

Mr. Cameron agreed to recommend to the management of the Canadian Northern Railway that permanent labourers be paid the same wages as paid by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which are the highest paid by any of the three railways mentioned, and all competing for traffic of this northwest country.

From the evidence it was found that the men employed in repairing pumps and gasoline engines were paid by the Canadiaan Northern Railway $90 per month flat rate; they have to pay their expenses while away from headquarters. The Canadian Pacific Railway pay similar men $78 per month and 75 cents a day expenses while away from home, and the evidence went to show that they were away at an average of from eighteen to twenty days per month. This would mean that the Canadian Pacific Railway men were paid about $92 per month, and Mr. Cameron of the Canadian Northern Railway, agreed to recommend to the management that they increase their men's wages to $92 per month.

It was strongly urged by one member of the Board that as a large percentage of the men affected by the dispute were either section foremen or permanent labourers that evidence should be taken as to the actual condition of the former, but the Chairman refused to take this matter up.

The offer that Mr. Cameron stated he would recommend the Company to make was that they pay $2.50 per day to section foremen other than those mentioned in the following schedule, and charge them a rental for section houses of $2 per month, which is 7⅔ cents per day, including house rent, and on new lines where they have not had time to build section houses the Company to give them the use of a box car free of charge.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are paying similar section foremen $2.55 per day and charging them $5 per month rent for section houses, which amounts to 19$^{17}/_{100}$ cents per day, making a net wage of $2.36 per day, including house rent, so you can readily see that the offer Mr. Cameron recommended the Canadian Northern Railway to accept was to pay this class of men over 6 cents per day more than the Canadian Pacific Railway.

As the permanent labourers and sectionmen number about eight hundred and ninety (890), it would be only fair to the Canadian Northern Railway that the permanent labourers be paid $1.70 per day, section foremen $2.55 per day, and charged

$5 per month for section houses and $2 per month when they occupied box cars, which the Company will make comfortable for them. This would be the highest wages paid by any of the railways that the Canadian Northern have to compete with.

From the evidence taken it is a pleasure to report that the Company have made every effort to provide for the comfort of their employees.

The Chairman submitted a report which I objected to signing for the following reasons:—

1st. That in my opinion, sufficient effort was not made to bring about a settlement, and this settlement could not be justly made without asking for evidence and considering the case of the men employed in every department of the maintenance-of-way.

2nd. That the report is not in accordance with what is asked for in section 26 of the Act, 'The investigation and details of each item of the dispute,' and not recommending a period during which proposed settlement should commence and end.

His report asks the Canadian Northern Railway Company to pay 5 cents a day more for permanent labourers and 6 cents a day more for section foremen than the highest wages paid by any of the railway companies they are competing with.

It was certainly surprising to me that in a dispute of this kind the employees called in men to settle it who were not residents of Canada but residents of a foreign country, and that the man recommended by them as a member of the Board of Conciliation was not a resident of the district in which the dispute has taken place.

If men that lived in this country and were familiar with the conditions were called in one would readily suppose that a settlement could be arrived at much better than through men living in a foreign country.

I very much regret that the Board could not arrive at a unanimous decision and recommend settlement on the points in dispute. I would submit settlement upon the basis of the following schedule and that settlement shall commence on the first day of July, 1909, and end on the thirtieth day June, 1911.

Agreement between the Canadian Northern Railway and its Maintenance-of-Way Employees.

SECTION 1. By permanent maintenance-of-way employees is meant men employed in the track, bridge and building department, signalmen, pumpmen and pump repairers on such parts of the line that are open for traffic, and who have been in the maintenance-of-way service continuously for one year or more, or who have had one year's cumulative service during the three years immediately preceding, and the same will hereafter be referred to as 'employees.' Labourers in extra gangs, unless practically engaged all the year round, will not be ranked as permanent employees.

SECTION 2. Ten hours shall constitute a day's work. When required to work in excess of ten hours, time and a half will be allowed for such excess work and for work done on Sundays and Christmas Day.

(*a*) The hours of track and bridge watchmen, and signalmen will be twelve hours in each twenty-four. Twelve hours either continuously or intermittingly will constitute a day, but they shall receive at least eight hours' continuous rest in each twenty-four.

(*b*) At regular pumping stations, where the amount of work is such that it is necessary for pumpmen to work continuously for twelve hours in order to keep the supply up, overtime, if worked, will be paid *pro rata* up to 24 K. and between 24 K. and 7 K., at rate of time and a half.

(*c*) In cases of emergencies employees will not be required to work more than twenty-four hours continuously without a rest of eight hours.

(*d*) Section foremen and sectionmen travelling on orders of the Company to and from work after regular working hours will be allowed straight time. Members of bridge and building gangs travelling on orders from the Company, to and from work after their regular hours, will be allowed straight time, except when provided with boarding and sleeping cars to carry them to and from work. Members of regular bridge and building gangs travelling in boarding cars at the request of the Company on Sundays between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. will be allowed straight time.

Section 3. Employees taken off their regular sections temporarily to work on snow or tie trains or other work, will be compensated for the boarding and lodging expenses incurred.

(*a*) Bridge and building employees taken from their places of residence or boarding outfits over night will be compensated for the extra expense they necessarily incur, such expense not to exceed fifty cents per day.

Section 4. Employees required to attend to and light semaphore, or switch lamps, before or after regular working hours will receive therefor $4 per month for six or less lamps, and 50 cents per lamp per month for those in excess of six. When lamps are located beyond the yard limit, they will be attended to during regular working hours.

Section 5. Employees will be promoted hereafter on their respective superintendent's divisions in order of seniority, provided they are qualified. The several senior qualified employees shall be advised of all vacancies in the position of foremen, and their applications, if presented within five days after being notified, will be considered. Employees may be transferred from one division to another for extra gang work or on opening of new lines, or when the necessary qualified men for maintenance-of-way work are not obtainable on the division.

(*a*) In promoting employees to the position of roadmaster or bridge and building master, men may be taken from any point on the system, according to seniority, if competent.

(*b*) Employees refusing promotion will become junior to those accepting such promotion.

(*c*) An employee, who is transferred to another department, or from the bridge and building department to the track department, or vice versa, at his own request, will lose his seniority standing.

(*d*) Employees unable to read or write English need not be promoted.

(*e*) A list of all employees will be prepared for each superintendent's division, and such lists will show the seniority standing of each employee. The lists will be revised from time to time to agree with the length of service and promotions made, and a copy will be furnished to the employee's representative, which will be open for inspection and correction on proper representation.

(*f*) In the event of a reduction in the number of men employed, those longest in the service shall be given preference of employment.

(*g*) The position of track and bridge watchman and signalmen is not one subject to the general rules of promotion, being intended to take care of men in any department who become unfitted for other service.

Section 6. Leave of absence and free transportation will be granted to members of duly appointed committees for the adjustment of matters in dispute between the Company and employees so far as is consistent with good service, within ten (10) days after request in writing has been made on the proper officers.

Section 7. Employees suspended or dismissed, who consider they have been unjustly treated, will receive full and impartial hearing, and will be advised of decisions reached within fifteen days after the time of their suspension or dismissal. Should the investigation show that the suspension or dismissal was unjust, time will be

allowed and employee reinstated. Appeals from decisions must be made in writing by the employee through his roadmaster or bridge and building master within fifteen (15) days after being advised of such decision.

(*a*) Permanent employees, leaving the service of the Company, from any cause whatever will be furnished with service letter if requested.

SECTION 8. Employees will be granted leave of absence four times a year. Such free transportation will not extend beyond their superintendent's division, and the leave of absence will not exceed two days, and then only when consistent with good service, and provided the Company is not put to any additional expense.

SECTION 9. Permanent employees will be granted once per year transportation to any system in favour of themselves and members of their families, dependent upon them for support.

SECTION 10. The Company will keep all section houses in good repair, the cost of repairs, other than ordinary wear and tear, to be charged to occupants.

SECTION 11. Where water is transported for use of section gangs, good water will be provided.

SECTION 12. A member of the household of permanent employees will be furnished with free transportation once a month to and from points where reasonable prices prevail, for the purpose of purchasing supplies. Such transportation may be used by any member of the family only.

SECTION 13. Free transportation will be granted to nurses, when their services are required by employees in isolated districts from points where they are obtainable, on presentation of a certificate from attending physician.

SECTION 14. Bridge and building gangs shall be composed of:—

1st. Foremen.

2nd. Carpenters, who shall be skilled mechanics in house and bench work, and have a proper kit of carpenter's tools.

3rd. Bridgemen, who shall be rough carpenters, expert saw and hammer-men, and have a general experience in bridge work.

RATES OF PAY FOR TRACKMEN.

	Per day.
Yard foremen—	
Port Arthur, Winnipeg and Edmonton	$ 2 75
Yard foremen—	
Atitokan, Rainy River, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin, Kamsack, Humboldt, N. Battleford, Vermilion, Emerson, Belmont, Brandon, Swan River, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Neepawa, Morris, Fort Francis, Moranville and Kipling	2 60
At all other points	2 55
Sectionmen or permanent labourers on entire system except Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Dauphin and Edmonton	1 70
At Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Dauphin and Edmonton	1 75
Assistant foremen	2 50
Section foreman in charge of snow plough or flanger	3 20
Foremen in charge of extra gangs	$2 50 to 3 45
Rates of pay for signalmen—	
Signalmen at crossings	1 50
Signalmen at interlocking crossings	1 75

Rates of pay for bridge and building men—

	Per day.
Foremen	$3 20 to $3 45
Carpenters	2 80 to 3 00
Bridgemen	2 15 to 2 80
Labourers	

Rates of pay for pumpmen—

	Per month.
Pumpmen, one pump	$48 00
Pumpmen, two pumps	53 00
Pumpmen, three pumps	58 00
Pump repairers	92 00

These rules will not take away any privileges that are now in effect with employees except that a charge of $5 per month rent be made for section houses and $2 per month rent for box cars.

That this schedule will commence on the 1st day of July, 1909, and end on the 30th day of June, 1911.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) W. J. Christie.

XIV.—APPLICATION FROM CANADA WEST COAL COMPANY, TABER, ALTA. —BOARD ESTABLISHED—UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD—EMPLOYEES CEASED WORK—AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BASED ON REPORT OF BOARD.

Application received.—June 15, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Canada West Coal Company, Taber, Alta., and employees

Applicants.—Employers.

Nature of industry concerned.—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute.—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected.—300.

Date of constitution of Board.—July 3, 1909.

Membership of Board.—His Honour Judge R. Winter, Lethbridge, Alta., Chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Colin MacLeod, Macleod, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. W. C. Simmons, Lethbridge, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—July 19, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—A unanimous report was presented by the Board. An agreement based on the findings of the Board was subsequently signed by the parties concerned, effective from July 30, 1909, to March 31, 1911. The employees who had been on strike from April 23 returned to work on July 30.

The Minister received, on July 19, a report signed by the three members of the Board to which was referred, on July 2, the dispute between the Canada West Coal Company, Limited, of Taber, Alberta, and its employees. The cause of the dispute in question was defined in the Company's application for the establishment of this Board as a failure to agree upon the terms and conditions of a working agreement which expired on March 31, 1909. The number of employees affected was, directly, 300, and indirectly, more than 5,000.

Mr. Colin MacLeod, of Macleod, Alberta, was appointed a member of the Board on the recommendation of the Company, and Mr. W. C. Simmons, of Lethbridge, Alberta, on the recommendation of the employees. His Honour Judge Winter, of Lethbridge, was appointed Chairman on the joint recommendation of the other two members of the Board. The Board, on assembling at Taber, on July 8, inquired whether the respective parties would agree to be bound by the findings. The report of the Board stated that the representatives of the Company expressed their assent, while the representative of the employees stated that they did not care to be bound by the decision.'

The questions at issue related to the wages and contract prices, and including (*a*) whether coal was to be computed at 2,240 pounds or at 2,000 pounds; (*b*) whether coal was to be paid for on the screened weight or unscreened weight. An effort was made to adjust the dispute by conference between the parties, but as no settlement was achieved in this way the Board met on July 9 for the hearing of evidence.

The report stated that the employees of the Canada West Coal Company ceased work on April 22, and that up to that date the wages were paid on the basis of tonnage of unscreened coal at 2,240 pounds to the ton. The report says: 'The Company

contended that the coal should be screened and were willing that the ton should be calculated at 2,000 pounds, urging that this would be fair to the employees and to themselves, on the grounds that the payment for unscreened coal tended to make the men careless in getting the coal if they were paid by the weight irrespective of whether such coal was made up of saleable coal, or coal partly saleable (such as lump coal) and of slack or dust, which passed through the screen and was unsaleable. The employees, on the other hand, claimed that if they were paid on the screened coal basis they would not be getting paid for all the coal which they produced, as a certain percentage, *i.e.*, in respect of the slack or screenings, would be lost to them.'

The Board found that the appliances for screening coal at the Company's mine are not adequate in their present state to carry out the operation of screening with fairness to the miners, but the Company's representatives stated that it was intended, as soon as practicable, to adopt methods similar to those in use at the Galt mines at Lethbridge to screen the coal. The Board recommended, therefore, that until such change was completed the rates for outside day wages, inside day wages and the contract prices for unscreened coal at 2,240 pounds to the ton, hitherto used, should apply between the Company and its employees, and that so soon as the Company has installed screens of similar construction and equal to the diamond bar ¾-inch screens now in use at the Galt mines, Lethbridge, that contract prices for screened coal at 2,000 pounds to the ton, set forth in an attached schedule, shall be substituted for the rates now in force.

The Board recommended that the employees resume work on the above basis, and that the terms hereby recommended be continued until March 31, 1911.

The Department of Labour was informed on August 7, by the representative of the employees that negotiations for a settlement were continued after the findings of the Board were communicated to the parties and that an agreement was signed on July 31, operations in the mine being resumed on the Monday following, August 2.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Canada West Coal Company, of Taber, Alta., and its employees.

The Board constituted under the provisions of the above Act attended at Taber on the 8th July, 1909, when the members took the oaths of office before Mr. S. J. Layton, J.P.

Messrs. Valdar S. Kidd, Lewis Stockett and O. E. S. Whiteside appeared as representatives for the Canada West Coal Company.

Messrs. C. Stubbs, H. Evans and D. L. Miller appeared as representatives for the employees.

At the opening of the reference the respective parties were asked whether they would agree to be bound by the decision of the Board. In reply to this inquiry the representatives of the Company expressed their assent, while the representatives of the employees stated 'that they did not care to be bound by the decision.'

The questions at issue between the parties appeared to consist of the prices to be paid by way of wages and contract prices to the employees, including in such questions (*a*) whether the coal was to be computed at 2,240 pounds or at 2,000 pounds; (*b*) whether the coal was to be paid for on the screened weight or unscreened weight of such coal.

In view of the differences being comparatively limited in extent, the representatives were requested to prepare particulars in support of their respective contentions and discuss the matters in difference between them at a conference apart from the Board, to whom they were to report later in the day.

Particulars accordingly were furnished by both parties, but the employees' representatives were unwilling to accept the condition providing for payment on the screened coal basis. A further adjournment was then made in order that the representatives of the employees might confer with the general body of the employees, and obtain full instructions as to making further concessions, and if possible come to an agreement.

On the following morning, July 9, 1909, the Board met again, all the representatives being present, and it appearing that a solution of the points at issue could not be arrived at, evidence was adduced on behalf of both parties, occupying the whole of that day (July 9, 1909), after which the Board desired to hear evidence relating to the Galt mines at Lethbridge, it being conceded that the general conditions there were similar to those at the mine of the Company at Taber.

Accordingly, on the 10th of July, 1909, the Board met at Lethbridge and received further evidence on behalf of both parties, and then adjourned to the 13th July instant for the purpose of making this report.

The employees of the Canada West Coal Company ceased working at the end of the 22nd day of April, 1909. Up to that date it appeared from the evidence that the wages paid to the employees for coal mined by them was paid on the basis of the tonnage of unscreened coal, the ton being calculated at 2,240 pounds to the ton. The Company contended that the coal should be screened and were willing that the ton should be calculated at 2,000 pounds to the ton, urging that this would be fairer to the employees and to themselves on the grounds that the payment for unscreened coal tended to make the men careless in getting the coal, if they were paid by weight irrespective of whether such weight was made up of saleable coal, or coal partly saleable (such as lump coal) and of slack or dust which passed through the screen and was unsaleable. The employees, on the other hand, claimed that if they were paid on the screened coal basis they would not be getting paid for all coal which they produced, as a certain percentage, *i.e.*, in respect of slack or screenings would be lost to them.

This point was practically the principal issue between the parties.

The table of rates of wages paid to the miners up to the 22nd April, 1909, when the mines ceased to be worked, is divided under three heads, viz.:—

1. Outside day wages.
2. Inside day wages.
Contract prices.

As regards the first two heads no dispute arises, but the screening of coal will affect the items included under the third head.

At this time it appears to be beyond question that the appliances for screening coal at the Company's mine are not adequate in their present state to carry out the operation of screening with fairness to the miners, but the Company's representatives stated that it was intended as soon as practicable to adopt methods similar to those in use at the Galt mines at Lethbridge to screen the coal.

The Board, therefore, recommended that:—

(*a*) Until such change is completed, the rates shown under heads 1, 2 and 3 of the table of rates hitherto used, and which is subjoined, shall apply between the Company and its employees, and that as soon as the Company has installed screens of similar construction and equal to the diamond bar ¾-inch screens now in use at the Galt mines at Lethbridge, the rates under head No. 4 shall be substituted for those under head No. 3.

(*b*) That in the event of any work not being included in such table of rates, the rates applicable on the 22nd April, 1909, between the same parties shall apply.

(*c*) That the employees resume work now on the above basis and that the terms hereby recommended be continued until the 31st day of March, 1911.

The table of rates above referred to is as follows:—

1. *Outside day wages—*

	10 hours.
Dumpers	$ 2 00
Car trimmers	2 00
Screen engine tender	None.
Box car loader engine	3 00
Timberman	2 00
Blacksmith	3 00
Blacksmith's helper	$2 00 to 2 50
Leading carpenter	3 50
Car repairers	2 50
Haulage engineer	3 00
Leading fireman	2 75
Fireman helpers and ash wheelers	2 00

2. *Inside day wages—*

	8 Hours.
Bratticemen	$ 3 00
Bratticemen helpers	2 50
Timbermen	3 00
Timbermen helpers	2 50
Drivers	2 80
Tracklayers	3 00
Tracklayer's helpers	2 50
Miners	3 00
Pumpmen	3 00
Pushers	2 50
Pick carrier boys	$1 10 to 1 25
Trappers	1 10

3. *Contract prices—Unscreened coal—2,240 lbs. to the ton—*

Cutting and scraping in rooms	$ 0 30 per ton
Cutting and scraping narrow work	0 42½ "
Loading in rooms	0 50 "
Loading narrow work	0 82½ "
Loaders square booms, entries	0 20 per set.
Loaders round booms, entries	0 50 "

4. *Contract prices—Screened coal—2,000 lbs. to the ton—*

Cutting and scraping in rooms	$ 0 24 per ton.
Cutting and scraping narrow work	0 35 "
Loading in rooms	0 50 "
Loading narrow work	0 77 "
Loading square booms, entries	0 20 per set.
Loaders round booms, entries	0 50 "

Dated at Lethbridge this 13th day of July, 1909.

(Sgd.) ROLAND WINTER,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) COLIN MACLEOD.
(Sgd.) W. C. SIMMONS.

XV.—APPLICATION FROM LABOURERS EMPLOYED BY THE CORPORATION OF SASKATOON, SASK.—BOARD ESTABLISHED—NO CESSATION OF WORK.

Application received.—July 8, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Corporation of Saskatoon, Sask., and labourers in its employ.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Municipal public utilities.

Nature of dispute.—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected.—Directly, 150; indirectly, 150.

Date of constitution of Board.—August 4, 1909.

Membership of Board.—Mr. E. J. Meilicke, Dundurn, Sask., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Alex. Smith, Saskatoon, Sask., appointed on the recommendation of the corporation of Saskatoon; and Mr. E. Stephenson, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—September 9, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—No cessation of work.

The Minister received, on September 6, the report of the Board established in the matter of a dispute between the corporation of the city of Saskatoon, Sask., and certain labourers, members of the Saskatoon Federal Labour Union No. 12,801. The report as received was signed by Mr. E. J. Meilicke, of Dundurn, Sask., Chairman, and by Mr. Alexander Smith, of Saskatoon, Sask., member appointed on the recommendation of the city. The name of Mr. E. J. Stephenson, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees, was not appended to the report, but at the close of the month, no dissenting report had been received from Mr. Stephenson.

The differences referred for investigation were set forth in the report of the Board as follows, namely:—

1. That 25 cents per hour be the minimum rate of pay for all unskilled labour;

2. That all contractors or corporations conducting public works shall furnish adequate cribbing after a depth of six feet; also that the board of works shall acquaint the above-mentioned contractor or corporation with the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act;

3. That it be mentioned in all contracts that residents be employed as far as possible;

4. That all public works shall provide proper sanitary arrangements for employees;

5. That all contractors and corporations shall pay employees fortnightly and not keep more than one day's pay on hand. Also that the aforementioned pay shall be in cash, and not in the form of cheques.

The number of employees affected by this dispute was 150 directly and 150 indirectly. Mr. Edward J. Stephenson, of Winnipeg, Man., and Mr. Alexander Smith, of Saskatoon, Sask., were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation respectively of the employees concerned and of the civic authorities of Saskatoon, and in the absence of a joint recommendation from the foregoing, the Board was completed, on August 4, by the appointment by the Minister of Labour of Mr. E. J. Meilicke, of Dundurn, Sask., as Chairman. The Board held fifteen

sessions in all, and heard twenty-three witnesses in support of the employees' complaints, and nine on behalf of the city of Saskatoon, the points in dispute being taken up in turn until all were disposed of as far as possible. In the report of the Board it is stated that 'the parties to the dispute reached an agreement on all the differences except the minimum wage scale and recognition of the Federal labour union.'

The department was not informed whether the findings of the Board were acceptable to the parties concerned, but it was understood that no cessation of work had taken place.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

Saskatoon, Sask., Sept. 4, 1909.

To the Honourable Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

Sir,—On the 3rd of July, 1909, an application was made for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to adjust differences between the members of the Saskatoon Federal Labour Union No. 12,801 and the corporation of the city of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The application was made on behalf of the employees and signed by Alfred J. Sibley and Albert E. Edjington, both of the city of Saskatoon.

The Board, which was duly constituted on August 13, 1909, consisted of E. Stephenson, Winnipeg, recommended by the employees, Alexander Smith, of Saskatoon, recommended by the corporation of the city of Saskatoon, and E. J. Meilicke, of Dundurn, appointed by the Minister of Labour. Honore Jaxon, A. J. Sibley and Francis Kuntz, president of the Federal Labour Union, appeared on behalf of the labourers, and Mayor Hopkins and Alderman McIntosh, chairman of the Board of Works, appeared on behalf of the city.

The Board held its first session in the Court House, Saskatoon, on August 13, 1909, at the hour of ten o'clock a.m., having been furnished with approved copies from the Minister of Labour of the claims of the labour union and replies thereto from the corporation of the city of Saskatoon.

The points referred for investigation were analysed by the Board as follows: (1) Have senior men with equal ability been dismissed while junior men were retained? (2) Have the men been unjustly discriminated against? (3) Have they been discriminated against, in certain cases, on account of their being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees? (4) Does the Board admit the claim made by the representatives of the Intercolonial railway, that the responsible officials must be the judges in the selection of the men for retention or dismissal from the employ of the railway?

In respect of the first point the Board found that in certain instances men were retained in the employ of the Intercolonial Railway who were junior to some of those dismissed, the reason for such action on the part of the Company being apparently based on qualifications for special duty possessed by some of the junior men, or on the comparative records of the men as to their conduct and ability. In the case of Joseph Gibson, one of the men dismissed, and Alexander Murphy, retained in the employ of the Company, the Board found that the evidence does not disclose any reason to show that Gibson should be considered as less able or efficient than Murphy.

In respect of the second point the Board was unable to establish to its satisfaction that any unfair discrimination had been exercised.

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In respect of the third point that discrimination had been exercised in certain cases against men on account of their being active members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, the Board found that the evidence does not justify it in believing this to be the case.

With respect of the claim that the responsible officials of the Intercolonial Railway must be the judges in the selection of men for retention or dismissal, the Board admitted this claim, but at the same time deemed it necessary to point out that in dealing with a very large number of employees some instances of undue hardship imposed upon the latter will unavoidably occur. The Board advised that where men belong to a duly incorporated or recognized union which has no schedule of agreement with the railway, and that when the employees' grievances entail reference to officials who are not accessible to the men at the place where they are employed they should be allowed to present them through the medium of duly qualified officers of the union to which the complainants belong.

The Board, in conclusion, recognized the willingness and the good spirit shown by both parties to the dispute in procuring the evidence which was required.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Intercolonial Railway and certain of its round-house employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, Division No. 15.

To the Honourable
THE MINISTER OF LABOUR,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—We, the undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, appointed by you on the 25th of September, 1909, in the above matter, beg respectfully to submit the following report:—

The members of the Board first met in the Board of Trade rooms at Halifax, N.S., on the morning of the 19th of October, and, after being duly sworn, proceeded to acquaint themselves with the details of the case submitted to them, as set forth in the documents accompanying the application for the Board.

The employees had two duly authorized representatives present, but owing to a misunderstanding, the representatives of the Intercolonial Railway were absent, and the Board adjourned to the following morning, in order to have all parties present. Telegrams were sent to the Chairman of the Board of Management of the Intercolonial Railway and to the General Superintendent to inform them of this.

The Board met on the following morning, there being present, besides the three members, Messrs. Jos. Gibson and Charles Squires, delegated by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, Division No. 15, representing the employees, and Messrs. F. P. Brady, member of the Board of Management and General Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, and G. R. Joughins, Superintendent of Motive Power, representing the Company. The day was spent in discussing the points at issue with the representatives of the parties and in endeavouring to bring about an amicable settlement. The representatives of the employees submitted a list of names of men dismissed and of men retained to prove the complaint contained in the application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and when the Board adjourned in the afternoon it was with the understanding that the representatives of the parties would confer together before the next meeting of the Board to see if the basis of an amicable agreement could be arrived at.

The next morning, when the Board resumed its sitting, the parties reported that no agreement had been arrived at, and General Superintendent Brady stated that he desired the Board to pronounce on the principle of 'whether the men should be the judges of who should be retained or dismissed from the service of the railway.'

It being evident that no agreement was possible, the Board proceeded to hear the witnesses asked for by the parties and to receive the documentary evidences submitted. The testimony was taken under oath, and the documentary evidence duly attested, and this occupied the Board on the 21st, 22nd and the morning of the 23rd of October.

On the 20th of October the Chairman of the Board of Management of the Intercolonial Railway had telegraphed to our Chairman as follows:—

Ottawa, October 20, 1909.

Sir George Garneau,

Halifax, N.S.

I am desirous of appearing before the Board before concluding its work to present views of management on points at issue. May I ask you to adjourn from Halifax to Montreal at conclusion, as it is impossible for me to go so far east owing to pressure of public business.

(Sgd.) M. J. Butler.

All the witnesses in Halifax having been heard, the Board adjourned on the 23rd of October to meet again on the 27th.

The meeting in Montreal was held in the Intercolonial offices, all the members of the Board being present, as well as representatives of the railway, and Mr. Jos. Gibson, representing the employees. Mr. Nelson M. Rand, who was master mechanic on the Intercolonial Railway when the dismissals took place, and who had been summoned as a witness, gave his evidence, and the Chairman of the Board of Management, Mr. Butler, presented the views of his Board on the principle involved in the points at issue. The investigation was then closed and the members of this Board proceeded to review the evidence and discuss the findings.

An analysis of the question submitted to the Board reduces it to the following points:—

1. Have senior men with equal ability been dismissed while junior men were retained?

2. Have the men been unjustly discriminated against?

3. Have they been discriminated against, in certain cases, on account of being members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees?

4. Does the Board admit the claim made by the representatives of the Intercolonial Railway that the responsible officials must be the judges in the selection of the men for retention or dismissal from the employ of the railway.

The following is the unanimous opinion of the Board:—

1. The Board finds that, in some instances, men were retained in the employ of the Intercolonial who were junior to some of those dismissed, the reason for such action on the part of the Company being apparently based on qualifications for special duty possessed by some of the junior men, or on the comparative records of the men as to their conduct and ability.

Nevertheless, in the case of Joseph Gibson, one of the men dismissed, and Alex. Murphy, retained in the employ of the Company, a careful comparison of the records and evidence before the Board establishes that Gibson was the senior man in length of service and does not disclose any reason to show that he should be considered as less able or efficient than Murphy.

The Board cannot establish to its satisfaction that unfair discrimination has been exercised. The manner in which the selection of the names of the round-house employees, to be retained in the service or dismissed was made could not be clearly established by the investigation, and, under these circumstances, the Board recommends that the senority and qualifications of the roundhouse employees who have been dismissed be carefully looked into by the higher officials of the railway and compared with those of the men in the same class who have been retained, so that any involuntary injustice which might have been committed be remedied without unnecessary delay.

The differences referred for investigation were demands on the part of the employees, as follows, viz.:—

1. That 25 cents per hour be the minimum rate of pay for all unskilled labour.

2. That all contractors or corporations conducting public works shall furnish adequate cribbing after a depth of six feet; also that the Board of Works shall acquaint the above-mentioned contractor or corporation with the Saskatchewan Workmen's Compensation Act.

3. That it be mentioned in all contracts that residents be employed as far as possible.

4. That all public works shall provide proper sanitary arrangements for employees.

5. That all contractors and corporations shall pay employees fortnightly and not keep more than one day's pay on hand. Also, that the aforementioned pay shall be in cash, and not in the form of cheques.

The city's replies to the complaints are as follow, viz.:—

1. The corporation pays 20 cents per hour for unskilled labour. This is the full value of such labour in Saskatoon.

2. All trench work done by it is substantially and carefully protected with cribbing.

3. It employs resident labourers as far as possible.

4. No complaint has ever been made to the city engineer of lack of sanitary arrangements.

5. Wages were paid regularly every fortnight.

6. Employees are never discharged without a satisfactory reason.

7. The civic works are properly inspected, and due care taken of the life, limb and health of the employees.

8. The accident mentioned in the application, by the caving in of trenches, did not happen upon works carried on by the corporation.

9. The proposal that the Board of works shall acquaint contractors with the provisions of the law is quite unreasonable. Firms and corporations can acquaint themselves with the public statutes, and the workmen's unions may do so in case they think their interests require it.

10. A clause is inserted in all corporation contracts requiring resident labourers to be employed as far as possible.

After several exchanges of ideas as to how to proceed, it was decided that each party to the dispute be heard, and evidence submitted under oath dealing with the several points in dispute.

The representatives of the labour unions subpœnaed several witnesses in support of their contentions, and were in turn submitted to a cross-examination by the representatives of the city. Before the Board rose at twelve o'clock noon, it was suggested by the Board that the parties to the dispute get together and try to agree on the points in which, to the mind of the Board, there did not seem to be any great difference; and if such agreement could be reached it would dispose of those issues, thus expediting the proceedings of the Board, and would obviate references to them when dealing with further witnesses.

This suggestion was not agreed to, but insistence made that the whole evidence must be placed before the Board.

The minimum diameter of struts to be 3 inches for trenches three feet wide between the dirt; 1 inch additional in diameter for each additional foot of length of strut. No poplar wood to be used, but any other wood approved of by the engineer may be used.'

It was brought out in evidence that it is the desire of the city that workmen be protected from accidents as far as it can be made possible; inspectors continually looking after the works. As evidence that they have been fairly successful, it is known that up to the present time no accident of a serious nature occurred on the corporation works.

COMPLAINT 3.—A clause such as is asked for is already in all corporation contracts. The Board recommended that the following be added to the above clause:—

'The contractor must see that they are in possession of that information which will enable them to adhere closely to the clause. Workmen not to be imported directly or indirectly except when necessary in the public interests to carry on the work in progress or in contemplation expeditiously.'

The representative of the labour union on the Board uncompromisingly insisted that to make this clause operative to his satisfaction the Federal Labour Union as a union must be recognized. This position was interjected after all the evidence had been submitted and while the Board was engaged in making out the report; the other members of the Board taking the stand that as recognition of the union was not made in the schedule of complaints or demands, it could not be now entertained or considered by the Board.

The city maintains that as the city of Saskatoon is peculiarly situated as being the centre of a very large newly developing agricultural district, and to a very large extent at present depends on the progress of agriculture for its prosperity—this district being newly settled to a large extent by homesteaders, many of whom are men of small means who from force of circumstances at certain seasons of the year are obliged to earn by their labour that ready cash which will enable them to subsist and make the necessary improvements on their homesteads until such time as they receive returns from the product of the soil—in view of this fact, the city is averse to have any conditions imposed upon the willing worker by recognizing the claims of the union that 'none but union men be employed as long as available.' The city claims that the progress which has characterized the city would be jeopardized and the country's development as a whole would suffer in consequence.

COMPLAINT 4.—On representation being made to the city by the labourers as to the necessity of providing sanitary arrangements for their use while on works, the same were provided by the different contractors as per instructions from the Board of Works of the city, and were in use before the first sitting of the Board. Assurance was given that in future such sanitary arrangements would be provided.

COMPLAINT 5.—The city Act of the province of Saskatchewan, page 11, section 51, reads as follows:—

'The treasurer shall daily or as often as the council may direct, deposit in the name of the city in some chartered bank designated by resolution of the council, all moneys received by him in excess of $100, and he shall jointly with the mayor sign all necessary cheques,' thus preventing the city from complying with the demands set forth in this complaint. The city agrees to have the demand as in clause 5 inserted in its entirety in all future contracts, except the words 'or corporation.'

COMPLAINT—DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYEES WITHOUT A REASON BEING GIVEN.

It was agreed that a reason be given when an employee was discharged, and if such reason be asked in writing that it be made in duplicate; one copy to be given to the employee, the other to be filed with the chairman of the Board of Works.

The parties to the dispute reached an agreement on all the differences except the minimum wages scale and the recognition of the Federal Labour Union.

So long as the two parties to the dispute maintain their present attitude respecting these two clauses, conciliation is absolutely impossible. The Board has exhausted every resource within its power to bring about the much desired conciliation, but owing to the determined stand taken by both parties on the aforesaid points, such is impossible.

E. J. Meilicke,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) Alex. Smith.

XVI.—APPLICATION FROM ROUNDHOUSE EMPLOYEES OF THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA AT HALIFAX, N.S.—BOARD ESTABLISHED—UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD—STRIKE AVERTED.

Application received.—August 11, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Intercolonial Railway of Canada and its round-house employees.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Railways.

Nature of dispute.—Alleged discrimination against certain employees.

Number of employees affected.—Directly, 20; indirectly, 1,000.

Date of constitution of Board.—September 25, 1909.

Membership of Board.—Sir George Garneau, Kt., Quebec, Que., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Jas. H. Gilmour, Brockville, Ont., appointed by the Government Railways Managing Board; and Mr. Aaron A. R. Mosher, Halifax, N.S., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—November 17, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—A unanimous report was presented by the Board, making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute which were accepted by both parties concerned; a strike being thereby averted.

The Minister received, on November 17, the report of the Board established in the matter of differences between the Interclonial Railway of Canada and certain of its round-house employees, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, Division No. 15, Halifax. The report in question was signed by the three members of the Board, viz.: Sir Geo. Garneau, of Quebec, Que., Chairman; Mr. Jas. H. Gilmour, of Brockville, Ont., member; Mr. Aaron A. R. Mosher, of Halifax, N.S., member.

In a letter dated November 26, the Department of Labour was advised of the acceptance of this report by the Government Railways Managing Board, and on December 2, a letter was received in the following terms, signifying the acceptance of the report by the employees concerned:

CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

Halifax, N.S., November 29, 1909.

F. A. Acland, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I beg to advise you that at a meeting of Division No. 15, Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, held Thursday, 25th inst., a resolution was unanimously passed accepting the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to inquire into the differences between this division and the Intercolonial Railway.

The division also wishes to express its sincere appreciation of the manner in which the Board conducted the case and for the consideration shown our representatives by the members of the Board.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) CHAS. McTIERNAN,
Chairman of Grievance Committee, Division, No. 15, Canadian Brotherhood Railway Employees, Halifax, 257 Campbell Road.

It having appeared, in the course of the investigation, that undue interference was suspected on the part of certain political organizations or committees in connection with the selection of the names for dismissal or retention, the Board finds that all the sworn evidence heard before it tended clearly to disprove any such interference.

3. On the question of discrimination, in certain cases, having been exercised against the men on account of their being active members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad employees, the evidence before the Board does not justify it in believing this to be the case.

4. The railway company, through the chairman of the Board of Management and one of the other members, strongly urged the claim that the officials of the Company must be the judges of the qualifications of the men in its employ for retention or dismissal. The Board admits this claim, but at the same time it deems it necessary to point out that, in dealing with a very large number of employees, some instances of undue hardship imposed upon the latter will unavoidably occur. The higher officials of the railway state that they are always willing to investigate complaints on the part of the men, and that such complaints may be carried up, through the chain of responsible officials, to the general superintendent, or even to the Board of Management. This, on principle, is eminently fair and just, but in practice it will be found, in many instances, to entail on the men concerned expenses which are beyond their reasonable means. It is, therefore, the opinion of the Board that when the men belong to a duly incorporated or recognized union which has no schedule of agreement with the railway, and when their grievances entail reference to officials who are not accessible to the men at the place where they are employed, they should be allowed to present them through the medium of the duly qualified officers of the union to which the complainant belongs.

The Board desires to acknowledge the willingness and good spirit shown by both parties to the dispute in procuring the evidence required by it.

We have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) J. GEO. GARNEAU,
Chairman.
" A. R. MOSHER,
" J. H. GILMOUR,

Quebec, November 12, 1909.

XVII.—APPLICATION FROM FREIGHT HANDLERS EMPLOYED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY AT FORT WILLIAM, ONT. —BOARD ESTABLISHED—UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD— AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

Application received.—August 18, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Canadian Pacific Railway Company and its freight handlers at Fort William, Ont.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Transportation.

Nature of dispute.—Wages and conditions of labour.

Number of employees affected.—700.

Date of constitution of Board.—August 20, 1909.

Membership of Board.—Mr. S. C. Young, Fort William, Ont., Chairman appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. W. J. Christie, Winnipeg, Man., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. W. T. Rankin, Fort Wiliam, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—August 30, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—Employees, for most part foreigners, had gone on strike in ignorance of the Act, but returned to work on applying for Board. Board's recommendations for settlement were accepted by both parties concerned. No further cessation of work occurred.

On August 12 the Minster of Labour having been apprised of the occurrence of a strike on the part of freight handlers to the number of 700 employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William, Ont., opened communication through His Worship Mayor Peltier, of Fort William, with the parties concerned, as a result of which Mr. F. A. Acland, Deputy Minister of Labour, was commissioned on August 15 to proceed to Fort William to lend the good offices of the department towards effecting, if possible, an adjustment of the dispute. The differences in question related to the demands of the freight handlers for increased rates of pay and for the discontinuance of a bonus system by which one cent per hour of their wages was held by the Company until the completion of the season's work.

On August 18 the deputy minister informed the Minister of Labour from Fort William that formal application had been made by the employees for the establishment of a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In this message the deputy minister also announced that the strikers had all returned to work and that troops which had been called out for the preservation of order had been withdrawn. A Board was accordingly established without delay, composed of Mr. W. J. Christie, of Winnipeg; Mr. W. T. Rankin, of Fort William, and Mr. S. C. Young, of Fort William, the latter being appointed chairman on the joint recommendation of Messrs. Christie and Rankin. On August 24, six days after the application had been transmitted to the department, a unanimous report was made by the Board in terms which were understood to be acceptable to both parties to the dispute.

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REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER.

A full account of the circumstances attending this dispute and of the means adopted to effect a settlement is contained in a report of the Deputy Minister of Labour to the Minister of Labour in the following terms:—

Ottawa, August 26, 1909.

To the HONOURABLE THE MINISTER OF LABOUR,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to present a report relating to the differences between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the longshoremen in its employ at the port of Fort William, Ont., and to the action of the department with regard thereto.

On Sunday, the 15th instant, I received from you verbal instructions, subsequently confirmed by writing, to proceed to Fort William, Ont., and to lend the good offices of the department in promoting a settlement of the differences above mentioned, and on the following day I left for the scene of the dispute, arriving there on the evening of Tuesday the 17th instant.

The following telegrams show more precisely the nature of the mission:—

1. From Mr. Frederick Urry, correspondent of the *Labour Gazette* at Port Arthur, and secretary of the Trade and Labour Council at Port Arthur, to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, dated Port Arthur, August 14:—'Strike committee of freight-handlers, Fort William, request your presence here to hear their grievances and effect settlement. Wire reply.'

2. From Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour, to Mr. Frederick Urry, Port Arthur, Ont., dated Ottawa, August 15:—'Your telegram of last night received this morning. The deputy minister, Mr. F. A. Acland, will leave for Fort William immediately to lend the good offices of the department towards effecting a settlement of the Fort William dispute. Mr. Acland was instrumental in effecting under similar circumstances a settlement of a longshoremen's dispute at Montreal two years ago, and I bespeak for him the confidence of each of the parties.'

It will be well to set down briefly the leading features of the dispute up to the exchange of telegrams leading to the intervention of the department. My statements on these points are necessarily based on inquiries made after my arrival at Fort William and not on personal observation, but I am satisfied of their substantial accuracy.

There are about 700 men receiving employment to a varying degree as freight-handlers at the freight sheds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William, Ont. These men are of numerous nationalities, the prevailing races being Russians, Hungarians, Austrians, Greeks, Italians and Ruthenians, with a sprinkling of English-speaking men. The rate of wages paid during the present season up to the time of the dispute has been 17½ cents per hour for day work and 20 cents per hour for night work, with an additional cent for each hour worked, given as a bonus at the end of the season to the men who remained on duty until that time arrives. The object of the bonus is obviously to induce the men to hold themselves available for duty to a later date than they might otherwise be disposed to regard as desirable. The system is identical with that adopted in the case of the Montreal longshoremen three years ago on the recommendation of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation then established to adjust the dispute between the longshoremen and the Shipping Federation of Canada, but the amount of bonus paid at Montreal is 2½ cents on each hour worked. It is not within the scope of the present mission to pronounce in any way upon the question of the adequacy of the rate of wages that had prevailed at Fort William from the beginning of the season or on the effectiveness or desirability of the bonus system, but it may be remarked generally that the rate of wages paid to freight-handlers and longshoremen appears to depend to a considerable extent upon the degree of permanence afforded by the work at the respective ports. Where the work

is most irregular there, usually, the wages rule highest the transportation companies concerned could not otherwise secure men for prompt service when occasion requires. The rate payable is, of course, again affected by the prevailing local rate for ordinary labour. The question of the degree of hardship imposed on the men by a bonus system which holds them to the employing company until the end of the season regardless of the amount of work received, unless the extra remuneration involved be sacrificed, similarly depends largely on local conditions and on the character of the men employed, and is not one concerning which any general pronouncement may be made with advantage.

During the present season work appears to have proceeded quietly enough at the rate mentioned above until Saturday, August 7. The officials of the Company report that no representations were made to them concerning grievances, nor do the men claim that any such representations were made, save, it was subsequently stated on behalf of the men (though denied by the Company), in case of some individual employees who had objected to certain of the foremen that the rate of pay was inadequate to the work. The employing Company appears, therefore, to have been taken completely by surprise when on Monday, August 9, the men suddenly and without any formal warning to the Company ceased work, and it is quite certain that the community of Fort William generally was unprepared for such conditions. The result of the refusal of the men to work was to derange the shipping facilities of Fort William and to threaten a tie-up of steamers that might be in port or might come to port.

APPLICATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

The industry involved being one involving transportation facilities brought the dispute within the province of the Industrial Disputes Investigaton Act, 1907, and the men were not complying with the terms of the Act in ceasing work before the differences between them and their employers had been referred for investigation to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. The men involved were, as has already been pointed out, very generally foreigners, and with perhaps few exceptions without more than the rudiments of education. It does not appear that they were, as a rule, new arrivals, and many of them had lived for some years at Fort William and had been engaged for several seasons in the work of freight handling. There seems good ground for accepting, however, the claim subsequently advanced by the leaders of the men that they were unaware of the existence of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and that had they known the requirements of this Act they would not have ceased work without their grievance having been first investigated.

During the two or three days following immediately after the strike, more or less informal conferences took place between the representatives of the men and the officials of the Company. The Company is represented locally by Superintendent J. Graham, but Mr. J. T. Arundel, general superintendent of the Central division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, reached Fort William on Tuesday, August 10, and Assistant General Manager Bury came to the scene of the dispute a day later. The higher officials assumed the direction of affairs, so far as the Company was concerned, during their stay in Fort William. The demands of the men as formulated were briefly as follows:—

1. An increase of pay. 2. An abolition of the bonus system. 3. Better treatment from the foremen.

The strikers carefully picketed the approaches to the C. P. R. sheds from day to day, and it being reported that some of the strikers were carrying firearms a search was made by the city police, one man on whom was found a Colts' revolver being arrested. Mr. L. L. Peltier, mayor of Fort William, received a deputation of the strikers on Tuesday morning, August 10, at the City Hall, several hundred men being present.

Bosco Dominico, an Italian, acted as interpreter, and spoke for the demands of the men and the mayor in reply, as reported in the local press, promised to do all that lay in his power to promote an understanding. He strongly condemned the carrying of firearms and urged that the men go back to work and leave the dispute to be discussed by a Conciliation Committee of which he was quite willing to be one. If this committee failed, the mayor recommended that the dispute should be referred for adjustment under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the nature of which he explained.

The mayor appears to have immediately commenced negotiations with the Company, and the differences were in a fair way to settlement without a reference to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act when on Thursday morning, August 12, an unfortunate incident occurred. About 30 special constables had been brought down from Winnipeg by the C. P. R. management for the purpose of protecting the property of the Company. The constables were sworn in on Thursday morning before Magistrate Palling, of Fort William, and taken to the Company's boarding house near the freight sheds. The arrival of the special constables appears to have had an irritating effect on the strikers, some of whom believed or professed to believe that the new arrivals were strike breakers and not constables.

COLLISION BETWEEN STRIKERS AND CONSTABLES.

The Company seems to have followed the customary procedure in this matter, and it has not been seriously suggested that the powers conferred upon them under such conditions by the provincial laws were in any way exceeded. It would seem possible, however, that a less prominent display of force would have been dictated by prudence and might have helped to avert the calamity that followed, and it is at least arguable whether the public interests do not demand such an amendment of the law as would require that the consent of the public officers responsible for the peace of the community should be procured before so large a body of armed men is brought within the limits of the municipality concerned.

While the C. P. R. special constables were breakfasting, the strikers gathered around in considerable force and on the emergence of the constables an altercation ensued, which developed quickly into the active use of firearms, with the result that many persons were severely injured. Eleven constables were wounded and taken to the hospital, and several of the strikers are believed also to have been wounded and taken away by their comrades; no wounded strikers were taken to the hospital. Mayor Peltier, when the news of the shooting reached him, was in the act of negotiating a settlement with the C. P. R. officials enabling the men to return to work immediately on improved terms, with a reference to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in the event of further grievances developing. The mayor immediately proceeded to the scene of the outbreak and read the Riot Act and issued then the call for the militia, the magistrates signing the requisition with him being Messrs. Peter McKellar and G. W. Brown. A detachment 150 strong of the 96th regiment located in Fort William and Port Arthur were soon on duty and order was restored. Col. Steele, D.O.C., who was in Port Arthur at the time of the affray, assumed command, and also brought down from Winnipeg seventy-five members of the Canadian Mounted Rifles.

The presence of the Militia had a quieting effect and no further untoward incident occurred. The strike continued, and on Friday morning over a hundred men were brought in by the Company from the east and work was partially resumed at the freight sheds. Picketing was continued by the strikers, but without disorder. The bearing of the militia is on all hands reported to have been excellent. Mayor Peltier resumed negotiations looking to a settlement, and at a meeting of the men on Friday, August 13, read the following telegrams exchanged between the Minister of Labour and himself:—

Ottawa, August 12, 1909.

Mayor Peltier,
Fort William, Ont.

Press despatches mention you have been endeavouring to arrange settlement of longshoremen's strike. Possibly parties are not aware that Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is applicable to this dispute and that persons violating provisions of Act are liable to prescribed penalties. Two years ago longshoremen at Montreal and Halifax, having struck without knowledge of provisions of Act, returned to work and had difficulties referred under its provisions once the same were brought to their attention. Satisfactory settlements followed. Possibly strikers at Fort William will see the wisdom of adopting a similar course. I will be pleased to establish a Board of Conciliation and Investigation forthwith if so requested. Copies of Act mailed yesterday to W. Houston, secretary of Longshoremen's Union.

(Sgd.) W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour.

Fort William, August 13, 1909.

W. L. Mackenzie King,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa.

On August 11, by authority of Canadian Pacific Railway and over my signature and corporation seal, I made the following proposition to strikers:—If men returned to work to-day the Company's superintendent and general superintendent will meet representatives of the men to-night to endeavour to adjust any grievances and settle wage question, and if men dissatisfied they will remain working and invoke Lemieux Act. This was not accepted. Situation well in hand. May use Act yet.

(Sgd.) L. L. Peltier, Mayor.

The mayor on Saturday, August 14, regarded normal conditions restored and requested the withdrawal of military protection. The regulars and militia were accordingly withdrawn on Saturday night. During the day the city police had arrested a number of men believed to have been implicated in the affair of the 12th instant, and the men arrested were taken to Port Arthur for trial.

DISPUTE REFERRED UNDER INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT.

As a result jointly of the efforts of the mayor and of the knowledge obtained by the strikers of the nature of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, an understanding was now reached, to have the dispute referred for investigation under its provisions, and in virtue of this understanding on Monday morning, August 16, the men accordingly resumed work. On my arrival in the city on the evening of the 17th, as stated above, there was no outward evidence of the recent disturbance, but there was indication of a tense and excitable condition of feeling being still abroad, and I received many assurances of the necessity for prompt action in bringing the whole matter before a Board for full inquiry and final adjustment. I communicated immediately on my arrival with the mayor and with Mr. F. Urry, by whom had been transmitted to the Minister the communication on behalf of the strikers, and it was arranged that I should on the following morning meet the members of the committee representing the strikers and obtain from them the formal application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, which it was believed they were now desirous of presenting.

The committee met at the city hall at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, August 18, Mayor Peltier and Mr. F. Urry being present and rendering valuable assistance. With one

exception the committee was composed of non-English speaking persons, and the services of translators in several languages were necessary. The application was formally drawn, signed before Magistrate Palling by Messrs. C. R. Spooned and Piro Pathakoes, respectively, as representing the committee, and formally handed to myself as Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. Mr. F. Urry was recommended by the men for appointment to the Board. The Minister had already expressed determination to establish a Board if an application was received in due form, and as I received a notification during the day from the employing Company that the Company had recommended Mr. W. J. Christie, of Winnipeg, for appointment, I communicated to the Minister the names of the persons respectively recommended and the Minister was pleased to appoint them forthwith. I represented to Messrs. Christie and Urry, by telegraphic messages to Winnipeg and Port Arthur respectively, the desirability of expediting the inquiry as far as was possible and suggested, by the Minister's direction, that they should endeavour as speedily as possible to agree on a recommendation for the third member of the Board, and that if they could not come to such agreement speedily, they should consider the advisability of waiving their full rights of deliberation in this matter and refer the appointment to the Minister in the manner provided by the Act, when the appointment would be made forthwith. I received a message in reply from Mr. Christie stating that he would reach Fort William on Friday evening, August 20. On Thursday, August 19, I received a letter from Mr. Urry stating that on reconsidering the situation he had decided to tender his resignation as a member of the Board. Mr. Urry's note was as follows:—

Port Arthur, Ont., August 19, 1909.

Mr. F. A. Acland,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

Dear Sir,—It was a surprise to me yesterday when the members of the strike committee asked me to act for them. Without having time to consider the matter fully I consented.

I have since come to the conclusion that in the interest of the labour movement of these two cities it will be best that I decline the position.

Thanking you and also the Minister of Labour for your confidence in me to act on behalf of the men by confirming their choice.

I remain, your faithfully,

(Sgd.) Frederick Urry.

It became necessary accordingly to reconvene the Strike Committee, and as the members were now at work during the day, it was impossible to secure such meeting until evening at 7 p.m. On Thursday, August 19, therefore, the committee, reconvened, and after some deliberation decided to recommend Ald. W. T. Rankin for appointment to the Board. The mayor was present at this second meeting of the committee and again lent his services for the adjustment of the difficulty.

RESOLUTION BY MEN WITH RESPECT TO ACTION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

At the same meeting of the committee the following resolution was passed relating to the action of the Department and setting forth the attitude of the employees towards the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:—

Fort William, August 18, 1909.

We, the committee representing the freight shed men employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William, appreciate the promptness with which the Department of Labour dealt with our request for the appointment of a Board to deal with our grievances, and had we known of the existence of the Lemieux Act, we would not have ceased work until we had invoked the good offices of the Minister of Labour.

The Minister appointed Mr. Rankin to the Board in place of Mr. Urry, and on Friday, August 20, Messrs. Christie and Rankin met to confer regarding the question of a chairman, with the result that during the day they agreed on the nomination of Mr. S. C. Young, a leading citizen of Fort William, and this recommendation was duly confirmed by the Minister. The members of the Board were sworn in on Saturday morning, August 21, and began immediately the official inquiry into the dispute. The proceedings of the Board lasted throughout Saturday, considerable evidence being taken as to the cost of living at Fort William as compared with other places, and as to the bearing of this on the wage question. Evidence was also taken on some other questions. Many of the men were present throughout the day and the proceedings were apparently an object lesson of considerable value to them, as well as to different leading citizens who were present during the day as witnesses or spectators. In the evening the Board met in private for the purpose of endeavouring to agree on a report, but finding it impossible as yet to make a unanimous report, it was decided to take further evidence on Monday, August 23. The proceedings were resumed on Monday and additional evidence was taken. On Monday evening the Board again went into private session which continued until between five and six o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, August 24, in an endeavour to formulate a unanimous recommendation. Some details were left for final adjustment, and a copy of the text of the finding of the Board to which then or subsequently were attached the names of the three members of the Board, was handed me by the chairman on Tuesday evening. This finding was understood to be satisfactory to both parties concerned. The whole proceedings from the day on which the formal application was received had lasted during six working days only, showing with what expedition the machinery of the Act may be worked when there is a special urgency for the same.

The finding of the Board recommended (1) the payment of the rate of 20½ cents per hour by day and 23½ cents per hour by night, a substantial advance over the figures formerly paid, dating from August 16, when the men resumed work; (2) the abolition of the bonus system for the future, and the payment immediately of the bonus earned up to date. Concerning the question of ill-treatment the Board did not find that any evidence supporting this contention had been submitted, but the Company's officers had, it was stated, given satisfactory assurances on the subject. This report was understood to be acceptable to both parties to the dispute. A formal report of the finding of the Board was duly forwarded to the Minister at Ottawa.

RECAPITULATION OF PROCEEDINGS—EFFECT OF THE ACT.

It will be seen that the employees ceased work on August 9, requested the aid of the Minister of Labour on August 15, returned to work on August 16, and made formal application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation on August 18, the Board holding official inquiry on August 21 and 23, and reaching a conclusion on August 24, fifteen days from the time of the strike, and six days, as noted, from the date of the formal application for a Board.

The financial loss suffered by both parties to the dispute would have been, no doubt, entirely avoided and the unfortunate affray between the special constables and the strikers necessarily eliminated had the differences been referred for adjustment under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in the first place, a course clearly dictated, moreover, by ordinary prudence as well as by the laws of the land. As previously stated, however, the men claim to have been wholly ignorant of the existence of any special law bearing on the question of trade disputes. This was stated in concise terms in the application forwarded to the Minister, and also in the resolution passed by the committee of strikers quoted above.

In the application for the establishment of the Board it was stated on behalf of the freight-handlers concerned that 'in ceasing work, the employees, the great ma-

jority of whom are foreigners, acted in good faith, and as they would have acted in their own respective countries, being unaware of the existence in Canada of any Act of Parliament requiring that before a strike was called there shall be an inquiry into the grievances before a Board established by the Minister of Labour.'

I desire in closing this report to draw the Minister's attention to the excellent public service rendered by His Worship Mayor Peltier throughout the difficulty, and the substantial aid which I received from the mayor and Mr. F. Urry, secretary of the Trades and Labour Council of Port Arthur and correspondent of *The Labour Gazette* for Port Arthur, in expediting the procedure for the establishment of the Board. I desire also to acknowledge the cordial and courteous co-operation of the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to the same end.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant

(Signed) F. A. Acland,
Deputy Minister of Labour.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in this matter is as follows:—

Fort William, Ont., August 24, 1909.

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and of the dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, employers, and the freight handlers of that Company, at Fort William, Ont., employees, we the duly appointed Board of Conciliation and Investigation, consisting of Samuel C. Young, Chairman, of the city of Fort William, Ont.; William J. Christie, of the city of Winnipeg, Man.; William T. Rankin, of the city of Fort William, Ont., beg to report as follows:

The Board met in the council chamber of the City Hall, Fort William, Ont., Saturday, August 21, 1909.

The grievances set forth in statement A of employees were first taken up. Briefly, they were as follows:—

1. A raise of wages from 18½ cents to 22½ cents per hour for day work and from 21 cents to 25 cents per hour for night work.

2. The employees complained that the cost of living in the city of Fort William warranted them in asking for the increase.

3. That some of the men had been unjustly or harshly dealt with by some of the Company's foremen in pursuance of their work.

4. They wished the discontinuance of the bonus system now in force whereby 1 cent per hour of their wages is held by the Company until completion of the season's work.

Taking the questions up in order named, we went exhaustively into the matter of wages paid for ordinary labour in this city and district, and find that ordinary, unskilled labour, such as is affected in this case, commands about 20 cents per hour and we, therefore, recommend:—

First.—That the wages to be paid to the complaints, *i.e.*, the labourers in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's freight sheds at Fort William, Ont., shall be 20½ cents per hour for day work and 23½ cents per hour for night work, and that these rates shall apply from August 16, 1909.

SECOND.—We find that, after very careful investigation, considering transportation charges on commodities, the cost of living in the city of Fort William, Ont., compares favourably with other cities, both east and west.

THIRD.—In the matter of complaint of employees as to harsh treatment by some of the foremen in the employ of the Company, we could not get any direct evidence in support of their complaint. We have the assurances of officials of the Company that they will not tolerate any unwarranted treatment of the men if same is brought to their attention. We have advised the representatives of the men to make complaint in writing to the proper authorities should anything of this nature occur in the future.

FOURTH.—We strongly recommend that the bonus system be discontinued at once, and that bonuses earned to August 16, 1909, be paid in full within one week. We have the Company's consent to this proposal.

In looking into the matters which brought about the trouble between the employees and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, we find that no proper demands were made by the men. The men left their work without notice which seriously affected the freight handling business at this port, causing great loss to shipping and mercantile interests of the country.

We have tried to impress upon the men the seriousness of their action in this respect and we are pleased to note in their statement referred to that they realize this and that they will not participate in such action in the future.

(Sgd.) S. C. YOUNG,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) W. T. RANKIN,
For Employees.

(Sgd.) W. J. CHRISTIE,
For C. P. Ry. Co.

Dated at Fort William, Ont., 24th day of August, 1909.

XVIII.—APPLICATION FROM MACHINISTS AND FITTERS EMPLOYED BY THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA—BOARD ESTABLISHED—UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD—STRIKE AVERTED.

Application received.—October 2, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Intercolonial Railway of Canada and machinists and fitters in its employ.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Railways.

Nature of dispute.—Alleged unfair dismissal of certain employees and alleged violation of contract.

Number of employees affected.—Directly, 363; indirectly, 43.

Date of constitution of Board.—October 4, 1909.

Membership of Board.—His Honour Judge J. A. Barron, Stratford, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Jas. H. Gilmour, Brockville, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the Government Railways Managing Board; and Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—December 8, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—A unanimous report was presented by the Board for settlement of dispute, which was accepted by both parties concerned; a strike being thereby averted.

On December 8 the Minister received the report of the Board established in the matter of differences between the Intercolonial Railway of Canada and its machinists and fitters, members of the International Association of Machinists. The report in question was signed by the three members of the Board, viz.: His Honour Judge John A. Barron, of Stratford, Ontario, Chairman; Mr. James H. Gilmour, of Brockville, Ontario, member appointed on recommendation of the employer; Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, of Toronto, Ontario, member appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

On December 13 the Department was informed that the findings of the Board were entirely acceptable to the Intercolonial railway. On January 27 the Department was also informed by telegram that the findings in this matter had been accepted by the machinists and fitters concerned.

In the application for the establishment of this Board it was stated that the dispute related to:—

'I. Dismissing certain employees contrary to signed agreement or schedule.

'II. Refusal of investigation for men dismissed according to Article 4, section 3, of signed agreement, viz., "An investigation for men dismissed."

'III. Certain employees not receiving increase of pay which was promised in October, 1908, and again in June, 1909.

'IV. Violation of Article 4, section 1, of schedule bearing on reduction of expenses by reducing the force which provides for married men with families depending on them for support to be given the preference.

'V. Men who have been a number of years in the service who are near the age for pension being dropped from service.'

The Board in its report has giving its findings on each of the points above mentioned. In respect of the alleged dismissal of certain employees contrary to signed agreement or schedule the Board finds that the services of about 350 men were dispensed with in pursuance of a policy of retrenchment, and that the necessity for the reduction in the staff was explained by the management to a committee of the employees concerned. On this point the Board further observed that 'it can readily understand the difficulty of applying the schedule under the circumstances, but no further difference will arise on the point because all the representatives of the Company expressed their desire and intention to keep and enforce the schedule hereafter.'

Concerning the alleged refusal of investigation for men dismissed, the Board found that a conference was held between the management and a committee of the employees at which the reason for the dismissals was given, and that it appeared that the management could not have done more.

Regarding the claim that certain employees had not received increases of pay promised in October, 1908, and in June, 1909, the Board found that, whilst an increase of wages was promised to boilermakers and machinists, the annual return for the Intercolonial system showed a deficit and that the matter of increase dragged along until the beginning of the present year, when the chairman of the Government Railways Management Board stated that he had a sum of money for distribution among the men above referred to. Pending the present investigation the increase has not been given, but the Board expressed the opinion that it should now be given, dating from April 1, 1909.

Regarding the alleged violation of Article 4, section 1, of the schedule, bearing on reduction of expenses through reduction of staff, which provided for a preference to married men with families depending on them for support, the Board heard the evidence of every one desiring to be heard. At Halifax it appears that amongst those who were let go were men who had been a very long time in the service of the road. The Board found that loss of employment by these men was no doubt a real hardship, and further observes that the passage of the amendment to the Provident Fund Act now before the House of Commons is amply justified by the consideration of these cases. The men contended that the section of their schedule with the Company calling for the application of the seniority rule should have been applied to the round-house and the shop at Halifax as if these were one, so that the older men in each case should be given the preference of employment. The Company, on the other hand, claimed that if only the shop was closed the round-house should not be brought into the matter at all. The majority of the Board thought that under the circumstances the seniority rule could not be enforced, inasmuch as all of the employees working in the shop were let go, and that the round-house should not be considered. Mr. O'Donoghue did not see his way clear to agree to this. The Board's report further observed that in any event the passage of the Act above referred to will do justice to all concerned.

Regarding the claim of employees who had been a number of years in the service and who had almost reached the age for pension being dropped from the service, the Board expressed the opinion that the men should receive their pension under the proposed amendment of the Provident Fund Act from the date of their dismissal.

The report concluded with the following observations: 'A feature in regard to the dismissals was brought into the investigation which, though not directly referred to the Board, the Board nevertheless did not desire to exclude, and that was that in the dismissal of employees political interference was had and political preference was shown. Once the suggestion was made the Board exhausted every means to ascertain what the facts were, and they unanimously find that the evidence establishes that political interference or political preference had no part whatever in the dismissals the Board was called upon to consider.

'The Board feels it due to Mr. Butler, Mr. Brady and Mr. Joughins to say that their instructions in every case with regard to the dismissals were that politics were not to have any part in the matter.

'The Board must express its pleasure at the cordial relations existing between the I. C. R. officials and the representatives of the men.

'Our work has been much facilitated by all parties concerned.'

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Intercolonial Railway and its machinists and fitters, members of the International Association of Machinists:

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation created under the statute in that behalf, and to whom, on the 19th day of October, 1909, was referred certain disputes, claims and demands, which said disputes, &c., are hereinafter set forth and numbered respectively from I. to VI., respectfully report as follows:—

The said Board held a series of sittings at Montreal, Ottawa, Moncton, Halifax and Quebec, at all of which places all evidence offered was taken, and all of which places Charles Bleakney and John Delahirst, the parties who made the application for investigation, were present and took part in the same, together with several others representing the machinists and fitters of the Intercolonial system.

The said Charles Bleakney and John Delahirst were at the time of the statutory application in these proceedings and still are employees of the Intercolonial Railway within the meaning of Section 16, subsection 3 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

1. *Dismissing certain employees contrary to signed agreement or schedule.*

The Board find that the services of about three hundred and fifty men were dispensed with. This very large reduction in the staff was made in pursuance of a policy of retrenchment. The fact undoubtedly was that, in the course of many years, the road had become over-manned, and it became apparent that if proper economy was to be exercised the services of many men in 'the maintenance of equipment department' had necessarily to be dispensed with. In Halifax alone about 125 men were laid off. This large dismissal of men at Halifax was unavoidable, because of the fact that the employers decided to and did in fact abolish entirely all attempts at heavy repair work for locomotive maintenance, retaining only a sufficient number of employees for ordinary roundhouse purposes. The object in view in dismissing the men in regard to whom this investigation was ordered was beyond dispute, to permanently reduce the staff and thus put an end to over-expenditure.

When the dismissals were made the management met a committee of the men and explained the reason for the dismissals, namely, the necessity for reduction. The Board can readily understand the difficulty of applying the schedule under the circumstances, but no further difference will arise on the point, because all the representatives of the Company expressed their desire and intention to keep and enforce the schedule hereafter.

2. *Refusal of investigation for men dismissed according to Article 4, section 3, of signed agreement, viz.:—An investigation for men dismissed.*

As to this, it has already been pointed out that there was a conference between the committee and the Company at which the reason for the dismissal was given. That same reason and no other has been given by the Company before us, so that it appears to us that the management could not have done more than they did.

3. *Certain employees not receiving increase of pay which was promised in October, 1908, and in June, 1909.*

In the fall of 1908 a committee of the men met Mr. Butler, and the latter expressed his desire to increase the wages of the boilermakers and machinists. Whilst the matter was in hand the annual return for the road showed a deficit, and the matter of increase dragged along until the beginning of this year, when Mr. Butler stated that he had a sum of money for distribution amongst the men above referred to. Pending this investigation the increase has not been given, but the Board think it should now be given, dating from April 1 last.

4. *Violation of article 4, section 1, of schedule bearing on reduction of expenses by reducing the force which provides for married men with families depending on them for support to be given the preference.*

The Board heard the statements of every man who desired to give his evidence. At Halifax it appears that amongst those who were let go were men who had been a very long time in the service of the road. Whittle was 31 years in the service; Delaney, 38; Baisley, 15, and Phalen 29 or 30. At Rivière du Loup also the same thing happened. H. Des Rochers had been in the service 23 years; Samson, 23; Raymond, 22; Lavoie, 20, and Thibierge, 12. At Campbellton, T. McDevitt, 22 years.

Loss of employment by these men was, no doubt, a real hardship, and the passage of the amendment to the Provident Fund Act now before the House of Commons is amply justified by the consideration of these cases. The men contend that the section of their schedule with the Company calling for application of the seniority rule should have been applied to the roundhouse and the shop at Halifax as if one, so that the older men in each case should be given the preference of employment. The Company, on the other hand, claimed that if only the shop was closed the roundhouse should not be brought into the matter at all. The majority of the Board think that under the circumstances the seniority rule could not be enforced, inasmuch as all of the employees working in the shop were let go, and the roundhouse should not be considered. Mr. O'Donoghue does not see his way to agree to this. In any event the passage of the Act above referred to will do justice to all concerned.

At Moncton particular stress was laid upon the cases of Trites and LeBlanc. Their immediate superiors spoke very highly of them, while the higher officials alleged indifference to his work in Trites' case and slowness on the part of LeBlanc.

While all the men above referred to will come under the amendment of the Provident Fund Act, the Board recommend that they be given work at the first available opportunity.

5. *Men who have been a number of years in the service, who are near the age for pension, being dropped from service.*

This has already been covered. The Board is of the opinion that the men should receive their pension under the proposed amendment from the date of their dismissal.

6. A feature in regard to the dismissals was brought into the investigation which, though not directly referred to the Board, the Board nevertheless did not desire to exclude, and that was that in the dismissal of employees political interference was had, and political preference was shown. Once the suggestion was made the Board exhausted every means to ascertain what the facts were, and they unanimously find that the evidence establishes that political interference or political preference had no part whatever in the dismissals the Board was called upon to consider.

The Board feels it due to Mr. Butler, Mr. Brady and Mr. Joughins to say that their instructions in every case with regard to the dismissals were that politics were not to have any part in the matter.

The Board must express its pleasure at the cordial relations existing between the I. C. R. officials and the representatives of the men.

Our work has been much facilitated by all parties concerned. All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) JOHN A. BARRON,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) J. H. GILMOUR,
For the I. C. R.

(Sgd.) J. G. O'DONOGHUE,
For the Men.

XIX.—APPLICATION FROM EDMONTON STANDARD COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, ALTA.—BOARD ESTABLISHED—UNANIMOUS REPORT BY BOARD—STRIKE AVERTED.

Application received.—November 18, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Edmonton Standard Coal Company, Edmonton, Alta., and employees.

Applicants.—Employers.

Nature of industry affected.—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute.—Wages and dismissal of employees.

Number of employees affected.—75.

Date of constitution of Board.—December 2, 1909.

Membership of Board.—Mr. Geo. F. Cunningham, Edmonton, Alta., Chairman, appointed on the recommendation of the other members of the Board; Mr. Frank B. Smith, Edmonton, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. Clement Stubbs, Edmonton, Alta., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—December 27, 1909.

Result of inquiry.—A unanimous report was presented by the Board making certain recommendations for the settlement of the dispute, which were accepted by both parties concerned; a strike being thereby averted.

The Minister received on December 27 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which had been referred certain differences between the Edmonton Standard Coal Company, of Edmonton, Alta., and its employees, to the number of seventy-five.

The differences in question were stated in the Company's application to have arisen through the discharging of five employees by the pit boss, which resulted in all the other employees quitting work for a period of two days without notification to the Company. The application referred also to proposals which were said to be in contemplation by the employees for increased rates of pay.

Mr. Frank B. Smith, of Edmonton, Alta., and Mr. Clement Stubbs, of Edmonton, Alta., were appointed members of the Board on behalf of the employer and employees respectively, and on the recommendation of the foregoing the Board was completed on December 2 by the appointment of Mr. Geo. F. Cunningham, of Camrose, Alta., as Chairman. The report was signed by all the members of the Board.

On January 8 a communication was received to the effect that the findings of the Board were acceptable to the employees, and on January 12 the Department was informed that the findings had been accepted also by the Company.

In the hearing before the Board it was claimed by the employees that two of their number had been discharged on October 27 without reason, and that when on the following day a committee of three was appointed to inquire into the dismissal of the said employees, the members of this committee were also discharged without justification. It was also claimed on behalf of the workmen concerned that the pit boss had shown discrimination in an effort to suppress organization on the part of the employees, and that all five of the men discharged were active members of the United Mine Workers of America.

On behalf of the Company it was claimed that the two employees discharged on October 27 were guilty of disobedience to the Company's rules. During the hearing before the Board the Company claimed that these two employees should be suspended for a period of one week for the purpose of upholding the discipline of the mine. Acknowledgment was made, however, on behalf of the employer that the three subsequent dismissals were caused by hasty and impolitic action by certain officials of the Company, and the Company expressed its willingness to reinstate the latter. In respect of the rates of pay a satisfactory arrangement was effected between the Company and its employees. The Company formally expressed its willingness to abide by the decision of the Board.

The findings of the Board were confined to the question of the dismissal of two employees by the pit boss on October 27. From the evidence submitted the Board found nothing to warrant the discharge of the two men on the 26th of October, but that on being reinstated they had, on October 27, committed a breach of a generally recognized rule, and for such should be censured. The Board expressed the view, however, that the employees in question have already been sufficiently punished. The Board also expresses the opinion that the rules relating to the discipline of the mine should be kept posted in a prominent place at the mine.

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

To the Honourable the Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir.—As members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation, established under your hand and seal on December 2, 1909, for the purpose of investigating with an endeavour to settle a dispute between the Standard Coal Company, Limited, and its employees—miners, teamsters and labourers—we beg to submit to you in detail the procedure of the Board in the effort to arrive at a settlement of said dispute. Cause of dispute—employers' claim.

The pit boss of the Standard Coal Mine discharged five miners and all the other employees quit work in sympathy with them for two days without notifying the Company. There were also demands for an increased rate for mining the coal which had not been submitted to the management at date of application for a Board of Conciliation, but might be at any time. A copy of the rebuttal claim recently sent to Ottawa is appended.

COPY OF REBUTTAL CLAIM.

In the matter of an Act to aid in prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts in mines and industries connected with public utilities, and in the matter of a dispute between the Edmonton Standard Coal Company, Limited, and the employees thereof.

We, the undersigned, being duly sworn, do solemnly declare:—

1. The employees of the Edmonton Standard Coal Company, Limited, having its head office in the city of Edmonton, in the province of Alberta, in answer to the application for an Arbitration Board under the said Act claims that on or about the 26th day of October, 1909, the said Company discharged two of its said employees without giving any reasons for so doing.

2. On the 27th of October, 1909, the said employees of the said Company appointed a committee of three among themselves to inquire into the dismissal of the said two employees referred to in the above paragraph, and the said Company dismissed the said members of the said committee without giving any cause or excuse and without justification.

3. The allegation made on the part of the said Company that the employees ceased work without giving the said Company notice is misleading as not setting out the true facts.

4. When the said Company discharged the three employees appointed as a committee to investigate the discharge of the first two employees as aforementioned, then the balance of the employees of the said Company discontinued work in sympathy with those who had been wrongfully dismissed, and contrary to the said Act, by the said Company.

And we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Severally declared before me at the city of Edmonton, in the province of Alberta, this 21st day of December, A.D. 1909, the same having been interpreted from English into Ruthenian by A. C. Brovey, he having been first sworn by me to well and truly interpret the same, and the deponents seemed to perfectly understand the same and subscribed their names or made their marks thereto in my presence.

GEORGE LEZERUCK,
his
THOMAS x KOSSACK,
mark.
VINCENT BARTON,
VINC. HOLUB,
JOZEF FRIDEL.

(Sgd.) J. M. CMYA,

A commissioner for taking affidavits in and for the province of Alberta.

SITTINGS OF BOARD.

On the morning of the 20th day of December, 1909, the Board met, all three members being present. After a few minutes preliminary discussion as to the method of procedure, a J. P. of Edmonton district, in the province of Alberta (who was in proximity to the place of meeting) was called in and the three members took the oath of office.

The Chairman having read the application for a Board with the cause and nature of complaint, and a rebuttal claim entered by the representative of the employees, asked the representative of the Company if he was willing to abide by the decision of the Board, and received a reply in the affirmative. On receiving a reply in the negative to the same question from the representatives of the employees he then declared the sitting open for discussion and investigation of the dispute.

Evidence was then led by F. B. Smith, representative for the Company and member of the Board, that on the 25th day of October, 1909, the pit boss found noxious gases prevailing in a part of the mine at 1.30 p.m. of that day, and on inquiry found that Thomas Kossack and Vincent Holub (two miners employed in the mine) had blasted coal with black blasting powder at or about 11.30 a.m. contrary and in disobedience to a rule made eighteen months previous and still in operation, viz.: That blasting operations should not commence before four o'clock in the evening of each working day -that this rule was made out in the form of a notice and posted in a conspicuous place at the mine; that this rule was made for the purpose of keeping

the air as free as possible from noxious gases during the working hours of the miners. Also that there were exceptions to the rule in the form of a joint understanding between the miners and the pit boss that in some places and at certain times at the discretion and only with the sanction of the pit boss, some men were allowed to blast coal with a white smokeless powder; that Thomas Kossack and Vincent Holub had not obtained this sanction, and, therefore, he contended that the pit boss had just cause for dismissing those men to uphold the discipline of the mine; that with regard to the three miners, George Lezeruck, Martin Rospinich and Alex. Zahon, there had been hasty and impolitic action by certain officials of the Company. On a query from the Chairman he admitted unjust dismissal of these three men and a guarantee of full reinstatement. In addition to the evidence led by Mr. Smith he made the statement that as representative of the Company, in an effort to arrive at a settlement of the dispute, that the three miners, George Lezeruck, Martin Rospinich and Alex. Zahon, would be fully reinstated and that for the purpose of upholding the discipline of the mine that a suspension of Thomas Kossack and Vincent Holub for two weeks would be required.

Clement Stubbs, representative of the employees and member of the Board, then gave evidence, contending that the pit boss had discriminated in an effort to suppress organization on the part of the employees. That all five members discharged were active members of the United Mine Workers of America, that the three miners, George Lezeruck, Martin Rospinich and Alex. Zahon, were a committee appointed to investigate the cause for discharge of Thomas Kossack and Vincent Holub. Anthony Brovey, an official of the United Mine Workers of America, was called and duly sworn, and testified that the organization of the men took place on the 22nd of October present year; that the five men were active members of the local organization, and that the miners, Thomas Kossack and Vincent Holub, were discharged on the 26th October, and George Lezeruck, Martin Rospinich and Alex. Zahon were discharged on the 27th or after.

Frank Smith, representative for employers, disproved any connection with the two dismissals—that the order was given in the first case by the pit boss who had charge of the mine and was responsible for its safety and well-being. In the second case or discharge of the three miners, the order was given by the financial manager for the Company, and the cause of it was the posting of a strong notice at the mine signed by some of the miners. On a query from Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Smith said he did not have the notice there, but it was in the Company's office. On this notice being sent for it was found to read thus:—

NOTICE.

We started a union yesterday, and nobody should come to work until they take those two men that got fired yesterday.

ALEX. ZAHON and DZONEX LEZERUCK,
Pit Committee.

The Chairman then called attention to the fact that in the case of the last three miners discharged, blame had been admitted on the part of the officials of the Company and full reinstatement guaranteed, that the dispute now devolved into a question of proof or disproof of whether Thomas Kossack and Vincent Holub did or did not do acts contrary and in disobedience to a rule or rules of the mine.

Mr. Stubbs then requested Mr. Smith, as representative of the Company, to withdraw a clause in the application for a Board of Reading. There are also demands for an increase rate of mining the coal which have not been submitted to the management up to date, but may be at any time, as this part of the dispute was settled. Mr. Smith asked for an adjournment to prepare a paper to be placed before the Board in the afternoon. The request being acceded, the Board adjourned.

PROPOSALS OF THE COMPANY.

On a resume of the sitting in the afternoon, F. B. Smith submitted the appended proposals:—

Edmonton, Alta., December 20, 1909.

Chairman of Conciliation Board,
Edmonton Standard Coal Company and Employees.

Sir,—I beg to state that with regard to the Edmonton Standard Coal Company's application for a Conciliation Board to investigate a dispute between the above, the latter part of the application stating the nature of the dispute has entirely been annulled, as everything has been satisfactorily arranged between the Company and the United Mine Workers of America. The former part of the dispute is still being considered by the Board, and the Company have authorized me to make a compromise in the case so that matters can be amicably arranged.

To uphold the discipline of the mine, they have asked that the Board concur in their wish to have the two men, Thomas Kossack and Vincent Holub, suspended for one week on account of their disobedience to the orders of the pit boss by firing a shot at an unreasonable time without his sanction. The Company trust that the Board will consider this matter favourably, but they are entirely willing to abide by their decision in the matter.

Your very truly,

(Sgd.) Frank B. Smith,
Representative for the Edmonton Standard Coal Company.

After a good deal of discussion by the Board it was decided to adjourn to allow Mr. Stubbs to place the latter proposal before a meeting of the employees in order to try and arrive at an amicable settlement.

The Board then adjourned for the day.

SECOND DAY'S SITTING OF THE BOARD.

On the morning of the 21st day of December, 1909, the Board again met, all three members being present. Prior to the meeting and in accordance with the wishes of all the members of the Board, the Chairman had received the result of the meeting between the representatives of the employees and the employers, which result was unfavourable to a settlement on the proposals put forward, and having received the names of the witnesses he subpœnaed the following: Joe Firdel, Vance Barton, Thomas Kossack, Vincent Holub, George Lezeruck, Alex. Zahon to give evidence before the Board, and A. C. Brovey as interpreter.

EVIDENCE.

The first witness called upon was Joe Fridel, who, on being duly sworn, testified to queries from the Chairman that he was a Polander; that he was a miner at the Edmonton Standard Coal Mine for four years; that he was not at work on the 25th of October; that he was at work on the 26th and 27th.

Q. Were the two men, Thomas Kossack and Vincent Holub, discharged on the day you were not at work, or 25th October —A. I think the day after.

Q. Did you ever see a notice posted at the mine relative to times for blasting operations?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you read the notice?—A. Yes.

Q. What did the notice specify?—A. That the miners could only blast at fifteen minutes to twelve and 4.15.

Q. Can you read English?—A. A little.

Smith to Chair.—Test him on any clause in the Act.

On test. Failed to make out reading clause No. 21.

On test. Made better attempt at typewritten reading.

Q. Do you understand English by reading?—A. Understand partly; didn't understand the notice fully, but was told what did not understand.

Q. Did every one fire according to rule?—A. Yes.

Q. How long did that rule prevail?—A. Until this summer.

Q. After that what happened?—A. The pit boss told the men to blast only once a day.

Q. At what time?—A. In the evening.

Q. Did the men blast in the middle of the day after that?—A. Yes.

Q. Did they get permission?—A. I do not know.

Q. Did you get permission?—A. No.

Q. Did you know that you were not to fire in the middle of the day?—A. Yes, everybody did.

Q. Did you ever ask for sanction?—A. Yes, about two weeks ago.

Q. Did you get it?—A. Yes, but was told not to use too much powder.

Q. Do you work near the two men, Thos. Kossack and Vincent Holub?—A. Yes, on the same entry.

Q. Were you at work the day they were discharged?—A. No.

The next witness called was Vance Barton, who, on being duly sworn, testified that he was Polish by nationality; that he had worked five years in the Edmonton Standard Coal Mine; that he did not remember seeing notice; that he understood there was one; that he only knew what the other men said, which was that miners could blast at 11.45 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.; that this rule prevailed until a year ago this summer; that the pit boss told them to blast only once a day on account of ventilation; that shooting once a day still prevails; that any time he wanted to blast during the day he got sanction from the pit boss; that he got white powder to blast with from the pit boss during the day or any blasting before 4.15 p.m.; that he worked far away from the two men discharged.

The next witness called was Thomas Kossack, who, on being duly sworn, testified to queries from the Board that he was Polish by nationality; that he had worked for three years at the Edmonton Standard Coal Mine; that he never knew anything about a notice relative to blasting; that the custom was to blast when they had no coal to load; that the custom still prevails; that he did not understand question; that sanction had to be obtained; that once a day blasting had been in operation for a year; that he had never asked permission; that he was discharged by the pit boss on the 26th of October and that the pit boss did not give any reason; that he did not shoot on the middle of the day on the 26th, *but shot in the middle of the day on the 25th; said afterwards he did not shoot until evening 25th;* that he was discharged 3.30 p.m. 26th; that he was working on the 27th; that he did blast in the middle of the day on the 27th; that he had got his work back because the committee had seen the pit boss; that the pit boss went into his place with some men on the 27th; he thought managers had stopped the place; that pit boss had asked him if he shot before noon; that he had; that he was at work on the 30th; that no reasons were given for discharging him, or giving him back his work; that pit boss was in his place between the 21st and 26th October; that the pit boss did not ask him if he had joined the union; that the pit boss was sore at him; that he did not have any reason to be sore at him; that he did not work in the same place; that he was shifted to the east; that he thought he was discharged because he belonged to the union; that he had not any reason for so thinking; that he never shot in the middle of the day prior to the 26th; that he did not know sanction had to be obtained.

The next witness called was Vincent Holub, and on being duly sworn testified to queries from the Board that he was Polish by nationality; that he had worked

during the last eleven months at Edmonton Standard Coal mine; that he had worked there previously, but one year had elapsed between; that he did not see any notice relating to blasting; that he had heard some people say that there had been a notice posted, and that it read shooting should be done at 11.45 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.; that that practice was followed; that that practice prevailed until lately; that he meant by lately until now; that the men only got blasting in the middle of the day when they were out of coal; that he did not know if with or without permission; that he blasted once without permission; that he had permission; that he did not know what date; that he had asked permission because he had no coal; that he did not know if the pit boss gave out white powder; that he was discharged on the 26th; that he was again discharged on the 27th; that no reason was given in either cases; that pit boss had asked him if he had fired a shot in the middle of the day; that he replied he had; he started work on the 30th October; that it was in the same place; that he was not working now; that his place had stopped since the 14th December.

In the afternoon Vincent Holub was again called and placed on the witness stand. He testified that the pit boss had never asked him if he was in the union.

The next witness called was George Lezeruck, who, on being duly sworn, testified to queries from the Board that he was Ruthenian by nationality; that he had worked at the Edmonton Standard Coal for three and a half years; that he had not been in the employ between May and September last; that he saw a notice posted at the mine; that he read it; that he could not read English good, but sufficient to understand it; that the wording of the notice was that the men should only shoot twice a day, at 11.45 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.; that this prevailed a long time; in fact, there was not any other notice; that he did not know of any verbal notice; that there was no other written notice; that he had never notice personally; he did not know of any other custom prevailing; that he only shot in the evening; that he never shot in the middle of the day; that many others shot in the middle of the day; that he did not know whether they asked permission from the pit boss or not; that he worked in the third west; that he has heard that the pit boss gave out white powder to shoot in the middle of the day, but did not know definitely. A question asked by Mr. Stubbs if there was any conversation between him and the pit boss between the dates of October 21st and 26th, was objected to as irrelevant by Mr. Smith, the Chair ruling the question in order. Witness testified that he had conversation on the 22nd October; that the pit boss said: 'I hear you are one who is starting a union here, and if I find that to be correct I will discharge you the next morning.' That he was appointed on the committee to investigate the cause of discharge of the first two men discharged; that the committee saw the pit boss at his office on the 26th October in the evening and on the morning of the 27th; the information they got was that the places in which the men worked were stopped until the engineers would survey the mine; he was sure of the date of the conversation with the pit boss relative to joining the union, that it was the 22nd, because the men were organized in the evening. He was also discharged, being told that his place was stopped. He did not shoot in the middle of the day.

Alex. Zahon was the next witness called, and on being duly sworn testified to the queries from the Board that he was Ruthenian; that he had worked in the Edmonton Standard Coal Mine three months; that he also worked two weeks last spring; that he had never seen or heard anything of a notice; that he did not know of any rule relative to blasting in the mine; that he shot at quitting time because of the smoke; that he worked in the third west; that he did not need to shoot in the middle of the day as he always had coal; that he had heard shots in the middle of the day, but did not know any particular one that shot; that there was no one close to him who blasted in the middle of the day; that he was on the committee to investigate the discharge of the two men; that the pit boss said that he wanted to stop the place on the morning of the 27th men could not go to work until surveyors surveyed the mine; that the

committee saw the pit boss on two occasions, on evening of 26th and morning of 27th; that on the morning of the 23rd the pit boss asked him if he had joined the union. He made no threats.

This being all the evidence the employees wished to submit, the Chairman asked Mr. Smith if he wanted to produce any evidence in behalf of the Company. On receiving a reply in the negative, the Board dismissed the witnesses present.

The Board immediately made a review of the evidence, and after some discussion proposals were made and drafted as a basis of unanimous findings.

Mr. Smith asked for suspended decision to allow him personal deliberation of the proposals drafted.

The Board then adjourned for the day.

FURTHER SESSION.

Edmonton, Alta., December 22, 1909.

The Board again met this morning at 10 a.m., and after further discussion of the evidence it was decided to have it all typewritten so that the members could more readily discuss the matter in question as taken down verbatim by the Chairman.

Board adjourned until afternoon.

REPORTS AND FINDINGS OF THE BOARD.

On resuming, the Board fully discussed the questions involved and unanimously came to the following findings:—

That on the charges specified in the application relative to the discharge of three of the employees, and also to the claim that there would be a demand for an increase scale of wages, the Company by consent of the Board withdrew; this brought the dispute to a point where it devolved on the discharge of two of the miners.

In the evidence submitted we find nothing to warrant the discharge of the two men on the 26th October, 1909, but, on being reinstated, they did on the 27th day of October, 1909, deliberately commit a breach of a generally recognized rule, and for such should be censured. Having, however, in our opinion been punished sufficiently for such breach of discipline, we would recommend that Thomas Kossack shall remain in the employ of the Company and that Vincent Holub shall present himself at the mine and be given a working place as soon as possible.

The Board has not had the evidence submitted to them why the two men were discharged on the 27th October. But if the action of the pit boss in discharging the men was taken on a violation of the aforementioned custom, relative to the firing of shots in the middle of the day, then the Board uphold his action so the better to preserve the discipline of the mine and the comfort of the employees. We would, however, add that all such rules relating to the discipline of the mine should be kept posted in a prominent place at the mine.

(Sgd.) GEORGE F. CUNNINGHAM,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) FRANK B. SMITH,
Representative Edmonton Standard Coal Company.

(Sgd.) C. STUBBS,
Representative of the Employees.

XX.—APPLICATION FROM JAMES W. BLAIN, CONTRACTOR FOR OUTPUT OF CARDIFF COAL COMPANY, LIMITED, CARDIFF, ALTA.—PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED OWING TO AGREEMENT—STRIKE AVERTED.

Application received.—December 2, 1909.

Parties concerned.—James W. Blain, contractor for output of Cardiff Coal Company, Limited, Cardiff, Alta., and employees.

Applicants.—Employer.

Nature of industry affected.—Coal mining.

Nature of dispute.—Wages and conditions of employment.

Number of employees affected.—Directly, 60; indirectly, 15.

Proceedings in connection with this application were discontinued in view of an agreement being reached by the parties concerned.

XXI.—APPLICATION FROM TELEGRAPHERS AND STATION AGENTS EMPLOYED BY THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY ON LINES EAST OF DETROIT, MICH.—BOARD ESTABLISHED—NO CESSATION OF WORK.

Application received.—December 3, 1909.

Parties concerned.—Grand Trunk Railway Company and telegraphers and station agents in its employ on lines east of Detroit, Mich.

Applicants.—Employees.

Nature of industry concerned.—Railways.

Nature of dispute.—Wages, advertising of vacancies, &c.

Number of employees affected.—760.

Date of constitution of Board.—December 21, 1909.

Membership of Board.—Mr. J. E. Atkinson, Toronto, Ont., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. W. T. J. Lee, Toronto, Ont., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Report received.—February 24, 1910.

Result of inquiry.—No cessation of work occurred.

The Minister received on February 24 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which had been established on December 7 for the adjustment of certain matters in dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its telegraphers and station agents to the number of 760 employed on the Company's lines east of Detroit. The differences in question related to a demand on the part of the employees for an increase of wages, extra pay for Sunday work, annual vacations without loss of salary, advertising of vacancies and the adoption of a wage scale in the form of a schedule. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., of Toronto, and Mr. W. T. J. Lee, of Toronto, were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the Company and of the employees respectively, and, in the absence of any joint recommendation from the foregoing, the Board was completed by the Minister on December 21 by the appointment of Mr. J. E. Atkinson, of Toronto, as Chairman.

The Board assembled in Montreal, the Grand Trunk Railway Company being represented by Mr. Chas. M. Hays, president; Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh, first vice-president; and Mr. W. G. Brownlee, general transportation manager; and the telegraphers being represented by Mr. D. Campbell, third vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Messrs. J. A. Bell, A. E. Austin, P. A. Robertson, V. Mongeau and B. J. Rowell.

In the hearing it was asked that the men on the Canada Atlantic Railway should be brought under the same schedule as the other lines east of Detroit. The Company, in reply, announced that the employees in question would be brought under one schedule with the Company's other telegraphers and agents, but that only the portion of the road between Swanton and Ottawa should be classed as 'main line,' and the remainder as 'branch line.' It was proposed by the employees that the '23' message should be adopted by the Company, by which all the men in a division would be notified by bulletin five days in advance of all vacancies and permanent positions coming

under the schedule and ten days allowed the men during which to file applications for the same. The Company was unwilling to agree to this proposal. It was also proposed by the men that an official wage list should be published showing the salaries of all positions governed by the schedule. The Company was, however, unwilling to agree to the publication of a wage list. The Company, moreover, could not see its way to shorten the hours of the day's work, nor to accede to any other of the men's proposals. On the point of wages, however, it expressed its willingness to add $14,000 to the pay roll covered by the schedule of January 1, 1908, and $4,000 to the Canada Atlantic schedule, to be apportioned as the Company would decide, but without making it apply necessarily to the minimum salaries. The Company's position was that the financial condition of the Grand Trunk and its obligations to its shareholders would not warrant giving the men more than this. The proposal in question was not acceptable to the men, who pointed out that the employees on the Canada Atlantic would, by the abolition of their separate schedule, lose the two weeks' holidays which they at present enjoy.

The Board were unanimous in agreeing that the rules and rates of pay governing agents and telegraphers, effective January 1, 1908, should remain in effect, subject to certain exceptions, and that the same should become effective upon the Canada Atlantic Railway whose lines should be classed as 'branch lines' except from Swanton to Ottawa. The Board were also unanimous in the opinion that article 21, of Rules and Rates of Pay, of January 1, 1908, should be amended so as to provide for minimum salaries per month, as follows:—

	Main Line.	Branch Line.
	$	$
Agent and telegrapher, with dwelling, fuel and light	50	46
Agent and telegrapher, without dwelling, fuel and light	55	51
Telegraphers	50	46
Relieving agents or telegraphers' relieving agents	75	75

A regular telegrapher called away from home to relieve a telegrapher will be paid a minimum rate of $5 more than his regular salary.

The Chairman and Mr. Lee were of opinion that the Company should also be asked to increase salaries by an amount equal to six per cent of the schedule of January 1, 1908. Mr. Nesbitt, on the other hand, considered that after accepting the above new minimum salaries the Company would be meeting the needs of the case by distributing $12,000 to salaries which were above the minimum of the schedule of January 1, 1908. Upon the question of extra pay for Sunday work, Mr. Nesbitt considered that if the Company would recognize the amount of Sunday labour as one factor influencing the distribution of the above mentioned amount of $12,000, it was as far as it could be asked to go. The Chairman and Mr. Lee were agreed that the Company should be asked to substitute for article 13 of the schedule of January 1, 1908, the following:—

'13. Telegraphers required to work on Sundays will be paid extra for such work *pro rata* on schedule salary based on a thirty-day month (less than thirty minutes not to be counted—over thirty minutes and less than sixty minutes to be counted as one hour) with a minimum compensation of twenty-five cents for each call for which one hour's service shall, if necessary, be rendered.'

It was also proposed, in the report of the Board, that the rules and rates of pay therein provided for should be effective February 1, 1910, and thereafter, subject to ninety days' notice of change.

On February 28 the Department was informed on behalf of the employees of the latter's willingness to accept the findings of the Board as a basis of settlement. On March 7 a letter was received from the Company expressing a willingness to accept certain of the recommendations of the Board on which a unanimous finding had been given. The Company further promised to endeavour to meet the spirit of the recommendation of the Board in the abolition, as far as possible, of Sunday work, and also promised to revise the work of administration so as to reduce to the smallest possible compass the necessity of such Sunday work. In conclusion the Company stated:—

'As to further pay, the Company proposes to set aside a larger lump sum than the difference between 6 per cent of the total pay and the increase to the minimum schedules would give, but not as large a sum as a general increase of Sunday pay based upon present conditions would give plus 6 per cent recommended. The Company proposes to deal with such sum as far as possible to cover the question of recognizing some additional remuneration for Sunday work when it is necessary, and to distribute such additional sum as the particular conditions in each case may warrant, having regard to the duties and responsibilities involved, so as to promote and reward as far as possible individual effort. We think this the best practical way of dealing with the situation, while as far as possible meeting what we understand to be the result desired to be arrived at by the Board.'

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and in the matter of differences between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and its employees, being telegraphers and station agents.

As members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and its employees, being telegraphers and station agents, we beg to report as follows:—

The Grand Trunk Railway Company was represented by Mr. Charles M. Hays, president; Mr. E. H. Fitzhugh, first vice-president, and Mr. W. G. Brownlee, general transportation manager.

The telegraphers were represented by Mr. D. Campbell, third vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and Messrs. J. A. Bell, A. E. Austin, P. A. Robertson, V. Mongeau and B. J. Rowell.

The Board met at Montreal and held sittings on the 8th, 9th and 14th days of February, 1910, and subsequently met for consideration and interviews with the parties on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st and 22nd days of February, 1910.

The men proposed that a number of changes should be made in the existing schedule of rules and rates of pay.

Two of these proposed changes may be linked together, namely, (1) the '23' message by which, if adopted, all the men in a division should be notified by bulletin five days in advance of all vacancies and permanent positions coming under the schedule, and ten days allowed the men during which to file applications for such vacancies; and (2) in order that the salaries attached to all positions may be known to the men, they asked that an official wage list showing the salaries of all positions governed by the schedule be attached and become part of the schedule.

Overtime pay was asked for work done on Sundays and legal holidays, the pay to be *pro rata* on schedule salary.

Overtime pay for meeting late or early trains outside the hours covered by the day's work had been limited to those whose salary, including receipts from all sources, during the preceding year did not exceed $60 per month.

The men asked that this limitation should be eliminated.

They asked that ten consecutive hours, including meal hour, should constitute a day's work at offices where one or two telegraphers are employed, and that eight consecutive hours, including meal hour, should constitute a day's work at offices where more than two telegraphers are employed.

The men asked that article 13 of the schedule which provides conditionally that work on Sundays and certain legal holidays be paid for extra, should be made to apply unconditionally to all men coming under the schedule.

Two weeks' holidays, with pay, each year were asked for.

It was asked also that the men on the Canada Atlantic should be brought under the same schedules as the other lines east of the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, and that the Canada Atlantic should be classed as a 'main line.'

On the question of wages, the men asked for increases ranging from twelve and one-half per cent to seventeen per cent.

In reply to these propositions the Company announced at the outset that the Canada Atlantic employees would be brought under one schedule with the Company's other telegraphers and agents. It proposed, however, that only the road between Swanton and Ottawa should be classed as 'main line,' and the remainder as 'branch line.'

The Company did not agree to the '23' message and the publication of the wage list.

It could not see its way to agree to shorten the hours of the day's work, nor to any other of the men's proposals.

On the point of wages, however, it expressed its willingness to add $12,000 to the pay roll covered by the schedule of January 1, 1908, and $4,000 to the Canada Atlantic schedule, or a total of $16,000 to be apportioned as the Company would decide, but without making it apply necessarily to the minimum salaries.

This was not acceptable to the men. They pointed out that the men on the Canada Atlantic would, by the abolition of their separate schedule, lose the two weeks' holidays which they enjoy under it. So that taking from the proposed $4,000, therefore, the amount represented by the loss of holidays, the total sum of money which the Company proposed to distribute would be reduced to less than $16,500 a year. With this increase they would not be satisfied.

The Company's position was that the financial condition of the Grand Trunk and its obligations to its shareholders would not warrant giving the men more than this.

The Board, after very fully going into every point raised by either party, and giving careful consideration to the interests of the men on the one side and the position of the Company on the other, were unanimous in agreeing that the rules and rates of pay governing agents and telegraphers, effective January 1, 1908, should remain in effect subject to the exceptions hereinafter noted, and, with the same limitation should become effective upon the Canada Atlantic Railway whose lines should be classed as 'branch lines' except from Swanton to Ottawa, which should be classed as 'main line,' the schedule of the Canada Atlantic of 1907 to be cancelled.

The members of the Board were also unanimous in the opinion that article 21 of rules and rate of pay of January 1, 1908, should be amended so as to read as follows:

21. The minimum salary per month will be as follows:—

	Main Line.	Branch Line.
	$	$
Agent and telegrapher, with dwelling, fuel and light	56	46
Agent and telegrapher, without dwelling, fuel and light	55	51
Telegraphers	50	46
Relieving agents or telegraphers relieving agents	75	75

A regular telegrapher called away from home to relieve a telegrapher will be paid a minimum rate of $5 more than his regular salary.

At this point the unanimity of the Board ceased. The Chairman and Mr. Lee were of the opinion that the Company should be asked to increase salaries by an amount equal to six per cent of the schedule of January 1, 1908. That in order to effect this it should be ascertained what amount of money represents six per cent of the annual wage list, and that after the increases represented in the above minimum salaries be deducted from that amount, the balance should be divided and apportioned by the Company to salaries which are above the minimum schedule of January 1, 1908.

Mr. Nesbitt, on the other hand, considered that after accepting the above new minimum salaries the Company would be meeting the needs of the case by distributing $12,000 to salaries which were above the minimum of the schedule of January 1, 1908.

Upon the question of extra pay for work on Sundays, Mr. Nesbitt considered that if the Company would recognize the amount of Sunday labour as one factor influencing the distribution of this $12,000, it was as far as it should be asked to go.

The Chairman and Mr. Lee went further than this, and agreed that the Company should be asked to substitute for article 13 of the schedule of January 1, 1908, the following:—

13. Telegraphers required to work on Sundays will be paid extra for such work *pro rata* on schedule salary based on a thirty-day month (less than thirty minutes not to be counted, over thirty minutes and less than sixty minutes to be counted as one hour) with a minimum compensation of twenty-five cents for each call for which one hour's service shall, if necessary, be rendered.

As amended in accordance with the report herein of the majority of the Board the rules and rates of pay should be effective February 1, 1910, and thereafter, subject to ninety days' notice of change.

(Sgd.) J. E. Atkinson,
Chairman.
Wallace Nesbitt,
W. T. J. Lee.

Toronto, February 22, 1910.

XXII.—APPLICATION FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER COMPANY, GREENWOOD, B.C.—BOARD ESTABLISHED—FINDINGS COMMUNICATED TO EMPLOYEES.

Application received.—January 8, 1910.

Parties concerned.—British Columbia Copper Company, Greenwood, B.C., and employees.

Applicants.—Employer.

Nature of industry concerned.—Metal mining.

Nature of dispute.—Employees' unwillingness to work with non-union men.

Number of employees affected.—350.

Date of constitution of Board.—January 22, 1910.

Membership of Board.—Mr. J. H. Senkler, Vancouver, B.C., Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of any joint recommendation from the other members of the Board; Mr. J. A. Mara, Victoria, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employing Company; and Mr. John McInnis, M.P.P., Phœnix, B.C., appointed on the recommendation of the employees.

Reports received.—March 1 and March 29, 1910.

Result of inquiry.—Report of Board was accompanied by minority report signed by Mr. John McInnis, member appointed on behalf of the employees. The Board's report was in favour of the Company and the minority report in favour of the men.

The Minister received on March 29 the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation to which had been referred certain differences between the British Columbia Copper Company, of Greenwood, B.C., and certain of its employees, members of Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, of the Western Federation of Miners. The report in question was signed by Mr. J. H. Senkler, of Vancouver, B.C., Chairman, and Mr. J. A. Mara, of Victoria, B.C., member appointed on the recommendation of the employer. On March 1 a minority report on the differences in question was received from Mr. J. McInnis, of Phœnix, B.C., member appointed on behalf of the employees.

This dispute arose out of a communication which was addressed to the manager of the British Columbia Copper Company on December 8, 1909, by the secretary of Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, of the Western Federation of Miners, in which the Company was informed that 'unless every man (except officials and shift-bosses) working in the mines and smelter, under our jurisdiction, has a paid-up card in our union by noon, the 11th of January, 1910, we will go out on strike and refuse to work with the non-union men.'

In its report the Board declared that the sole question to be considered by it was whether it was in the interests of the employers, employees and immediate community that the demand of the Western Federation of Miners, as contained in the letter of the 8th of December, 1909, should be complied with by the Company or not. In its hearing of evidence bearing on the present dispute, the Board was informed of the circumstances attending a strike which occurred in the Company's mines in the summer of 1909, and of the terms on which this dispute was terminated. The Board found in its report that there is no justification whatever for the union's demand above mentioned, and said: 'We are of the opinion that the Company should not be

deprived of its undoubted right to hire and discharge its employees so long as it exercises no discrimination amongst them. Indeed, if the present demands of the union were conceded, the Company would be most unjustly discriminating against those of its employees who do not belong to the Western Federation of Miners. It is undisputed that general conditions at the Company's works and mines are good, no complaint being made against the wages or working hours, every employee who gave evidence agreeing to this.'

In conclusion, the Board observed that 'while the Board, at the conclusion of its sittings was unable to conclude a settlement between the parties to this dispute, we are confident that the members of the union will, upon careful reconsideration of the questions involved in this dispute, agree with us that the proposed strike is quite unnecessary and, indeed, unreasonable, and will not declare a strike which would result in the closing down of the Company's plant and mines, loss of employment to hundreds of men and consequent want and distress to themselves and their wives and children, and general loss to the community which is dependent practically upon the pay-roll of the British Columbia Copper Company for its existence.'

In his minority report Mr. John McInnis expressed himself as unable to agree with his colleagues upon the points in question. It was, he said, a difficult matter indeed to convey to those who were not familiar with local conditions in the Boundary district a thorough idea relative to the facts connected with the various aspects of this dispute. Briefly stated, it was a controversy arising from an endeavour on the part of the Miners' Union to maintain their jurisdiction against the encroachment of a so-called 'Electricians' Union.' In bringing this matter to an issue, the miners' union had adopted, in his judgment, the only methods that could promise a reasonable measure of success. The miners' stand against the formation of dual unions in the mining industry was, he adverted, absolutely correct, both in regard to the interests of the workmen and of the industries as well. Mr. McInnis observed in conclusion: 'It is regrettable that the parties to the dispute have been unable to come to some understanding that would avoid a suspension of work, and until such time as both parties are willing to lay aside the mutual distrust that exists between them, there seems to be but a slim chance to arrive at an adjustment containing any degree of permanency.'

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in this matter is as follows:—

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1907, and of a dispute between the British Columbia Copper Company, Limited, of Greenwood, British Columbia (employer) and its employees, members of the Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, of the Western Federation of Miners:—

The application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation arose out of a demand made by the Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, of the Western Federation of Miners, as contained in a letter dated December 8, 1909, directed to J. E. McAllister, manager of the British Columbia Copper Company at Anaconda, and which letter is as follows:

Greenwood, B.C., December 8, 1909.

Mr. J. E. McAllister,
Manager B. C. Copper Coy.,
Anaconda, B.C.

Dear Sir,—At a special meeting of Greenwood Miners' Union, December 6, 1909, at Mother Lode mine, the following motion was carried unanimously:—

Regularly moved and seconded, that the secretary be instructed to notify the manager of the B. C. Copper Company that unless every man (except officials and shift-bosses) working in the mines and smelter, under our jurisdiction, has a paid-up card in our union by noon, the 11th of January, 1910, we will go out on strike and refuse to work with the non-union men.

At a special meeting of Greenwood Miners' Union, at Greenwood, December 7, the above motion was endorsed by a unanimous vote.

Yours truly,

George Heatherton.

At the outset of the investigation we were of the opinion that the sole question to be considered by the Board was as to whether it was in the interests of the employers, employees and immediate community that the demand of the Western Federation of Miners, as contained in the above letter of the 8th of December, 1909, should be complied with by the Company or not.

As must neccesarily occur where proceedings such as these are not restricted to that class of evidence, which should be received in a court of law, a tremendous amount of irrelevant matter was introduced as evidence at our sessions, but after hearing it all and again reading the stenographer's notes thereof, we are most firmly convinced that the above question is the only one to be considered. The facts do not appear to be disputed, and are as follows:—

In, or about, the month of March, 1909, the same union of the Western Federation of Miners asked for a Board of Conciliation under this Act, their principal complaint being that the Company had discriminated against their men and that the Company had not recognized their union as such. The then Board of Conciliation or a majority thereof, found adversely against the applicant union on the point of discrimination, and held that the Company should recognize the union as such.

Subsequently, in or about the month of July of the same year, a strike was declared by the union, although it appeared that at the time, because of a shortage of coke consequent upon a strike at the adjacent coal mines, the Company's plant had been shut down.

After some negotiations between the Company and the employees, and with the assistance of Mr. John McKinnon, who was president of the Western Federation of Miners in Canada, a settlement was arrived at between the employers and the employees. This settlement is contained in a letter dated July 23, 1909, written by the British Columbia Copper Company to the secretary of the union, and answered by that union on the 26th day of July, 1909, copies of which appear hereunder.

July 23, 1909.

W. B. Embree, Esq.,
Acting Secy. Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22,
Greenwood, B.C.

Dear Sir,—We have your letter of the 19th inst., and have noted what you say regarding the stand taken by the union. Since the receipt of your letter, Mr. John McKinnon and Mr. Chas. Brice have discussed the situation with us, which discussion we now write to confirm.

We told these gentlemen that it was our intention to accord your organization the same measure of recognition as was given it by the other large operating companies in this district. We believed that the adoption of a standard policy in this direction would tend towards maintaining industrial peace and be of mutual benefit to the companies and the employees.

To concur in your request for a free choice of doctor and a written agreement would be an immediate violation of this policy, and, in our opinion, could not be productive of anything but unsatisfactory results. In addition to what has already

been told your committee and to the union in our letter of the 17th inst. regarding the subject of doctor, we told Messrs. McKinnon and Brice to-day that the matter was one absolutely in the hands of our employees, the Company insisting on only the one point, that the work should be handled by one physician, who should have one or more assistants. This matter being one of mutual benefit to the Company and its employees, and not being in violation of any union principle (being adopted by union men elsewhere in the district), we are unable to consider it otherwise.

Regarding discrimination, we contended that there had been none in the past and assured your representatives that there would be none in the future. The right to hire and discharge such men as we think necessary in our interests must of course remain with us, but any man claiming to be discriminated against could take the matter up with his union and the committee would be given a hearing.

It is our intention to resume operations next week, and we hope by that time your members will be ready to go to work. We have endeavoured to set the stand of the Company clearly before you, and having offered the same recognition, the same wages and the same conditions of employment as the other large operating companies of the district, we cannot see how, in fairness to us and yourselves, you can continue this strike.

Your truly,

For General Manager.

Greenwood, B.C., July 26, 1909.

Mr. Edw. G. Warren,
Act. Gen. Man. B. C. C. Co.

Dear Sir,—The members of this union have accepted the conditions you stated in your communication of July 23 and declared the strike off.

I was instructed to inform you that we expect you to live up, not only to the letter of your communication, but to the spirit of the sentiments you expressed to our committee.

Yours very truly,

Wm. B. Embree,
Act. Sec. Treas.

On the 8th December the union notified the Company as stated above.

From the evidence, we concluded that there are employed at the smelter from twelve to fifteen men who are not members of the Western Federation of Miners, of which a small proportion are non-union men, the remainder being members of craft unions which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. There was nothing definite in the evidence as to the number of men at the mines of the Company who did not belong to the Western Federation of Miners, but it appeared that the proportion there was about the same as at the smelter, and in round numbers from fifteen to twenty.

While Mr. Heatherton, in his address to the Board, suggested that the employees had some slight grievances against the Company, it is quite clear that these supposed grievances do not exist, and we find as a fact that the sole reason why this demand of the 8th of December, 1909, was made by the union was its desire for more power, Mr. Heatherton's own evidence being clear and distinct on this point.

We cannot find in the evidence that the Company has in any way broken its agreement as contained in the letters of the 23rd and 26th days of July, 1909, no charges of discrimination having been proved, and it appearing that the Company had recognized and dealt with the union as such.

Some considerable time of the Board was taken up in hearing evidence as to the power of the union to declare a strike without taking a referendum vote as required

by section 1 of article 5 of the Constitution and By-laws of the Western Federation of Miners, which reads as follows:—

STRIKES AND ADJUSTMENTS.

'Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any union to enter upon a strike unless ordered by two-thirds of the votes cast upon the question; such question shall be decided by a referendum vote, notice of such referendum vote posted three days in advance, vote to be by ballot, and polls to be open for not less than eight hours. No call shall be made for a referendum vote on a strike until after having received the approval of the Executive Board of the W. F. M.'

And while we are of the opinion that by said constitution the union must not declare a strike for any reason without first having complied with that section, still that has very little to do with the present matter except as evidence to show that the union has not exercised that care and deliberation in its proceedings, particularly amongst its own members, which are undoubtedly necessary in connection with so serious a matter as a strike, such as the present contemplated one. Neither do we think it necessary to draw more than passing attention to the fact that from the evidence it appears that the actual carrying out of the strike is left with the chief officers or executive of the Western Federation of Miners at its headquarters, we think, in Denver, Colorado.

From these facts we can come to but one conclusion, that there is no justification whatever for the union's demand of the 8th of December, 1909. We are of the opinion that the Company should not be deprived of its undoubted right to hire and discharge its employees so long as it exercises no discrimination amongst them. Indeed, if the present demands of the union were conceded, the Company would be most unjustly discriminating against those of its employees who do not belong to the Western Federation of Miners.

It is undisputed that general conditions at the Company's works and mines are good, no complaint being made against the wages or working hours, every employee who gave evidence agreeing to this.

While the Board, at the conclusion of its sittings at Greenwood, were unable to conclude a settlement between the parties to this dispute, we are confident that the members of the union will, upon careful reconsideration of the questions involved in this dispute, agree with us that the proposed strike is quite unnecessary, and, indeed, unreasonable, and will not declare a strike which would result in the closing down of the Company's plant and mines, loss of employment to hundreds of men, and consequent want and distress to themselves and their wives and children and general loss to the community which is dependent, practically entirely, upon the pay-roll of the B. C. Copper Company for its existence.

Dated at Vancouver this 19th day of March, 1910.

(Sgd.) J. H. Senkler,
Chairman.

J. A. Mara.

MINORITY REPORT.

The text of the minority report of Mr. John McInnis, above referred to, is as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
Ottawa, Canada.

In the matter of the dispute between the British Columbia Copper Company and the Greenwood Miners' Union, No. 22, of the Western Federation of Miners, and the investigation held thereon, under the 'Provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.'

Being unable to agree with my colleagues on the Board as to a joint report, I therefore submit herein a minority report.

It is a difficult matter, indeed, to convey to those who are not familiar with local conditions in the Boundary district a thorough idea relative to the facts connected with the various aspects of this dispute. Stating it briefly, it is a controversy arising from an endeavour on the part of the miners' union to maintain their jurisdiction against the encroachment of a so-called 'Electricians' Union.'

The Western Federation of Miners has been organized in the Boundary district over eleven years, and held jurisdiction over all men working in and around the mills, mines and smelters (including skilled labour. But recently the Electricians' Union has been making inroads upon the membership of the Western Federation of Miners. A course, which is quite apparent, had the sanction and support of the British Columbia Copper Company, as their bosses were the most active in soliciting members for this new union. It was made plain by the evidence taken that the Electricians' Union solicited and admitted to membership persons who were neither eligible nor qualified to become members. Also that the employees of the British Columbia Copper Company who are affiliated with the Electricians' Union do not belong to a local lodge, but are members of a lodge in another town in the district where the president of the lodge is foreman in the electrical department of a large mining corporation.

In view of these facts it is not surprising that the members of the miners' union should take steps to protect themselves when their existence as an organization was seriously threatened.

In bringing this matter to an issue the miners' union adopted the only method that could promise a reasonable measure of success.

The miners in taking a stand against the forming of dual unions in the mining industry are doing what, in the opinion of the writer, is absolutely correct, both in regard to their own interests as workmen and the industries as well. So long as the workmen in any industry are organized into one union, they have an opportunity of coming together and discussing matters pertaining to their welfare and taking such steps as are best calculated to conserve the interests of all concerned.

Under this mode it is possible to restrain those who would otherwise make unreasonable demands. Such demands would not receive the support of the general body. So that actions of a reasonable nature only would be supported. This system gives every man involved a voice in all matters relating to conditions, in so far as they are determined by the efforts of organized labour. The system that is being introduced by the electricians' union gives each craft engaged in any industry the right to organize into separate unions. This method would allow some eight or ten unions in the mining industry. Such a condition would cause a continual unrest owing to the fact that the members of any of these craft unions could go out on strike without consulting their fellow workmen, although the effect of the strike would be to tie up the entire industry. This being the case, there can be no beneficial results follow the establishment of unions where the ground is already covered. To insist

on tactics of this character will have the effect of bringing about a condition of affairs so unsatisfactory to all concerned that much loss will ensue, not only to the working class of the district, but to the employers and every person who has an interest in the community.

When men who hold positions as bosses for corporations are permitted to hold the most important offices in labour unions, it is high time the membership began to look with suspicion on unions so constituted. It is regrettable that the parties to the dispute have been unable to come to some understanding that would avoid a suspension of work, and until such time as both parties are willing to lay aside the mutual distrust that exists between them, there seems to be but a slim chance to arrive at an adjustment containing any degree of permanency.

(Sgd.) JOHN MCINNIS.

APPLICATIONS WHERE PROCEEDINGS WERE UNFINISHED AT THE CLOSE OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR.

In addition to the applications received and disposed of prior to the close of the financial year, the following applications had been received, concerning which proceedings were still pending on March 31, 1910:—

1. An application from the Alberta Coal Mining Company, Cardiff, Alta., the number of employees concerned being estimated at 35 directly and 25 indirectly.

2. An application from the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the number of employees concerned being estimated at 4,360.

3. An application from the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the number of employees concerned being estimated at 3,017.

4. An application from the conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen employed by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, the number of employees concerned being estimated at 101.

5. An application from the telegraph and station employees of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the number of employees concerned being estimated at 75.

6. An application from the employees of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, the number of employees concerned being estimated at 4 directly and 25 indirectly.

7. An application from the Syndicated Longshoremen of the port of Montreal employed by the Shipping Federation of Canada, comprising various lines of steamships navigating to Montreal, the number of employees concerned being estimated at 1,800.

THE MANITOBA CARTAGE COMPANY DISPUTE.

In the summary statement of proceedings appearing in the chapter devoted to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in this report, reference has been made to the dispute between the Manitoba Cartage Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, and its employees. The report of the Board in this case was received on April 1, 1909, and will be found in the Appendix to the annual report of the department for the year ending March 31, 1909, at pages 314 to 325.

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An Act to aid in the Prevention and Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts in Mines and Industries connected with Public Utilities. (6-7 Edward VII, chap. 20, as amended by 10-11 Edward VII, chap. 29).

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Short title.

PRELIMINARY.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

(a) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour; "Minister."

(b) "department" means the Department of Labour; "Department."

(c) "employer" means any person, company or corporation employing ten or more persons and owning or operating any mining property, agency of transportation or communication, or public service utility, including, except as hereinafter provided, railways, whether operated by steam, electricity or other motive power, steamships, telegraphs and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power works; "Employer."

(d) "employee" means any person employed by an employer to do any skilled or unskilled manual or clerical work for hire or reward in any industry to which this Act applies; "Employee."

(e) "dispute" or "industrial dispute" means any dispute or difference between an employer and one or more of his employees, as to matters or things affecting or relating to work done or to be done by him or them, or as to the privileges, "Dispute." "Industrial dispute."

rights and duties of employers or employees (not involving any such violation thereof as constitutes an indictable offence); and, without limiting the general nature of the above definition, includes all matters relating to—

(1) the wages allowance or other remuneration of employees, or the price paid or to be paid in respect of employment;

(2) the hours of employment, sex, age, qualification or status of employees, and the mode, terms and conditions of employment;

(3) the employment of children or any person or persons or class of persons, or the dismissal of or refusal to employ any particular person or persons or class of persons;

(4) claims on the part of an employer or any employee as to whether and, if so, under what circumstances, preference of employment should or should not be given to one class over another of persons being or not being members of labour or other organizations, British subjects or aliens;

(5) materials supplied and alleged to be bad, unfit or unsuitable, or damage alleged to have been done to work;

(6) any established custom or usage, either generally or in the particular district affected;

(7) the interpretation of an agreement or a clause thereof;

"Lockout." (f) "lockout" (without limiting the nature of its meaning) means a closing of a place of employment, or a suspension of work, or a refusal by an employer to continue to employ any number of his employees in consequence of a dispute, done with a view to compelling his employees, or to aid another employer in compelling his employees, to accept terms of employment;

"Strike." (g) "strike" or "to go on strike" (without limiting the nature of its meaning) means the cessation of work by a body of employees acting in combination, or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of employees to continue to work for an employer, in consequence of a dispute, done as a means of compelling their employer, or to aid other employees in compelling their employer, to accept terms of employment;

"Board." (h) "board" means a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of this Act;

"Application." (i) "application" means an application for the appointment of a Board under the provisions of this Act;

"Registrar." (j) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under this Act:

"Prescribed." (k) "prescribed" means prescribed by this Act, or by any rules or regulations made thereunder;

"Trade union." (l) "trade union" or "union" means any organization of employees formed for the purpose of regulating relations between employers and employees

Administration.

3. The Minister of Labour shall have the general administration of this Act. Minister of Labour to administer Act.

4. The Governor in Council shall appoint a Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, who shall have the powers and perform the duties prescribed. Registrar.

2. The office of Registrar may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the Registrar may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, be appointed, not by name, but by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office, or performs its duties, shall by virtue thereof be the Registrar.

BOARDS OF CONCILIATION AND INVESTIGATION.

Constitution of Boards.

5. Whenever any dispute exists between an employer and any of his employees, and the parties thereto are unable to adjust it, either of the parties to the dispute may make application to the Minister for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to which Board the dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act: Provided, however, that, in the case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, such dispute may be referred, for the purpose of conciliation and investigation, under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act. Reference of disputes to Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

6. Whenever, under this Act, an application is made in due form for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, and such application does not relate to a dispute which is a subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act, the Minister, whose decision for such purpose shall be final, shall, within fifteen days from the date at which the application is received, establish such Board under his hand and seal of office, if satisfied that the provisions of this Act apply. Minister to appoint Boards on application.

7. Every Board shall consist of three members who shall be appointed by the Minister. Members of Board.

2. Of the three members of the Board one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the employer and one on the recommendation of the employees (the parties to the dispute), and the third on the recommendation of the members so chosen.

8. For the purposes of appointment of the members of the Board, the following provisions shall apply:— Procedure for appointment of members of Board

1. Each party to the dispute may, at the time of making application or within five days after being requested so to do

by the Minister, recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

2. If either of the parties fails or neglects to duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, appoint a fit person to be a member of the Board; and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the said party.

3. The members chosen on the recommendation of the parties may, within five days after their appointment, recommend the name of one person who is willing and ready to act as a third member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such person a member of the Board.

4. If the members chosen on the recommendation of the parties fail or neglect so duly make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible appoint a fit person to be a third member of the Board, and such member shall be deemed to be appointed on the recommendation of the two other members of the Board.

7. The third member shall be the Chairman of the Board.

Appointment of the third member of Board.

9. As soon as possible after the full Board has been appointed by the Minister the Registrar shall notify the parties of the names of the members of the Board and the chairman thereof, and such notification shall be final and conclusive for all purposes.

Term of office.

10. Every member of a Board shall hold office from the time of his appointment until the report of the Board is signed and transmitted to the Minister.

Members not to have personal interest.

11. No person shall act as a member of a Board who has any direct pecuniary interest in the issue of a dispute referred to such Board.

Any vacancy, how filled.

12. Every vacancy in the membership of a Board shall be supplied in the same manner as in the case of the original appointment of every person appointed.

Oath of office and secrecy.

13. Before entering upon the exercise of the functions of their office the members of a Board, including the chairman, shall make oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace or other person authorized to administer an oath or affirmation, that they will faithfully and impartially perform the duties of their office and also that except in the discharge of their duties they will not disclose to any person any of the evidence or other matter brought before the Board.

Clerk and other assistance.

14. The Department may provide the Board with a secretary, stenographer or such other clerical assistance as to the Minister appears necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

Procedure for Reference of Disputes to Boards.

Manner in which application to be made.

15. For the purpose of determining the manner in which, and the persons by whom, an application for the appointment of a Board is to be made, the following provisions shall apply:—

1. The application shall be made in writing in the prescribed form, and shall be in substance a request to the Minister to appoint a Board to which the existing dispute may be referred under the provisions of this Act.

2. The application shall be accompanied by—

(a) A statement setting forth—

(1) the parties to the dispute;

(2) the nature and cause of the dispute, including any claims or demands made by either party upon the other, to which exception is taken;

(3) an approximate estimate of the number of persons affected or likely to be affected by the dispute;

(4) the efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute;

and—

Statutory declaration to accompany application for appointment of Board.

(b) A statutory declaration setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarant a lockout or strike will be declared, and (except where the application is made by an employer in consequence of an intended change in wages or hours proposed by the said employer) that the necessary authority to declare such lockout or strike has been obtained; or, where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one province and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees and so recognized by the employer, a statutory declaration by the chairman or president and by the secretary of such committee setting forth that, failing an adjustment of the dispute or a reference thereof by the Minister to a Board, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the declarants a strike will be declared, that the dispute has been the subject of negotiations between the committee and the employer, that all efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement have failed, and that there is no reasonable hope of securing a settlement by further negotiations.

Declaration by officers of trade union.

3. The application may mention the name of a person who is willing and ready and desires to act as a member of the Board representing the party or parties making the application.

Signatures to application.

16. The application and the declaration accompanying it——

(1) if made by an employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by some one of its duly authorized managers or other principal executive officers;

(2) if made by an employer other than an incorporated company or corporation, shall be signed by the employer himself in case he is an individual, or a majority of the partners or members in case of a partnership firm or association;

(3) if made by employees members of a trade union, shall be signed by two of its officers duly authorized by a majority vote of the members of the union, or by a vote taken by ballot of the members of the union present at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose of discussing the question; or, where a dispute directly affects employees in more than one province and such employees are members of a trade union having a general committee authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes between employers and employees, and so recognized by the employer, may be signed by the chairman or president and by the secretary of the said committee;

(4) if made by employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union, shall be signed by two of their number duly authorized by a majority vote taken by ballot of the employees present at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose of discussing the question.

Application to be transmitted by registered letter.

17. Every application for the appointment of a Board shall be transmitted by post by registered letter addressed to the Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, Department of Labour, Ottawa, and the date of the receipt of such registered letter at the department shall be regarded as the date of the receipt of such application.

Party making application to transmit copy to other party to dispute.

18. In every case where an application is made for the appointment of a Board the party making application shall, at the time of transmitting it to the Registrar, also transmit by registered letter to the other party to the dispute, or by personal delivery, a copy of the application and of the accompanying statement and declaration.

Statement in reply to be made and sent to Registrar and to party making application

19. Upon receipt by either party to a dispute of a copy of the application for the appointment of a Board such party shall, without delay, prepare a statement in reply to the application and transmit it by registered letter, or by personal delivery, to the registrar and to the party making the application.

To whom communications transmitting copies of applications and replies between parties are to be sent.

20. Copies of applications or statements in reply thereto, to be transmitted to the other party under any of the preceding sections where the other party is—

(1) an employer, an incorporated company or corporation, shall be sent to the manager or other principal executive officer of the company or corporation;

(2) an employer other than an incorporated company or corporation shall be sent to the employer himself or to the employer in the name of the business or firm as commonly known;

(3) composed of employees, members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of such union;

(4) composed of employees some or all of whom are not members of a trade union,—

(a) Where some of the employees are members of a trade union, shall be sent to the president and secretary of the union as representing the employees belonging to the union; also

(b) Where some of the employees are not members of a trade union and there are no persons authorized to represent such employees, shall be sent to ten of their number;

(c) Where, under paragraph (4) of section 16, two persons have been authorized to make an application, shall be sent to such two persons.

Jurisdiction.

21. Any dispute may be referred to a Board by application in that behalf made in due form by any party thereto; provided that no dispute shall be the subject of reference to a Board under this Act in any case in which the employees affected by the dispute are fewer than ten.

At least ten employees to be affected by dispute.

Method of referring disputes to Board.

22. Upon the appointment of the Board the Registrar shall forward to the chairman a copy of the application for the appointment of such Board, and of its accompanying statement and declaration, and of the statement in reply, and the Board shall forthwith proceed to deal with the matters referred to in these documents.

Functions, Powers and Procedure of Boards.

Duties of Board.

23. In every case where a dispute is duly referred to a Board it shall be the duty of the Board to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and to this end the Board shall, in such manner as it thinks fit, expeditiously and carefully inquire into the dispute and all matters affecting the merits thereof and the right settlement thereof. In the course of such inquiry the Board may make all such suggestions and do all such things as it deems right and proper for inducing the parties to come to a fair and amicable settlement of the dispute, and may adjourn the proceedings for any period the Board thinks reasonable to allow the parties to agree upon terms of settlement.

Where settlement effected, memorandum of same with report to be forwarded to Minister.

24. If a settlement of the dispute is arrived at by the parties during the course of its reference to the Board, a memorandum of the settlement shall be drawn up by the Board and signed by the parties, and shall, if the parties so agree, be binding as if made a recommendation by the Board under section 62 of this Act, and a copy thereof with a report upon the proceedings shall be forwarded to the Minister.

Where settlement not effected Board to make report with recommendations.

25. If a settlement of the dispute is not arrived at during the course of its reference to the Board, the Board shall make a full report thereon to the Minister, which report shall set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances, and shall also set forth such facts and circumstances, and its findings therefrom, including the cause of the dispute and the Board's recommendation for the settlement of the dispute according to the merits and substantial justice of the case.

Form in which recommendation shall be made.

26. The Board's recommendation shall deal with each item of the dispute and shall state in plain terms, and avoiding as far as possible all technicalities, what in the Board's opinion ought or ought not to be done by the respective parties concerned. Wherever it appears to the Board expedient so to do, its recommendation shall also state the period during which the proposed settlement should continue in force, and the date from which it should commence.

Report and recommendation to be made to the Minister in writing.

27. The Board's report and recommendation shall be made to the Minister in writing, and shall be signed by such of the members as concur therein, and shall be transmitted by the chairman by registered letter to the Registrar as soon as practicable after the reference of the dispute to the Board; and in the same manner a minority report may be made by any dissenting member of the Board.

Filing and distribution of report.

28. Upon receipt of the Board's report the Minister shall forthwith cause the report to be filed in the office of the Registrar and a copy thereof to be sent free of charge to the parties to the dispute, and to the representative of any newspaper published in Canada who applies therefor, and the Minister may distribute copies of the report, and of any minority report, in such manner as to him seems most desirable as a means of securing a compliance with the Board's recommendation. The Registrar shall, upon application, supply certified copies for a prescribed fee, to persons other than those mentioned in this section.

Publication of report.

29. For the information of Parliament and the public, the report and recommendation of the Board, and any minority report, shall, without delay, be published in the *Labour Gazette*, and be included in the annual report of the Department of Labour to the Governor General.

Powers of Board to summon witnesses, compel testimony and produce testimony and production of documents.

30. For the purpose of its inquiry the Board shall have all the powers of summoning before it, and enforcing the attendance of witnesses, of administering oaths, and of requiring witnesses to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation (if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters) and to produce such books, papers or other documents or things as the Board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring, as is vested in any court of record in civil cases.

2. Any member of the Board may administer an oath, and the Board may accept, admit and call for such evidence as in equity and good conscience it thinks fit, whether strictly legal evidence or not.

Form of summons.

31. The summons shall be in the prescribed form, and may require any person to produce before the Board any books, papers or other documents or things in his possession or under his control in any way relating to the proceedings.

Documents not to be made public.

32. All books, papers and other documents or things produced before the Board, whether voluntarily or in pursuance to summons, may be inspected by the Board, and also by such parties as the Board allows; but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the Board deems it expedient, be made public, and such parts of the books, papers or other documents as in the opinion of the Board do not relate to the matter at issue may be sealed up.

Parties may be compelled to be witnesses.

33. Any party to the proceedings shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

Allowance to witnesses.

34. Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance for expenses according to the scale for the time being in force with respect to witnesses in civil suits in the superior courts in the province where the inquiry is being conducted.

Witnesses in railway disputes to be entitled to free transportation.

35. Where a reference has been made to the Board of a dispute between a railway company and its employees, any witness summoned by the Board in connection with the dispute shall be entitled to free transportation over any railway en route when proceeding to the place of meeting of the Board and thereafter returning to his home, and the Board shall furnish to such witness a proper certificate evidencing his right to such free transportation.

Penalty for failing to obey summons.

36. If any person who has been duly served with such summons and to whom at the same time payment or tender has been made of his reasonable travelling expenses according to the aforesaid scale, fails to duly attend or to duly produce any book, paper or other document or thing as required by his summons, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, unless he shows that there was good and sufficient cause for such failure.

Contempt of the Board.

37. If, in any proceedings before the Board, any person wilfully insults any member of the Board or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any wilful contempt in the face of the Board, any officer of the Board or any constable may take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the Board, to be detained in custody until the rising of the Board, and the person so offending shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

View by direction of Board.

Power to interrogate, examination of factories, etc.

Inspection of work

38. The Board, or any member thereof, and, on being authorized in writing by the Board, any other person, may, without any other warrant than this Act, at any time, enter any building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises of any kind, wherein, or in respect of which, any industry is carried on or any work is being or has been done or commenced, or any matter or thing is taking place or has taken place, which has been made the subject of a reference to the Board, and inspect and view any work, material, machinery, appliance or article therein, and interrogate any persons in or upon any such building, mine, mine workings, ship, vessel, factory, workshop, place or premises as aforesaid, in respect of or in relation to any matter or thing hereinbefore mentioned, and any person who hinders or obstructs the Board or any such person authorized as aforesaid, in the exercise of any power conferred by this section, shall be guilty of an offence and be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

How parties may be represented before Board.

39. Any party to a reference may be represented before the Board by three or less than three persons designated for the purpose, or by counsel or solicitor where allowed as hereinafter provided.

Parties to be bound by acts of representatives.

40. Every party appearing by a representative shall be bound by the acts of such representative.

Counsel or solicitors excluded except by consent of parties and of Board.

41. No counsel or solicitor shall be entitled to appear or be heard before the Board, except with the consent of the parties to the dispute, and notwithstanding such consent the Board may decline to allow counsel or solicitors to appear.

Members o Board to be British subjects.

42. Persons other than British subjects shall not be allowed to act as members of a Board.

Presence of parties.

43. If without good cause shown, any party to proceedings before the Board fails to attend or to be represented, the Board may proceed as if he had duly attended, or had been represented.

Time and place of sittings of Board

44. The sittings of the Board shall be held at such time and place as are from time to time fixed by the chairman, after consultation with the other members of the Board, and the parties shall be notified by the chairman as to the time and place at which sittings are to be held: Provided that, so far as practicable, the Board shall sit in the locality within which the subject-matter of the proceeding before it arose.

Proceedings to be public unless otherwise determined by Board.

45. The proceedings of the Board shall be conducted in public; provided that at any such proceedings before it, the Board, on its own motion, or on the application of any of the parties, may direct that the proceedings shall be conducted in private and that all persons other than the parties, their representatives, the officers of the Board and the witnesses under examination shall withdraw.

Majority of Board.

46. The decision of a majority of the members present at a sitting of the Board shall be the decision of the Board, and the findings and recommendations of the majority of its members shall be those of the Board.

Quorum.

47. The presence of the chairman and at least one other member of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of the Board.

All members of Board to be present.

48. In case of the absence of any one member from a meeting of the Board the other two members shall not proceed, unless it is shown that the third member has been notified of the meeting in ample time to admit of his attendance.

2. If any member of a Board dies, or becomes incapacitated, or refuses or neglects to act, his successor shall be appointed in the manner provided with respect to the original member of the Board.

Trivial matters.

49. The Board may at any time dismiss any matter referred to it which it thinks frivolous or trivial.

Employment of experts.

50. The Board may, with the consent of the Minister, employ competent experts or assessors to examine the books or official reports of either party, and to advise it upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation, but shall not disclose such reports or the results of such inspection or examination under this section without the consent of both the parties to the dispute.

Remuneration and Expenses of Board.

Remuneration of members of Board.

51. The members of a Board shall be remunerated for their services as follows:—

(a) to members other than the chairman, an allowance of five dollars a day for a time not exceeding three days during which the members may be actually engaged in selecting a third member of the Board;

(b) to each member of the Board, including the chairman, an allowance at the rate of twenty dollars for each day's sitting of the Board and for each day necessarily engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence to attend or after attending a meeting of the Board.

Acceptance of gratuities and perquisites by members an offence.

52. No member of the Board shall accept in addition to his salary as a member of the Board any perquisite or gratuity of any kind, from any corporation, association, partnership or individual in any way interested in any matter or thing before or about to be brought before the Board in accordance with the provisions of this Act The accepting of such perquisite or gratuity by any member of the Board shall be an offence and shall render such member liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Actual necessary travelling expenses of members allowed.

53. Each member of the Board will be entitled to his actual necessary travelling expenses for each day that he is engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence for the purpose of attending or after having attended a meeting of the Board.

Payments of expenses of Board.

54. All expenses of the Board, including expenses for transportation incurred by the members thereof or by persons under its order in making investigations under this Act, salaries of employees and agents, and fees and mileage to witnesses shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved by the chairman of the Board, which vouchers shall be forwarded by the chairman to the Minister. The chairman shall also forward to the Minister a certified and detailed statement of the sittings of the Board, and of the members present at such sittings.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR.

To receive and deal with applications.

55. It shall be the duty of the Registrar:—

(a) to receive and register, and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to deal with all applications by employers or employees for a reference of any dispute to a Board, and to at once bring to the Minister's attention every such application;

Assist in constituting Boards

(b) to conduct such correspondence with the parties and members of Boards as may be necessary to constitute any Board as speedily as possible in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

Assist in giving effect to recommendations o Boards.

(c) to receive and file all reports and recommendations of Boards, and conduct such correspondence and do such things as may assist in rendering effective the recommendations of the Boards, in accordance with the provisions of this Act;

Register particulars of proceedings before Boards and safeguard all documents relating to proceedings.

(d) to keep a register in which shall be entered the particulars of all applications, references, reports and recommendations relating to the appointment of a Board, and its proceedings; and to safely keep all applications, statements, reports, recommendations and other documents relating to proceedings before the Board, and, when so required, transmit all or any of such to the Minister;

Supply information and necessary forms relating to proceedings before Board.

(e) to supply to any parties, on request, information as to this Act, or any regulations or proceedings thereunder, and also to furnish parties to a dispute and members of the Board with necessary blank forms, forms of summons or other papers or documents required in connection with the effective carrying out of the provisions of this Act;

Generally.

(f) generally, to do all such things and take all such proceedings as may be required in the performance of his duties prescribed under this Act or any regulations thereunder.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS PRIOR TO AND PENDING A REFERENCE TO A BOARD ILLEGAL.

Prohibition of strikes or lockouts prior to or pending reference to Board

56. It shall be unlawful for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employee to go on strike, on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions

of this Act, or prior to or during a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act: Provided that nothing in this Act shall prohibit the suspension or discontinuance of any industry or of the working of any persons therein for any cause not constituting a lockout or strike: Provided also that, except where the parties have entered into an agreement under section 62 of this Act, nothing in this Act shall be held to restrain any employer from declaring a lockout, or any employee from going on strike in respect of any dispute which has been duly referred to a Board and which has been dealt with under section 24 or 25 of this Act, or in respect of any dispute which has been the subject of a reference under the provisions concerning railway disputes in the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Relation of parties to remain unchanged pending proceedings before a Board.

57. Employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change affecting conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, and in the event of such intended change resulting in a dispute, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by the Board, neither of the parties affected shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours, or on account of the dispute do or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of employment or work, but the relationship of employer and employee shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute, or anything arising out of the dispute; but if, in the opinion of the Board, either party uses this or any other provision of this Act for the purpose of unjustly maintaining a given condition of affairs through delay, and the Board so reports to the Minister, such party shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to the same penalties as are imposed for a violation of the next preceding section.

Penalty for causing lockou .

58. Any employer declaring or causing a lockout contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars for each day or part of a day that such lockout exists.

Penalty for going on strike.

59. Any employee who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, for each day or part of a day that such employee is on strike.

Penalty for inciting to lockout or strike.

60. Any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any employee to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Procedure for enforcing penalties.

61. The procedure for enforcing penalties imposed or authorized to be imposed by this Act shall be that prescribed by Part XV. of *The Criminal Code* relating to summary convictions.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Recommendation of a Board binding in certain cases.

62. Either party to a dispute which may be referred under this Act to a Board may agree in writing, at any time before or after the Board has made its report and recommendation, to be bound by the recommendation of the Board in the same manner as parties are bound upon an award made pursuant to a reference to arbitration on the order of a court of record; every agreement so to be bound made by one party shall be forwarded to the Registrar who shall communicate it to the other party, and if the other party agrees in like manner to be bound by the recommendation of the Board, then the recommendation shall be made a rule of the said court on the application of either party and shall be enforceable in like manner.

Application of provisions of this Act to any dispute on joint application of parties.

63. In the event of a dispute arising in any industry or trade other than such as may be included under the provisions of this Act, and such dispute threatens to result in a lockout or strike, or has actually resulted in a lockout or strike, either of the parties may agree in writing to allow such dispute to be referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, to be constituted under the provisions of this Act.

2. Every agreement to allow such reference shall be forwarded to the Registrar, who shall communicate it to the other party, and if such other party agrees in like manner to allow the dispute to be referred to a Board, the dispute may be so referred as if the industry or trade and the parties were included within the provisions of this Act.

3. From the time that the parties have been notified in writing by the Registrar that in consequence of their mutual agreement to refer the dispute to a Board under the provisions of this Act, the Minister has decided to refer such dispute, the lockout or strike, if in existence, shall forthwith cease, and the provisions of this Act shall bind the parties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Courts not to recognize reports of or testimony before a Board, except in prosecutions for perjury.

64. No court of the Dominion of Canada, or of any province or territory thereof, shall have power or jurisdiction to recognize or enforce, or to receive in evidence any report of a Board, or any testimony or proceedings before a Board, as against any person or for any purpose, except in the case of a prosecution of such person for perjury.

Technicality not to invalidate proceedings.

65. No proceeding under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.

Payment of services under Act.

66. The Minister shall determine the allowance or amounts to be paid to all persons other than the members of a Board, employed by the Government or any Board, including the Registrar, secretaries, clerks, experts, stenographers or other persons performing any services under the provisions of this Act.

Prosecutions under Act to be reported to Registrar.

67. In case of prosecutions under this Act, whether a conviction is or is not obtained, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court before which any such prosecution takes place to briefly report the particulars of such prosecution to the Registrar within thirty days after it has been determined, and such clerk shall be entitled to a prescribed fee in payment of his services.

Minister may make, alter and amend regulations.

68. The Governor in Council may make regulations as to the time within which anything hereby authorized shall be done, and also as to any other matter or thing which appears to him necessary or advisable to the effectual working of the several provisions of this Act. All such regulations shall go into force on the day of the publication thereof in *The Canada Gazette*, and they shall be laid before Parliament within fifteen days after such publication, or, if Parliament is not then in session, with fifteen days after the opening of the next session thereof.

Expenses.

69. All charges and expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the administration of this Act shall be defrayed out of such appropriations as are made by Parliament for that purpose.

Report to Parliament.

70. An annual report with respect to the matters transacted by him under this Act shall be made by the Minister to the Governor General, and shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session thereof.

9-10 EDWARD VII.

CHAP. 9.

An Act to provide for the investigation of Combines, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers.

[*Assented to 4th May*, 1910.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Combines Investigation Act*. Short title.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(a) "application" means an application to a judge for an order directing an investigation under the provisions of this Act; "Application."

(b) "Board" means a Board of Investigation established under the provisions of this Act; "Board."

(c) "combine" means any contract, agreement, arrangement or combination which has, or is designed to have, the effect of increasing or fixing the price or rental of any article of trade or commerce or the cost of the storage or transportation thereof, or of the restricting competition in or of controlling the production, manufacture, transportation, storage, sale or supply thereof, to the detriment of consumers or producers of such article of trade or commerce, and includes the acquisition, leasing or otherwise taking over, or obtaining by any person to the end aforesaid, of any control over or interest in the business, or any portion of the business, of any other person, and also includes what is known as a trust, monopoly or merger; "Combine."

(d) "Department" means the Department of Labour; "Department."

(e) "judge" means, in the Province of Ontario, any judge of the High Court of Justice; in the Province of Quebec, any judge of the Superior Court; in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, "Judge."

New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, any judge of the Supreme Court; in the Province of Manitoba, any judge of the Court of King's Bench, and in the Yukon territory, any judge of the Territorial Court;

"Minister." (f) "Minister" means the Minister of Labour;

"Order." (g) "order" means an order of a judge under the provisions of this Act;

"Prescribed." (h) "prescribed" means prescribed by this Act, or by any rule or regulation made thereunder;

"Registrar." (i) "Registrar" means the Registrar of Boards of Investigation appointed under this Act.

ADMINISTRATION.

Administration. **3.** The Minister shall have the general administration of this Act.

Registrar of Boards. **4.** The Governor in Council shall appoint a Registrar of Boards of Investigation, who shall have the powers and perform the duties prescribed.

Appointment and tenure of office. 2. The office of Registrar may be held either separately or in conjunction with any other office in the public service, and in the latter case the Registrar may, if the Governor in Council thinks fit, be appointed by reference to such other office, whereupon the person who for the time being holds such office or performs its duties shall, by virtue thereof and without thereby being entitled to any additional remuneration, be the Registrar.

ORDER FOR INVESTIGATION.

Order for investigation. **5.** Where six or more persons, British subjects resident in Canada and of full age, are of the opinion that a combine exists, and that prices have been enhanced or competition restricted by reason of such combine, to the detriment of consumers or producers, such persons may make an application to a judge for an order directing an investigation into such alleged combine.

Application for order. 2. Such application shall be in writing addressed to the judge, and shall ask for an order directing an investigation into the alleged combine, and shall also ask the judge to fix a time and place for the hearing of the applicants or their representative.

Form of application. 3. The application shall be accompanied by a statement setting forth,—

(a) the nature of the alleged combine and the persons believed to be concerned therein;

(b) the manner in which the alleged combine affects prices or restricts competition, and the extent to which the alleged combine is believed to operate to the detriment of consumers or producers;

(c) the names and addresses of the parties making the application and the name and address of one of their number or of some other person whom they authorize to act as their representative for the purposes of this Act and to receive communications and conduct negotiations on their behalf.

Declaration of applicants.

4. The application shall also be accompanied by a statutory declaration from each applicant declaring that the alleged combine operates to the detriment of the declarant as a consumer or producer, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the combine alleged in the statement exists and that such combine is injurious to trade or has operated to the detriment of consumers or producers in the manner and to the extent described, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be had into such combine.

Hearing of application.

6. Within thirty days after the judge receives the application he shall fix a time and place for hearing the applicants and shall send due notice, by registered letter, to the representative authorized by the statement to receive communications on behalf of the applicants. At such hearing the applicants may appear in person or by their representative or by counsel.

Order for investigation by judge.

7. If upon such hearing the judge is satisfied that there is reasonable ground for believing that a combine exists which is injurious to trade or which has operated to the detriment of consumers or producers, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be held, the judge shall direct an investigation under the provisions of this Act; or if not so satisfied, and the judge is of opinion that in the circumstances an adjournment should be ordered, the judge may adjourn such hearing until further evidence in support of the application is given, or he may refuse to make an order for an investigation.

Adjournment for further evidence.

Powers of judge.

2. The judge shall have all the powers vested in the court of which he is a judge to summon before him and enforce the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths, and to require witnesses to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation (if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters), and to produce such books, papers or other documents or things as the judge deems requisite.

Transmission of order and evidence to Registrar.

8. The order of the judge directing an investigation shall be transmitted by him to the Registrar by registered letter, and shall be accompanied by the application, the statement, a certified copy of any evidence taken before the judge, and the statutory declarations. The order shall state the matters to be investigated, the names of the persons alleged to be concerned in the combine, and the names and addresses of one or more of their number with whom, in the opinion of the judge, the Minister should communicate in order to obtain the recommendation for the appointment of a person as a member of the Board as hereinafter provided.

APPOINTMENT OF BOARDS.

Appointment of Board.

9. Upon receipt by the Registrar of the order directing an investigation the Minister shall forthwith proceed to appoint a Board

Constitution of Board.

10. Every Board shall consist of three members, who shall be appointed by the Minister under his hand and seal of office.

Members of Board.

11. Of the three members of the Board one shall be appointed on the recommendation of the persons upon whose application the order has been granted, one on the recommendation of the persons named in the order as being concerned in the alleged combine, and the third on the recommendation of the two members so chosen.

Recommendation of third member.

12. The persons upon whose application the order has been granted and the persons named in the order as being concerned in the alleged combine, within seven days after being requested so to do by the Registrar, may each respectively recommend the name of a person who is willing and ready to act as a member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such persons members of the Board.

Communications with representatives of parties.

2. For the purpose of obtaining the recommendations referred to in subsection 1 of this section it shall be sufficient as respects the applicants, for the Registrar to communicate with the representative mentioned in the statement as authorized to receive communications on their behalf, and as respects the persons concerned in the alleged combine it shall be sufficient for the Registrar to communicate with the persons named in the order, as the persons with whom the Minister should communicate for this purpose

When Minister may select members.

3. If the parties, or either of them, fail or neglect to make any recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister, on cause shown, grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, select and appoint a fit person or persons to be a member or members of the Board.

Recommendation and appointment of a judge as third member.

4. The two members so appointed may, within seven days after their appointment, recommend the name of a judge of any court of record in Canada, who is willing and ready to act as a third member of the Board, and the Minister shall appoint such judge as a member of the Board, and if they fail or neglect to make a recommendation within the said period, or such extension thereof as the Minister on cause shown grants, the Minister shall, as soon thereafter as possible, select and appoint a judge of any court of record in Canada to be the third member of the Board.

Chairman.

5. The third member of the Board shall be its chairman.

Vacancies.

6. A vacancy in the membership of a Board shall be filled in the same manner as an original appointment is made.

Persons disqualified as members.

13. No person shall act as a member of the Board who is one of the applicants for the Board or who has any direct pecuniary interest in the alleged combine that is the subject of investigation by such Board, or who is not a British subject.

Notice of personnel of Board.

14. As soon as possible after all the members of the Board have been appointed by the Minister, the Registrar shall notify the parties of the names of the chairman and other members of the Board.

Oath of office.

15. Before entering upon the exercise of the functions of their office, the members of the Board shall take the following oath:—

I, ..., do solemnly swear,—

That I will truly, faithfully and impartially perform my duties as a member of the Board appointed to investigate....

That I am a British subject.

That I have no direct pecuniary interest in the alleged combine that is to be the subject of investigation.

That I have not received nor will I accept either directly or indirectly any perquisite, gift, fee or gratuity from any person in any way interested in any matter or thing to be investigated by the Board.

That I am not immediately connected in business with any of the parties applying for this investigation, and am not acting in collusion with any person herein.

Clerical assistance to Board.

16. The Department may provide the Board with a stenographer and such clerical and other assistance as to the Minister appears necessary for the efficient carrying out of the provisions of this Act. The Department shall also repay any reasonable and proper disbursements made or authorized and certified by the judge who grants the order directing the investigation.

Disbursements.

Commencement of investigation.

17. Upon the appointment of the Board the Registrar shall forward to the chairman copies of the application, statement, evidence, if any, taken before the judge, and order for investigation, and the Board shall forthwith proceed to deal with the matters referred to therein.

INQUIRY AND REPORT.

Inquiry.

Report to Minister.

18. The Board shall expeditiously, fully and carefully inquire into the matters referred to it and all matters affecting the merits thereof, including the question of whether or not the price or rental of any article concerned has been unreasonably enhanced, or competition in the supply thereof unduly restricted, in consequence of a combine, and shall make a full and detailed report thereon to the Minister, which report shall set forth the various proceedings and steps taken by the Board for the purpose of fully and carefully ascertaining all the facts and circumstances connected with the alleged combine, includ-

ing such findings and recommendations as, in the opinion of the Board, are in accordance with the merits and requirements of the case.

Scope of investigation.

2. In deciding any question that may affect the scope or extent of the investigation, the Board shall consider what is required to make the investigation as thorough and complete as the public interest demands.

Report of Board.

19. The Board's report shall be in writing, and shall be signed by at least two of the members of the Board. The report shall be transmitted by the chairman to the Registrar, together with the evidence taken at such investigation certified by the chairman, and any documents and papers remaining in the custody of the Board. A minority report may be made and transmitted to the Registrar by any dissenting member of the Board.

Minority report.

Publication of reports.

20. Upon receipt of the Board's report and of the minority report, if any, a copy thereof shall be sent free of charge to the parties and to the representative of any newspaper in Canada who applies therefor, and the report and minority report, if any, shall also be published without delay in *The Canada Gazette*. The Minister may distribute copies of the report, and of any minority report, in such manner as to him seems most desirable, as a means of securing a compliance with the Board's recommendations. The Registrar shall, upon payment of such fees as may be prescribed, supply a certified copy of any report or minority report to any person applying for it.

Distribution of copies.

Fee for certified copies.

Reduction of Customs duties to secure reasonable competition.

21. Whenever, from or as a result of an investigation under the provisions of this Act, or from or as a result of a judgment of the Supreme Court or Exchequer Court of Canada or of any superior court, or circuit, district or county court in Canada, it appears to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that with regard to any article there exists any combine to promote unduly the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers, and if it appears to the Governor in Council that such disadvantage to the consumer is facilitated by the duties of customs imposed on the article, or on any like article, the Governor in Council may direct either that such article be admitted into Canada free of duty or that the duty thereon be reduced to such amount or rate as will, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, give the public the benefit of reasonable competition.

Revocation of patent in certain cases.

22. In case the owner or holder of any patent issued under *The Patent Act* has made use of the exclusive rights and privileges which, as such owner or holder he controls, so as unduly to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article which may be a subject of trade or commerce, or so as to restrain or injure trade or commerce in relation to any such article, or unduly to prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture

or production of any article or unreasonably to enhance the price thereof, or unduly to prevent or lessen competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation, storage or supply of any article, such patent shall be liable to be revoked. And, if a Board reports that a patent has been so made use of, the Minister of Justice may exhibit an information in the Exchequer Court of Canada praying for a judgment revoking such patent, and the court shall thereupon have jurisdiction to hear and decide the matter and to give judgment revoking the patent or otherwise as the evidence before the court may require.

Jurisdiction of Exchequer Court.

23. Any person reported by a Board to have been guilty of unduly limiting the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any article which may be a subject of trade or commerce; or of restraining or injuring trade or commerce in relation to any such article; or of unduly preventing, limiting or lessening the manufacture or production of any such article; or of unreasonably enhancing the price thereof; or of unduly preventing or lessening competition in the production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation, storage or supply of any such article, and who thereafter continues so to offend, is guilty of an indictable offence, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs for each day after the expiration of ten days, or such further extension of time as in the opinion of the Board may be necessary, from the date of the publication of the report of the Board in *The Canada Gazette* during which such person so continues to offend.

Combines restricting manufacture, trade or competition.

Penalty.

SITTINGS OF BOARD.

24. The sittings of the Board shall be held at such times and places as are fixed by the chairman, after consultation with the other members of the Board, and the parties shall be notified by the chairman as to the times and places at which sittings are to be held: Provided that, so far as practicable, the Board shall sit in the locality within which the subject-matter of the proceedings before it arose.

Sittings of Board.

25. The proceedings of the Board shall be conducted in public, but the Board may order that any portion of the proceedings shall be conducted in private.

Proceedings.

26. The decision of any two of the members present at a sitting of the Board shall be the decision of the Board.

Decisions.

27. The presence of the chairman and at least one other member of the Board shall be necessary to constitute a sitting of the Board.

Quorum.

28. In case of the absence of any one member from a meeting of the Board the other two members shall not proceed, unless it is shown that the absent member has been notified of the meeting in ample time to admit of his attendance.

Absence of member.

Appearance of parties.

29. Any party to an investigation may appear before the Board in person or may be represented by any other person or persons, or, with the consent of the Board, may be represented by counsel.

When counsel appointed by Minister.

30. Whenever in the opinion of the Minister the public interest so requires, the Minister may apply to the Minister of Justice to instruct counsel to conduct the investigation before a Board, and upon such application the Minister of Justice may instruct counsel accordingly. The fees and expenses allowed to such counsel by the Minister of Justice shall be paid out of such appropriations as are made by Parliament to provide for the cost of administering this Act.

Fees.

Contempt of Board.

31. If, in any proceedings before the Board, any person wilfully insults any member of the Board, or wilfully interrupts the proceedings, or without good cause refuses to give evidence, or is guilty in any other manner of any wilful contempt in the face of the Board, any officer of the Board or any constable may take the person offending into custody and remove him from the precincts of the Board, to be detained in custody until the conclusion of that day's sitting of the Board, and the person so offending shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Penalty.

WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE.

Witnesses and evidence.

32. For the purposes of an investigation the Board shall have all powers which are vested in any court of record in civil cases for the following purposes, namely: the summoning of witnesses before it, and enforcing their attendance from any part of Canada, of administering oaths, and of requiring witnesses to give evidence on oath or on solemn affirmation (if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters) and to produce such books, papers or other documents or things as the Board deems requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which it is inquiring.

Oath.

2. Any member of the Board may administer an oath.

Signature of chairman.

3. Summonses to witnesses and all other orders, process and proceedings shall be signed by the chairman.

Inspection of documents.

33. All books, papers and other documents or things produced before the Board, whether voluntary or in pursuance of summons, may be inspected by the Board, and also by such parties as the Board allows.

Parties as witnesses.

34. Any party to the proceedings shall be competent and may be compelled to give evidence as a witness.

Expenses of witnesses.

35. Every person who is summoned and duly attends as a witness shall be entitled to an allowance for attendance and travelling expenses according to the scale in force with respect to witnesses in civil suits in the superior courts of the province in which the inquiry is being conducted.

Failure of witness to attend or to produce documents.

36. If any person who has been duly served with a summons and to whom at the time of service payment or tender has been made of his reasonable travelling expenses according to the aforesaid scale, fails to attend or to produce any book, paper or other document or thing as required by his summons, he shall, unless he shows that there was good and sufficient cause for such failure, be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Penalty.

Experts.

37. The Board may, with the consent of the Minister, employ competent experts to examine books or official reports, and to advise it upon any technical or other matter material to the investigation, but the information obtained therefrom shall not, except in so far as the Board deems it expedient, be made public, and such parts of the books, papers or other documents as in the opinion of the Board are not material to the investigation may be sealed up.

REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES OF BOARD.

Remuneration of Board.

38. The members of a Board shall be remunerated for their services as follows:—

(a) To the two members first appointed an allowance of five dollars each per day for a time not exceeding three days during which they may be actually engaged in selecting the third member of the Board.

(b) To each member an allowance at the rate of twenty dollars for each day's sitting of the Board.

Travelling expenses.

39. Each member of the Board shall be entitled to his actual and necessary travelling expenses and an allowance of ten dollars per day for each day that he is engaged in travelling from or to his place of residence for the purpose of attending or after having attended a meeting of the Board.

Acceptance of gratuity prohibited.

40. No member of the Board shall accept in addition to his travelling expenses and allowances as a member of the Board any perquisite, gift, fee or gratuity of any kind from any person in any way interested in any matter or thing that is being investigated by the Board. The acceptance of any such perquisite, gift, fee or gratuity by any member of the Board shall be an offence, and shall render such member liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and he shall thereafter be disqualified to act as a member of any Board.

Penalty.

Vouchers for expenses.

41. All expenses of the Board, including expenses for transportation incurred by the members thereof or by persons under its order in making investigations under this Act, salaries of employees and agents, and fees and travelling expenses of witnesses, shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor, approved and certified by the chairman of the Board, which vouchers shall be forwarded by the

Detailed statement of sittings.

chairman to the Registrar. The chairman shall also forward to the Registrar a certified and detailed statement of the sittings of the Board, and of the members present at each of such sittings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Technical irregularities.

42. No proceedings under this Act shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity.

Evidence of report.

43. Evidence of a report of a Board may be given in any court by the production of a copy of *The Canada Gazette* purporting to contain a copy of such report, or by the production of a copy of the report purporting to be certified by the Registrar to be a true copy.

Allowances determined by Minister.

44. The Minister shall determine the allowance or amounts to be paid to all persons, other than the members of the Board, employed by the Government or any Board, including the secretaries, clerks, experts, stenographers or other persons performing any services under the provisions of this Act.

Regulations by Governor-in-Council.

45. The Governor in Council may make such regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, as to him seem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act and for the efficient administration thereof.

Publication.

2. Such regulations shall be published in *The Canada Gazette*, and upon being so published they shall have the same force as if they formed part of this Act.

To be laid before Parliament.

3. The regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fifteen days after such publication if Parliament is then sitting, and if Parliament is not then sitting then within fifteen days after the opening of the next session thereof.

Annual report to Parliament.

46. The Minister shall lay before Parliament, within the first fifteen days of the then next session, an annual report of the proceedings under this Act.

1907, c. 11 amended.

47. Subsection 1 of section 12 of *The Customs Tariff*, 1907, is repealed.

R.S., c. 125.

48. This Act shall not be construed to repeal, amend or in any way affect *The Trade Unions Act*, chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes, 1906.

SCHEDULE.

FORM 1.

APPLICATION FOR ORDER DIRECTING AN INVESTIGATION.

"The Combines Investigation Act."

(*Section* 5.)

Dated at ..... this

..... day of ....., 19..

IN THE MATTER of an alleged combine (*here state shortly the nature of the combine.*)

To the Honourable (*here insert the name of the judge*), a Judge (*or,* Chief Justice *as the case may be*) of the (*here insert the title of the court.*)

The undersigned are of opinion that a combine exists (*here state shortly the nature of the alleged combine*) and that prices have been enhanced (*or,* competition has been restricted by such combine, *as the case may be*) to the detriment of consumers (*or,* producers, *as the case may be.*)

The undersigned therefore apply for an order under "The Combines Investigation Act" directing an investigation into such alleged combine.

(*Here state—*

(*a*) *the nature of the alleged combine and the persons believed to be concerned therein; and,*

(*b*) *the manner in which the alleged combine affects prices or restricts competition, and the extent to which the alleged combine is believed to operate to the detriment of consumers or producers, as the case may be.*)

STATEMENT ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION FOR ORDER.

Dated at ..... this

..... day of ....., 19..

The undersigned hereby authorize ..... of ..... (*give name and place of residence*) to act as our representative for the purposes of "The Combines Investigation Act," and to receive communications and conduct negotiations on our behalf.

The names and addresses of the persons applying for the aforesaid order are as follows:—

Names.	Addresses.

STATUTORY DECLARATION ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION FOR ORDER.*

CANADA:
Province of ....., }
To Wit. }

I, ..., of the ..... of .....
in the ..... of .....
do solemnly declare:—

1. That the alleged combine operates to my detriment as a consumer (*or*, producer, *as the case may be.*)

2. That to the best of my knowledge and belief the combine alleged in the foregoing statement exists and that such combine is injurious to trade (*or*, has operated to the detriment of consumers, *or*, producers, *as the case may be*) in the manner and to the extent described.

3. That it is in the public interest that an investigation should be had into such combine.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of The Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me at ..... in the county of ..... this ..... day of ..... 19..

FORM 2.

ORDER DIRECTING INVESTIGATION.

"The Combines Investigation Act."

(*Section 7.*)

IN THE MATTER of the application of (*here insert the names of applicants*), dated the.....day of..... .....19...

*A declaration as above must be made by each applicant.

for an order directing an investigation under "The Combines Investigation Act" into an alleged combine (*here state shortly the nature of the combine*).

I, the Honourable .....
a Judge (*or*, Chief Justice, *as the case may be*) of (*here insert the name of court*) after having read the application of (*names of applicants*), dated the.....day of.....19.., the statement and statutory declarations accompanying the same and the evidence produced by the said applicants, am satisfied that there is reasonable ground for believing that a combine exists (*here describe nature of combine*) which is injurious to trade (*or*, which has operated to the detriment of consumers, *or*, producers, *as the case may be*), and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be held, and I do therefore direct that an investigation be held, under the provisions of the said Act into the following matters, that is to say: (*here set out the matters to be investigated.*)

The names of the persons alleged to be concerned in the alleged combine are (*here insert names and addresses*) and I am of opinion that the Minister of Labour should communicate with (*here insert the name or names, with, in each case, the address*) in order to obtain the recommendation for the appointment of a person as a member of the Board of Investigation on behalf of those concerned in the said alleged combine.

Dated at ..... this ..... day of ..... 19..

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Gov.Doc. Canada. Parliament.
Can. Sessional papers, v.45[21], 1911.

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